THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,538. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

COME TO 20 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, AT THREE o'clock.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. MARY CURTIS; left her home on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., dressed in black and white striped dress, black waterproof cloak, black hat, with white band; small size, black curly hair, brown eyes, about 27 years of age. Any person giving information of the above will be liberally rewarded by calling at 23 West Thirty-seventh street.

IF THE PARTIES WHO ROBBED GENTLEMAN IN West Twenty-fourth street, Sunday morning, will return the Pin and Papers all proceedings will be discontinued; or will you propose some settlement? Address, in confidence, MERCHANT, Herald office.

I HAVE LEFT 121 AND HAVE GONE TO 113 WEST, four blocks above. MISS IDA WALTERS.

PEACHES.—TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT STORE OR within next three blocks above, on my side. PEARS.

THE BOUQUET BORN IN BOWERS ELYSIAN breathes from out its fragrant heart the sentiments Diosma doth in blooming ecstasy now feel.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1834-5:—Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Baker & Johnson, clothing, Pearl street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

WILL THE SMALLER OF TWO LADIES, WHO RECognized gentleman on Pacific street, near Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, December 4, and 18th, afternoon, please send address to E. F., Brooklyn Post office?

8:20 TRAIN FROM NEW YORK TO NEWARK, SATurday, December 17.—Lady directed gent to Broad street, after leaving cars; if acquaintance would be agreeable address HENRY WELLINGTON, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A1.—HAIR POISONS.—IT IS REFRESHING TO know that one article has, for nearly seventy years, maintained an unblemished reputation for purity, wholesomeness and utility as a Hair Dressing against all rivals. That article is BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, established 1801. Principal offices 374 Pearl street, New York.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE of Nicholas Schweich, deceased, are requested to present them on and before January, 1871, at 341 Tenth avenue. KATHAREEN SCHWEICH, Administratrix. NIC. AUG. SCHWEICH. WILLIAM HEUBERGER.

ALL WISHING THE FINEST AND THE PUREST CONfectioneries should call at L. EBERT'S. French mixed, 40c. Also a great variety of Fancy Boxes. 50 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOciety, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this society will be held, when MINER K. KELLOGG, Esq. will read a paper on "The Geography of Mount Sinai." E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

A.—F. & G. BURNHAM, FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Furniture moved, city and country; furniture packed and shipped; furniture stored; money advanced.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 721—DECEMBER 17, 1870.
15, 88, 71, 42, 6, 45, 58, 22, 87, 41, 82, 69, 78.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 600—DECEMBER 17, 1870.
77, 20, 52, 62, 10, 76, 41, 65, 5, 71, 33, 4, 66.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 697—DECEMBER 17, 1870.
50, 59, 31, 38, 64, 27, 54, 42, 66, 71, 22, 39, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 698—DECEMBER 17, 1870.
8, 5, 70, 59, 58, 66, 26, 6, 78, 61, 2, 35, 38.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 158 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park 32 Chambers street, Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

C. S. MERRIMAN WILL GIVE A FREE EXHIBITION of a Water-proof Dress and Life Preserver off the Battery to-day at 12 o'clock.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—THE FATHER OF CHEAP POStage James W. Hale, must be remembered to-day by all citizens of the United States. Contributions of a postage stamp in value and upwards will be received throughout the day at 75 Chambers street, and forwarded by special messenger to 69 Wall street, at 12, 2 and 4 o'clock. PRESCOTT & SONS.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Door Ornaments. Figure Carving our specialty.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $32; halfs, $16; quarters, $8; Kentucky from $1 to $10. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York. Circulars sent free.

SECOND AND SEWING MACHINES, OF ALL FIRST class makes, cheap, until December 21, at 10½ A. M., then at auction. Fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange any time inside of 30 days for new machines of any make. 246 Grand street, near Chrystie.

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should, without delay, write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise; sent free to any address. E. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D., box 4,952, Post office, New York city.

WALTHAM WATCHES, for Holiday Presents. HOWARD & CO., 865 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed and information given. Circulars sent and the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, or box 4,685 Post office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—A PHELAN & COLLENDER TAble, carrom, with balls, cues, &c., complete; Sharp Table, four pocket, complete, and nearly new, will be sold on Monday, at 12 o'clock, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S salesrooms, 37 Nassau street.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, Manufactured and for sale only by the patentees. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

ENGLISH BREECH-LOADING STEEL BARRELLED Shot Gun for sale cheap. Can be seen at GODFREY BROS'., 279 Greenwich street, near Warren.

FIFTY FINE SINGING CANARY BIRDS, IMPORTED from the Hartz Mountains, Germany, to be sold at auction, Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S auction room, 37 Nassau street. For particulars see auction column in this paper.

O. LINDEMANN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF JApanned and bright metal Bird Cages. The largest variety of cages in the world. No. 254 Pearl street, between Fulton and John.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments

AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their AUCTION MART, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, near Fourth avenue,
TEAM VERY HANDSOME CHESTNUT SORREL CANADIAN PONY HORSES, with long silver manes and tails, sired by same STALLION; about 14 hands; coming 6 years; kind in all harness; extra fine under saddle for children's riding; free from vice, fast travellers, very stylish and handsome; warranted sound, kind, true in every respect; together with a Double Harness and Pole made for the ponies; also no top Wagon, with shafts.
The property of General Kiddoo, who is leaving city. To be seen any time previous to the sale by applying at auctioneer's office, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS—58 LIBERTY STREET.—ASTounding reductions. All our stock of fine Top Buggies, Pony and Park Phaetons, light Rockaways, &c., at less than cost. To pay advance and storage they must be cleared out. Also Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c. Also the largest and cheapest assortment of Kersey and other Blankets in the city. Heavy Polar Robes, cost $14 to make, for $9; heavy all wool Blankets, cost $7, for $5 per pair; heavy fawn Blankets, cost $4, for $2 25. All goods warranted as represented. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty st.

AN ELEGANT TEAM BLACK HORSES, CLOSE TO 17 hands, 9 and 10 years, very stylish, kind and true every way and warranted sound.
AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—501 SLEIGHS $25 UP; 100 TOP WAGONS OF ALL kinds; new side spring Wagons, $85; three basket Phaetons; 10 top Pony Phaetons, 3 Cabriolets, 4 Park Phaetons, 50 Rockaways, 3,000 sets single and double Harness, 30 bbls. fine Sleigh Bells, 5,000 Robes, 50 bales of Blankets, $1 50 up; also Pacing Pony, $75; black Mare, $65, at the oldest repository in New York. JAMES JENKINS, 1,399, 1,401, 1,403 and 1,405 Broadway, corner 41st street.

A.—SLEIGHS AT $30 AND UP; ANIMAL ROBES, $14 up; Harness, $12 up; a large assortment of Blankets, Bells, Lap Robes, &c.; Rockaways, Open and Top Wagons, Gigs, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A HANDSOME BLACK HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, long tail, stylish, fast and prompt driver; sold low, for owner has no use for him; fully warranted; also a nice circular front Coupe, Harness, &c. Stable, Fourth avenue, near Seventy-third street.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—CARRIAGES, HARNESS, Sleighs, Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c. Greatest bargains of the season; lowest prices in the city. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A LOT OF FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE HORSES JUST from the country; a pair of Blacks, 16.1; a pair of Browns 16, and a pair of Bays 15½; to be seen at 148 East Twenty-fourth street. Ask for ALEXANDER.

AT WITTY'S 638 BROADWAY—SLEIGHS, SLEIGH Bells, Carriages, Harness and Robes of every description, at lowest market prices. Lot second hand Sleighs and Carriages, to let by week or month.

A.—STIVERS' SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW; ALSO KIMball's Top, Road, Express Wagons, Coaches, Clarences, Landaus, Coupe; Harness, Blankets, Bells, very cheap. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A SMALL SADDLE PONY FOR SALE—ABOUT 8 hands high, 5 years old; price $150. Apply at 366 West Fifty-third street, one door from Ninth avenue.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c.—Our four and six seat Coupe Rockaways not excelled in style, lightness, price or quality. HICKS, 33 Barclay street.

A DOUBLE TRUCK AND TEAM FOR SALE—TEAM weighs 3,000 pounds; been in use 7 months. Inquire at 207 and 209 Franklin street.

A CLOSE COACH AND HARNESS CHEAP—SUITABLE for boat or depot work; also one Top and one No Top Road Wagon at HETTRICK'S sale stable, 108 West Thirtieth street.

A NICE THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, BY BREWster & Co., of Broome street, at $750; several second hand Top and Road Wagons, at low prices; Rockaways from $250 up; Curtain Coaches $550; several other Carriages cheap. A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND; GREAT BARGAINS.—Light Brett, Phaeton, Dog Cart, Depot Wagon, Rockaway, Buggy, Pony Phaeton, and variety new Carriages at lowest market prices. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BREWSTER three-quarter Landau, only used two months the past summer; cost $2,250; set of gold mounted coach Harness, Dunscombe make, and two bay Horses, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, very fast. The entire lot will be sold low, and less than half their value for cash or approved negotiable paper, being the property of a gentleman whose business will not warrant his retaining them, and prefers to sacrifice rather than turn out and store. Address, for two days, X. Y. Z., Herald office.

FOR SALE.—SIX SUPERIOR WORK HORSES TO BE sold for a sacrifice price; from 6 to 8 years old; warranted sound and kind; fit for any kind of business; also a team of good sized truck Horses; also a trotting Mare; can trot in 2:50; will be sold as the owner has no further use for them. 83 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST COUPE HORSE IN the city; 16 hands high and very stylish; warranted sound and kind in all harness. Apply at 219 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED FIRST CLASS D'ORSAY or Clarence Coach, on thorough braces and steel springs, manufactured by Binder Brothers, Paris; nearly new and in perfect condition. Can be seen at private stable, 120 West Twenty-fifth street, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT HIGGINS' STABLE, 85 AND 87 JANE street, a pair of bay Horses, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind; also room for a few more road horses to Board, at $30 per month; stable on first floor.

FOR SALE—TWO LOW PRICED HORSES, ONE GOOD Milch Cow; sold for want of use. Apply at No. 10 Jane street.

FOR SALE—A JET BLACK CANADIAN PONY, 7 years old, 13 hands high, suitable for children or some light work. Inquire at 89 King street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE YOUNG, STYLISH Horses, 14½ to 15½ hands high; fit for any light use; all warranted sound and kind; sold for want of use. 135 Perry street, store.

PHAETONS, TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, ROAD Wagons, Business Wagons; one Turnout, cut under, suitable for a doctor. To be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 876 Bowery. GEO. J. MOORE.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells; large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS, BELLS, BELLS—SLEIGH BELLS—1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter Sleigh Bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices. CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

STABLE FOR SALE—1 OPEN, 3 CLOSE COACHES, 6 Horses, 2 Sleighs, 1 Stage Coach, 6 double sets of Harness. Will be sold very cheap. Apply at 44 Wooster street.

$75.—FINE LARGE GRAY; LARGE TRUCK HORSE, $110; team mares, $125, 7 to 9 years, fit for any business. 734 Washington street, grocery. Call before purchasing elsewhere. Large team, $150.

$75.—GRAY CANADIAN PONY, 14 HANDS; BLACK do., 15 hands, $85; sound, kind, fine drivers, good workers and very gentle. 259 West Thirty-first street, in the rear.

500 SLEIGHS, FROM $25 UP; PORTLAND ALBANY, 4 and 6 seat; new and second hand; best, largest and cheapest in New York. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET OF OCTAGONAL SHAPE, with an enamelled painting of Cupid and Music set in diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by TIFFANY & CO., Union square.

LOST—A GOLD SNAKE CHAIN AND LOCKET, either in a Fifth avenue stage to Mercantile Library or returning up Broadway to Twenty-third street and up Fifth avenue to Forty-ninth street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to ABM. J. VANWINKE, No. 9 Spruce, or 26 West Forty-ninth street.

LOST—SMALL DIAMOND CLUSTER PIN; DIAMONDS in pin and shank; $75 reward, no questions asked. Address W., Herald office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, GOING FROM Irving place, through Seventeenth street to Fourth avenue stage and 749 Broadway, a Gold Ring, with bloodstone, marked inside "H." A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by HERMANN SCHAUS, 749 Broadway.

LOST—$3 REWARD—ON SATURDAY, IN THE CITY Hall Park, a brass Eagle. Please return to J. C. F. DEECKEN, military goods, 160 Grand street.

REWARDS.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870, at Wood's Gymnasium, a small Gold Watch (Milleret maker); attached, a Gold Chain, with an oval Locket of bloodstone and onyx, with the monogram "J. F. A." The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by leaving the same at No. 9 Bond street.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN, ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, without bonus. First and second Mortgages promptly cashed. POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FEW SECOND MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property wanted; also $20,000 to loan on first class city property, in one or two sums. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on New York and New Jersey Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Stocks, Merchandise and Securities. First, second, third and fourth Mortgages, Notes, Salaries, &c., negotiated.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE $2,000.—THIS AMOUNT paid and ample security given to one or two gentlemen to act as bondsmen. They must own considerable city real estate. No risk whatever. Apply to Judge STUART, law office, 11 Centre street, corner Chambers street.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS, in sums from £1 upwards, on all parts of ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion. No 283 Bowery near Houston street.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1870.
In addition to our established business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO., 46 Exchange place.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.
Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after January 16, 1871.
Money deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

PRINCIPALS ONLY SUPPLIED.—MONEY QUICKLY loaned on approved mortgages, without bonus. Second mortgages in New York or Brooklyn bought and sold at lowest rates. D. C. HYDE, 42 Pine street.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TREASURY OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.
The "Fire Loan Stock" of the State, amounting to $304,443 89 (three hundred and four thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents), due in 1870, will be paid in gold on and after December 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, and at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst.
H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13, 1870.
Coupons of the State, guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kempton, No. 6 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG GASLIGHT COMPANY'S CERTIFIcates wanted, by HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, 38 Wall street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—APPLICATIONS FOR Loans of $5,000 to $20,000 on New York city Property. Applications must give all particulars, with principal's signature; none other will be accepted. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

$250,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit, on New York and Brooklyn property; First and Second Mortgages cashed. ROLSTON & CO., 60 William street.

$275,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT—ON New York and New Jersey property; First and Second Mortgages cashed at lowest market rates. WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

$325,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Second Mortgages negotiated. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 836 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS', 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 559 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español bien.

AT 735—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERware, Cashmere Shawls, Pianos, Valuables, &c., loaned on to any amount, or bought; utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED—ON JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, Groceries, and every description of merchandise; particularly on Pianos and Furniture. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Eighth avenue, in real estate office. JACOB.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ENGLISH BRANCHES, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers, Photograph Coloring; Photographs painted. Call on or address TEACHER, 155 6th av.

BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS.—I WILL INSTRUCT a few young men, at their homes, evenings, 7½ to 10, by new and practical method; learn and get good salaries; terms moderate. Address Mr. COLE, box 100 Herald office.

BOUNDBROOK FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEW JERSEY, 30 miles; perfect home, excellent table, thorough education and moderate terms. Circulars at Stanley Day's, 111 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. MILNER, Principals.

GERMAN TAUGHT BY A LADY—TO LADIES AND children only, after a new conversational method, so as to fluently converse after a few months. Terms very moderate. Address Madame P. F. A., Herald office.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, PHYSICAL and Vocal Culture, 48 West Fourteenth street, under the direction of Professor and Mrs WALTER C. LYMAN.—New, practical and thorough system.

TUTOR WANTED—TO TEACH A BOY 14 YEARS OLD English and Latin two hours in the morning five days in the week. Address, with testimonials and terms, A. B., box 8,626 Post office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A good location, where the owner will board out the rent; best of references given. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, A CHEERful furnished Room, including gas and fire, with respectable people, where friends can be received undisturbed; terms very moderate. Address CORRESPONDENT, Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S, $100,000 WORTH Holiday Goods.

Embroideries and Laces.

Needlework Sets, 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c.
Linen and Valenciennes Sets, 75c., 85c.
Needlework Sleeve Sets, $1, $1 25.
Needlework Cuff Sets, 50c., 75c., $1.
Needlework Chemisette Sets, 75c., $1.
The Neilson Worked Sets, 85c., $1.

5,000 rich Lace Collars, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., 90c.

8,500 rich Worked Collars, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 45c., 50c.

Opening of a case of Lace Goods, Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, and Handkerchiefs below cost of importation.

Handkerchiefs.

Worked Initial Handkerchiefs, 20c., 25c.
Worked Names, Hemstitch, 25c.
Embroidered and Hemstitch, 15c., 20c., 25c.
Fine Hemstitch and Embroidered, 40c. to 75c.
Hemstitch and Tucked, 15c., 20c., 25c.
Plain Hemstitch, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Rich Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. up.

500 dozens Gents' hemmed Handkerchiefs, 12½c. to 75c.

750 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 7c. to 50c.

Velvets, Satins, Ribbons.

Fringes, Trimmings, Bonnets.

Hats, Flowers and Feathers.

Gloves, Hosiery, Scarfs.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

Zephyr Worsted, 10c. ounce.

Fine Jet Sets, 25c. to $3 set.

Fine Gilt Sets, 25c. to $3 75 set.

Fancy French Sets, 25c. to $2 a set.

Sleeve Buttons, 10c. to 75c. pair.

Ladies' and Gents' Portemonnaies, 10c. to $3.

Necklaces, Velvets, Crosses, Chains, Hairpins, Fans, Ornaments, Perfumery, Soaps, Pins, Earrings, Bags, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

Toys, Dolls, &c.

Our showroom, one hundred and thirty feet deep, packed with Holiday Goods of our own importation.

Wax Crying Dolls, 6c., 10c., 15., 20c., up.
Wax Crying Dolls, long curls, 50c.
China Tea Sets, 25c., 50c., up.
Tool Chests, 25c., 50., up.
Building Blocks, 25c. 50c., up.
Boxes of Toys, 25c., 50c., up.
Boxes of Ninepins, 25c., 50c., up.
Work Boxes, 25c., 50c., 75c., up.
Candy Boxes, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Articles for Christmas Trees, 5c. up.

To accommodate our customers the store will remain open evenings.

Boxes of Toys of the following kinds:—

Villages, Artillery, Ninepins, Camps, Paints, Farms, Games, Menageries, Maps, Furniture, &c., Railroads, Steeple Chases, Soldiers.

Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Cigar Holders, Parian Figures and Receivers.

Work, Perfumery, Glove, Collar, Handkerchief, Candy, Jewel and Sheet Boxes.

Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Ornaments, Tea and Dinner Sets, Grocery Stores, Livery Stables, Arsenals, Railroad Depots, Picture Blocks, &c., &c.

Inkstands, Jewel Stands, China Vases, Carved Brackets.

Pianos, Coal Mines, Horses and Carriages, Express Wagons, Crowing Roosters, Quacking Ducks, Bleating Sheep, Barking Dogs, Talking Parrots, Couples Kissing, Drinking Elephants, with lots of other Comical Toys.

Our 25c. and 50c. counters have been replenished with new Toys, Parian Goods, Musical Instruments, Box and Mechanical Toys in abundance.

WM. KINZEY,

891 Broadway, between Amity and Fourth streets.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS J. RUSSELL, 33 East Twentieth street.

LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS, DRAPED IN elegant cloak form. J. RUSSELL, 33 East Twentieth street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A CARD.—MRS. LEVINS, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, corner of Eleventh street, will sell the balance of importation, consisting of Round Hats, Gypsy Bonnets, Dress Caps, Headdresses, suitable for the holidays, at reduced prices.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE THIRD LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT, No. 16 BROADWAY (box 4,082), NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., for the construction of foundation for Race Rock Lighthouse, Long Island Sound. Three thousand tons, more or less, of granite will be required at the present time, of the best quality for durability, and in blocks weighing not less than one and a quarter tons. The blocks may be irregular in shape, but no slabs or thin pieces will be accepted. The granite blocks must be thrown around the "Rock," in which an iron spindle must be placed by the contractor; suitable moorings, also, must be properly placed, to bring the vessels over the reef, to insure the unloading and dropping the blocks of granite close to the "Rock."
It is believed that the stone can be delivered at the spot, during the winter, when westerly winds prevail. The proposal must state the price per ton at which the granite can be furnished and placed on the reef, which price must include the cost of the spindle secured in the "Rock," and of the moorings for the vessels. The granite blocks must be deposited by the contractor under the direction of the inspector designated by the Lighthouse Engineer of the Third district.
Payments will be made as follows:—The first, on acceptance of one thousand tons, placed in position, reserving ten per centum till the contract is fulfilled; the second, on the acceptance of another thousand tons, reserving ten per centum until the contract is fulfilled; and the last payment on the completion of the contract.
Proposals must state the time when the work will be begun after the approval of the contract.
Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to the proposal.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the work.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposal for building foundation of Race Rock Light House."
J. C. WOODRUFF, Engineer Third Lighthouse district.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS, NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, Books, Stationery and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January 1871.
City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL A. LEWIS, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Committee on Supplies.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.
Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

POLITICAL.

12TH AND 19TH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Harlem to City Hall in fifteen minutes.

"Down with the Tracks."

All citizens of Yorkville, Harlem and Westchester in favor of the immediate improvement of Fourth avenue, by sinking all the tracks below the surface, constructing two more tracks from Harlem to City Hall for fast local travel, will meet at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue, Tuesday evening, December 20, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

BATAVIA, Wednes'y, Dec. 21	SAMARIA..Thursday, Jan. 5
TRIPOLI, Thursday, Dec. 22	ALGERIA..Wed'day, Jan. 11
RUSSIA..Wedn'day, Dec. 28	CALABRIA.Thur'day.Jan. 12
PALMYRA.Thur'day, Dec. 29	ABYSSINIA.Wedn'y, Jan. 18
PARTHIA.Wedn'day, Jan. 4	SIBERIA..Thursday, Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin........$130, gold | Second Cabin........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris........$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin........$80, gold | Steerage........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI........Thursday, Dec. 22
PALMYRA........Thursday, Dec. 29
Cabin passage $80 gold; steerage $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
EUROPA........Sat., Dec. 24	IOWA........Wed., Dec. 21
CALEDONIA....Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN........Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA........Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA....Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA....Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA........Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA........Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN........Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA.....Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA....Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre........Saturday, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE, Roussan........Saturday, Dec. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD (wine included), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price........December 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Green........December 28, at 10½ A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, will sail on Saturday, December 17, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Drickenstein, on Saturday, December 31.
RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72
Steerage........25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, Captain Stephen Jarman, R. N. R., having superior accommodations, will sail from NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON, On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage........$80, United States currency.
Steerage........30, United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 15.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ENGLAND, Webster........Saturday, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson........Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, according to location of berth. Steerage, $30.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 4th and 20th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
December 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, December 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 17, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on the 22d of December, 1870, their splendid sidewheel steamer ARIZONA, Captain C. P. Seabury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain Geo. B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Friday, December 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards........December 22
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau)..Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice........January 5
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken........Monday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips........Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips........Wednesday, Jan. 18
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible]—CARRY[illegible]

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, touching at the United States Mail—Touching at Key West.—The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, December 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. railroads.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain Nelson, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE, on Saturday, December 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, Commander, will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 31.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS, CAPE OF GOOD Hope.—The fine fast sailing bark PEONY, now loading, will take freight and a limited number of second class passengers. For terms inquire of R. W. FORBES & CO., 34 South William street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship JAMES ADGER, Captain L. J. Lockwood, will sail on Tuesday, December 20.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at low rates.
For local freight and passage apply to HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 39 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow Thursday, December 22.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SAVANNAH DIRECT.—A FIRST class steamship will sail on Tuesday, December 20, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 41, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin, $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 P. M. Fare Sunday as heretofore.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.

TOYS! TOYS!
and a large variety of Fancy Goods and Bohemian Glassware for Holiday Presents, at STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER'S, 394 Broadway, near Walker street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE HOLIDAY Books in every department of literature, at JOHN PYNE'S book store, 109 Nassau street.

A.—TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NOVELTIES, AT MUCH less than Broadway prices. French and Wax Dolls, Magic Lanterns, Sailboats, &c., at PARSELL'S, Toy Bazaar, 36 John street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—FOR SALE, AT MODERATE prices, a few very handsome ladies' and gentlemen's English Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, best quality and make. Apply at 47 Exchange place, room 17.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN ONE and five pound boxes, at 25 and 30 cents a pound to Sunday schools and stores, in large quantities, at the lowest wholesale prices, at QUINN'S new store, 102 Chatham st.

GREAT SALE DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—1,211 Broadway, five doors from Wood's Museum. We will sell at wholesale prices for this week our entire stock of Guns, Pistols, Cutlery and Plated Ware, all warranted, by best makers. MALONE & DERBY, 1,211 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An elegant assortment of Standard Works, Presentation Books, Juveniles, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., selling off, at a great reduction, at JONES' Bookstore, 1,125 Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts. Store open evenings.

MUSICAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ACCORDEONS, Concertinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Violins, Clappers, Music Boxes, &c., cheap, at DALY'S Music Store, 179 Eighth avenue, northwest corner Nineteenth street. Pianos cheap.

SWISS CARVED GOODS.—SEVERAL CONSIGNMENTS of above goods having been left on consignee's hands for freight and charges, the same will be disposed of at retail from the 15th to 24th inst., inclusive, at 51 Cedar street.
The articles were all imported "per order," are consequently of the finest quality, and will be sold at much less than cost of importation.

SELECTED MAGIC LANTERNS, WITH NEW PICtures, $1 to $10; all kinds of Mechanical Running Toys, Dolls, Hand Pianos, Games, all sizes and descriptions. Tin, Iron, Wooden, Fancy Toys, one cent to $25. WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place. Open until 12 o'clock every night.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.
WILSON'S Old Stand. Great variety of Novelties, Very cheap. 73 Bowery. Magicians' Boxes, &c.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Rosevelt streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BARGE, SUITABLE FOR A hay barge at a bulkhead. Apply to A. STEENGRAFE & CO., 230 South street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORTH OF $25 FOR $12 50.—EITHER OF HARpers' $4; The Phrenological Journal, $3; Christian Union, $3; Rural New Yorker, $3; Weekly Herald, $2; Marshall's "Washington," $5; "The Doctor," a chromo, $5. All for $12 50. Sent by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway.

WATCH THIS!
The finest holiday book of the season.
Very interesting to Masons!
An edition of 5,000 is now ready.
THE GOLDEN LADDER, OR THE STOLEN JEWEL.
By Mrs. Sarah A. Wright, author of "Gem of the Lake," "Improper Use of the Tongue," "The Beauty of Fairfax," &c., &c.
Handsomely illustrated.
Steel and wood engravings.
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Elegantly bound in cloth, $2; with heavy gilt edge, $3.
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HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards. C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—A.—STUYVESANT HOUSE, 779 BROADWAY, OPposite Stewart's up-town store.—Good Board, and Rooms from $1 upwards. Upper story Rooms at a low rent if taken weekly.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND European plan, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.—The only economical first class hotel for transient parties; Fourth avenue cars pass. J. H. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET—ON THE EUROpean plan: Rooms 50c. and 75c. a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; Family Rooms, $1 50 a day, $4 to $5 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50c. and 60c. per night, and $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

PARKER HOUSE, NO. 1 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street, northeast corner of Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; first class table d'hote. Liberal arrangements for winter.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER OF CANAL AND BOWERY (new house), on European plan.—Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. HONORE HOTEL, CORNER FORTIETH STREET and Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen, with or without Board. French, Spanish and German spoken.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE FRONT ROOM, NO. 6 BOND STREET, near Grand Central Hotel, for gentleman and wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen, with Board.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE (STUYVESANT PARK).—IN A first class house in every particular, a front Room and Bedroom to let, with Board; also two small hall Rooms.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON AVENUE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished Rooms may be had, with Board, at 116 East Twenty third street.

1 BRIGHT CHEERFUL SUIT OF ROOMS IN A PRIvate family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired; references exchanged. 278 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Calvary church.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also other Rooms, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. References required.

2 GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated at 155 Washington street, Jersey City, two blocks from ferry; family private; breakfast and tea $5, dinner $6.

2 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD; one on second floor, with bath and ample closet; house private; no children; for first class parties only. 52 West Twenty first street.

2D FLOOR—LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Room, having sunny exposure, with Board; also large Room for two gentlemen, at 28 West Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, or for light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner of Harrison.

2D DOOR FROM FOURTH STREET (139 MACDOUGAL street).—Handsome furnished Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; water in rooms. Terms moderate.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO rent, with Board, to a family, a furnished third Floor of five rooms; references. Apply at No. 1 East Forty-first street, corner Fifth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms, on third floor, suitable for a family; also Rooms on the upper floors; house and table first class.

6 ST. LUKE'S PLACE (LEROY STREET).—PLEASANT Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board; location desirable; only fifteen minutes' walk from the City Hall.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 170 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, SECOND DOOR from Fifth avenue.—One handsome Suit of Rooms on the second floor, with or without private table; house and table first class.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let the entire Second Story, either together or separately, with or without private table; also single Rooms.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, en suite or singly, with Board; references required.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for families or gentlemen. Terms moderate. Reference required.

11TH STREET, 183, WEST.—HANDSOME BACK PARlor, with all modern improvements; also Rooms for single gentlemen; table first class. Call for one week. References exchanged.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ONE DOUBLE AND one single Room to let, with Board.

16 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—To let, with Board, a Suit of Rooms, on second floor; also desirable single Rooms for gentlemen.

17 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT Suit of Rooms to rent, with Board; also a Room on the fourth floor. Reference exchanged.

22 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Rooms, with Board, for families and single gentlemen.

22 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Room, on second floor, and Bedroom attached if required, with or without Board.

28 LAMARTINE PLACE (257 WEST TWENTY-NINTH street.)—A private family, having a few select boarders, have large Rooms to let, either singly or en suite, with Board; house first class.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A SECOND Floor to let, with Board. References exchanged.

30 VARICK, NEAR BEACH STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife, also gentlemen, furnished with Board. Terms reasonable.

34TH STREET, (146) NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Extra large Room, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and location first class. Terms very moderate. References exchanged.

35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, COLONADE ROW, OPPOsite Astor Library.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for families or gentlemen; table boarders taken. References required.

36 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family have an elegantly furnished Second Floor to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen only, without board, or would serve breakfast in room if desired.

36 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A LARGE sized Room on second floor for single person, with first class Board.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, with a very pleasant Room, for gentlemen, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, at moderate terms. References exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also Rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a very choice suit of Rooms on the second floor, front; also nice Rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO HANDSOME Rooms to let, with first class Board; references.

47 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, CONVENIENT to five lines of cars.—Three Rooms on third floor to let, together or separately, with private bath, with or without Board; also two single Rooms; reference.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE, handsomely furnished Rooms, second floor, Parlor and Bedroom connecting. Strictly first class house and Table.

53 TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with excellent Board.

65 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—FOUR HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on second floor, singly or together; also hall Rooms; private table if desired; table and location first class. Terms reasonable.

68 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—An entire third Floor, well furnished, separately or together, with first class Board; terms moderate. Private family.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family have some nicely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with Board. References required.

107 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO RENT, ONE or two Rooms furnished, with or without Board; private family; first class neighborhood; references.

113 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—MRS. ARNOLD has a very fine suit of Rooms on second floor, front, to let, with Board, with or without private table; house first class. References exchanged.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Handsome Suit, three Rooms, parlor floor; also three single Rooms, all southerly exposure, with first class Board; references exchanged.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, one large and three small and pleasantly furnished Rooms; all warmed without extra charge; references given and required.

134 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen. $14 and $15 for two, including fire; single Rooms, $6 and $7 per week.

136 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a nicely furnished Room, with Board, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH avenue and Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Floor of Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen. Reference required.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, to a small family, two elegant large Rooms, large pantries, hot and cold water; also Rooms for single gentlemen at very moderate prices.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET—SEVERAL VERY choice elegantly furnished front Rooms, with Board, in the first class brown stone residence; terms moderate.

209 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One or two very large, handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, with Board; large closets, &c.

224 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PARLOR and Bedroom, on first and third floor, front, with first class Board, attendance, gas, &c., to respectable parties, on reasonable terms.

258 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SECOND and third Floors, en suite or separately, for families or gentlemen, with Board.

302 SECOND AVENUE, FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant square.—A nicely furnished suit of Rooms, on third floor, front; also two single Rooms to let, with Board.

303 WEST TWELFTH STREET, FRONTING THE Park.—Second story front Rooms, connecting, with full Board; $18 to $20 per week; house kept with order and neatness.

311 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues.—The First Floor, nicely furnished, in suit or singly, with good Board, in a private family; terms moderate.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, OR SEPARATE, WITH BOARD; other Rooms; reference. 58 West Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE A GENtleman and wife or single gentlemen with Board and pleasant Rooms. Inquire at 250 West Eleventh street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD, BEFORE AND DURING confinement, in the family of a regular physician. Call on or address Dr. WILLETT, 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

BOARDERS WANTED.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street—New Rooms, newly furnished, with or without meals, for transient or steady occupation. House and baths open all night.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH NO BOARDERS, HAVing newly furnished No. 42 West Twenty-fourth street, would let their Parlor Floor to a family, with or without Board; also other fine Rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR WINTER FOR FAMILIES, with Board, at reduced prices; delightful location; two minutes from Broadway; Rooms on second and third floors. 244 West Forty-third street.

A LADY WOULD LET A SECOND STORY ROOM, handsomely furnished, all improvements, hot and cold water, for gentleman and wife; Board for lady. 136 West 32d st., near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CENTRALLY LOCATED, WILL let a suit of Rooms, together or separately; Board if desired. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Floor, en suite or singly, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house, 16 Fifth avenue; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen and wives, with Board for the lady only. Address L. R., Herald office.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—TWO ADJOINING ROOMS, FOR five persons, one under 10 years; not to exceed $36 per week, including fire and gas. Address, with name and reference, HAMMET, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN a quiet private family, where the privileges of a home can be obtained. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, C., box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ROOM AND Board with a respectable private family, Roman Catholics; location below Tenth street; terms about $9. Address CARLOS, box 132 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD (two years) and nurse, Parlor and Bedroom, with Board, between Twenty-second and Forty-second streets and Sixth and Madison avenues; convenience of bathroom, &c.; second floor wanted; exchange of references positively required; private family without boarders preferred. Address box 4,578 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A SUIT of nicely furnished, also single Rooms; water, bath and gas; first class Board; everything appertaining to a home; convenient to churches, schools; five minutes' walk to depot; good stabling; location unsurpassed; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. B., box 557 Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A PARLOR FLOOR—NICELY FURNISHED, PLATE glass windows, five houses from Broadway; suitable for doctor, dressmaker or other business; or unfurnished; low rent. 59 Bleecker street.

A BAKERY, WITH FIXTURES AND DWELLING Rooms, to let or lease, at 405 West Forty-second street, corner Ninth avenue. J. CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

A.—TO LET, THE FIRST LOFT 601 BROADWAY, 25X 150 feet. Apply to T. A. KIDD, 60 Macdougal street, up stairs.

FLOORS 108x70 WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, IN the most eligible building for manufacturing in the city, 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

SMALL BROADWAY STORE; LOW RENT. INQUIRE at the Stuyvesant House, 759 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

TO LET—IN A THICKLY POPULATED NEIGHBORhood, Stores 5, 7 and 7½ Mulberry street, near Chatham; rent low to a good tenant. Call on the owner, at 202 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—THE TWO WELL LIGHTED LOFTS NO 202 Chatham square, suitable for any kind of business; rent very reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Business Stand, northwest corner Third avenue and 114th street; buildings cover the entire lot, 25.2½ by 108 feet; contains barroom, billiard room, concert hall and real estate office; is a good corner for any business. Apply at 603 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND APARTments 131 Waverley place, one door east from Sixth avenue; possession immediately; rent $590 per annum; has gas fixtures and water throughout; a good stand for a physician's office. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 715 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED BROWN STONE House to let, near Fifth avenue, in Thirty-third street; 25 feet wide; immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE—NEAR Madison avenue, in Thirty-first street, to let, for winter or longer; $250 per month. Immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to rent, furnished, on West Twenty-first street; all improvements and in good order; rent $225 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A LARGE AND SMALL HOUSE; HANDsomely furnished; also part of a House partially furnished, on East Thirty-fourth street. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

Unfurnished.

A HOUSE TO LET LOW—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; for boarding house or any other purpose, or in part; all modern improvements. Open from 10 to 3.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOUSE, WELL located, now ready for immediate occupation. Inquire at 60 Lafayette place.

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE; GOOD CELlar, basement and attic; large yard, water and gas. 49 West Washington place, near Sixth avenue; to a good tenant rent extremely low. Possession immediately.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 59 AND 61 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADway—Furnished Rooms by Floors, en suite or singly; gas, bath, stoves and every comfort provided for housekeeping; low rents.

A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, first floor; small Room, second floor, separately or together; unexceptionable location; near Broadway; private family; terms very low. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A PARLOR FLOOR AND FRONT BASEMENT; FURnished complete for housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; terms low. 52 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE AND NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at 49 East Thirty-first street, corner Fourth avenue, for three days.

AT 355 BOWERY.—FURNISHED ROOMS (STOVE, GAS, water closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately; housekeeping allowed; a good and central location.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE RENT OF UNFURnished rooms, in consequence of the neighborhood being required for business purposes, South Fifth avenue, Washington square, &c., Parlors, Chambers; also Rooms for housekeeping. 47 Amity street. Fourteen years residence of owner.

AT 19 FIFTH AVENUE, THIRD DOOR ABOVE BREvoort House.—Handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms to let, without board; best reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THREE PARLORS, with Carpets, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; 128 East Twenty-second street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Restaurants convenient.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE or two quiet ladies or gentlemen, without board, or for housekeeping (terms reasonable), at 49 West Thirteenth st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED Rooms, or would let the whole House in any way to suit the applicant; all modern improvements; possession immediately. 519 Lexington avenue, near Forty-eighth street.

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET—FOR HOUSEkeeping purpose; also one Room and Bedroom, in a private house. 103 Macdougal street.

FURNISHED NEATLY FOR HOUSEKEEPING—PARlor, fronting Eighth avenue, very pleasant; three adjoining Rooms, two closets, pantry, water closet, all first floor; $10 25 weekly. Call at 300 West Twenty-eighth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Room for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

TERMS MODERATE.—FIRST FLOOR, FRONT SITTING and two connecting Bedrooms, furnished, for housekeeping; closet on floor; water in rooms; washtubs. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER BARCLAY STREET.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen; terms, $2 50 to $3 50 per week. Inquire on the second floor.

$7 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on parlor floor; large pantries, bath gas, kitchen, are included and conveniences for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE TIFfany's.—To let, handsomely furnished Rooms, in a first class location, at very reasonable prices, en suite or singly.

68 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentlemen only. References required.

164 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family will let a nicely furnished Room, $2 50 per week; also a large Room; bath and gas.

A CHEAP AND GENTEEL FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, with gas and water, may be found at 431 West Forty-sixth street, two blocks west of Broadway; private house.

FLOORS AND ROOMS TO LET—AT $8 TO $16 PER month; three to ten Rooms each; new double houses, below Eleventh avenue, by J. MILNE, Grocer, 625 West Forty-sixth street.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS, OR COMplete Suits of Rooms, in an apartment building on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward—new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c. A Store and Part of a house 508 Canal street. Part of a house in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 603 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL family; rent low. Apply at 329 West Fourteenth street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

ACT PROMPTLY.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE high stoop House in Thirty-eighth street, near Park avenue, 20x25, all improvements, only $15,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Four story high stoop brown stone Dwelling, 20.10x60, lot 100 feet; price very low. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, LEXINGTON AVENUE, 20X46X 75; painted all through; $20,000. Brown stone; Fifty-seventh street; fine location; $16,500. Will be sacrificed. private sale or auction.
LIONEL FROEHLICH, 820 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT 71 LEXINGTON avenue. Apply at 103 Fulton street, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 645 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer at a low figure
N. e. corner 23d st. and 3d av., suitable location for bank.
4 Lots, n. w. corner 3d av. and 96th st.
7 Lots, n. e. corner 3d av. and 96th st.,
and principal entrance to the Crystal Palace.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front House, near Fifth avenue and between Madison square and Thirty-fourth street. Apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

West Side.

A FIVE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone front House, frescoed thoughout, in the most complete order; Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway. Address OWNER, box 2,561 Post office.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP MODERN COMplete Dwelling, 22.6x55, lot 100 feet, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Ninth street; price very low; terms easy; possession. Also a printed list of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF 64 FULL LOTS, BETWEEN Broadway and the Hudson, south of Sixty-fifth street, for sale at less than $250,000. Also a printed list of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—ON WEST Twenty-second street; a five story English basement; in splendid order, having a hall on the parlor floor; modern conveniences throughout; house 70 feet deep. The neighborhood is excellent, both front and rear. Price $18,000; terms easy. Possession on or before May 1.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN SULLIVAN STREET, near Spring. Apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 80 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN DOMINICK STREET, between Hudson and Varick streets; all modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 80 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, A GOOD THREE story high stoop House, about two blocks from Twenty-third street, and west of Seventh avenue, in pleasant and respectable neighborhood; size, 22.6; lot 98.9 in depth; gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, water closets, furnace; in splendid condition throughout. Price, with elegant carpets, gas fixtures, shades, &c., $17,000, or without those things at a less price.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A MOST EXQUISITE HOME ON TWENTY-second street, west side, three stories, high stoop, with brown stone trimmings and plate glass windows; size 21x42, with an additional wing to second story; in most elegant order, frescoed, &c.; all modern improvements; price unfurnished, $20,000; with furniture, $25,000; choice paintings at price to be agreed upon, if wanted. It would be difficult to find a more handsome establishment.
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HIGH STOOP, THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING—20x40x100, 354 West Thirty-first street, at a very low price for cash. A. J. ACKERMAN.

Miscellaneous.

AT 111 BROADWAY, SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS worth of City Lots for sales, at lowest rates. See Real Estate Circular, distributed gratuitously; mailed free by STANLEY DAY.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FIRST CLASS THREE story high stoop brown stone basement Philadelphia brick House, 21x45x100, handsomely frescoed and replete with all modern improvements; splendid grape arbors; first class neighborhood, near Atlantic street, Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton ferry; cost over $13,000; will be sold at a great sacrifice, as I intend to leave for Europe; terms easy; possession if required. Address G. H., box 107 Brooklyn Eagle office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW THREE STORY BASEMENT and cellar brick House, high brown stone stoop, brown stone trimmings, modern improvements, fine location, &c.; price $6,500; terms are $1,500 cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT. GOOD LOCATION; price $3,500; on very easy terms. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, FOR light manufacturing purposes, a Room, 30x40 feet. Apply to J. R. WHYTE, 58 and 60 Gregory street, Jersey City.

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AT 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY.—SEE REAL Estate Circular, distributed gratuitously or mailed free, Central avenue, Fordham, house, 9 20-100 acres, taxes and $30,000; Boston road, corner Woodruff avenue, West Farms, 57x113, $1,250; at Morrisania, Tinton, corner Elm, Store and Dwelling, lot 125x100, $13,000; Mott Haven, House 22x32, Lot 25x100, $4,250; at Tuckahoe, House 25x30x14x14, Lot 100x 150, $6,500; at Rye Beach, corner Plot, 1 519-1,000 acres, $5,000.

A VERY NICE TEN ACRE FARM, ALL UNDER CULtivation, with new buildings, 20 miles from New York, ¾ of a mile from the depot; price, including stock, crops and farming utensils, $3,000; would exchange.
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A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 80 ACRES, ONE HOUR in New Jersey; good house, three barns, tenement house, fruit, &c., for sale at a bargain. Also Places to exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad; parties desiring to purchase or hire will find full particulars as to price and location and be personally shown the property by applying to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who has made this line a specialty the past ten years. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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FOR SALE—ON CHESTER HILL, TEN MINUTES' walk from the depot, at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, a beatiful frame House, with all modern improvements, gas, heater, &c. Price $8,500. Only $2,000 cash required. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FROM NOW TILL 1ST May next, furnished Mansion, convenient to post office, depot, markets, &c.: rooms large and airy; fine views; water and gas; ample grounds, containing carriage house, stable &c.; rent low. Address box 56 Post office, Morristown, N. J.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE Thirtieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue; must be cheap; commission when sold, one per cent.
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A FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—IN WESTchester county, for an immediate purchaser, or unimproved Land, well located, having good building site. Call, with full particulars, or send description, stating lowest price, mortgage, &c.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE A BROWN STONE House and Lot, on Thirtieth street, for a span of trotting Horses; must be young and trot in 2:40 to pole, and single horse must trot in 2:40 to wagon; also House on Lexington avenue to exchange for Elizabeth Property, not exceeding $15,000. Apply at 781 Lexington avenue.

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COAL, COAL.—CHEAPEST AND BEST COAL IN NEW York. Peoples' coal office, 208 Broadway, room No. 5. Order your coal immediately, before monopolists advance prices to ten dollars per ton.

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BROADWAY. BROADWAY.
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UNABATED SUCCESS UNABATED SUCCESS
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of the Great Sensation,
of the Great Sensation,
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
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THE CITY JUDGE, THE CITY JUDGE,
THE CITY JUDGE, THE CITY JUDGE,
HON. GUNNING S. BEDFORD,
HON. GUNNING S. BEDFORD,
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The City Judge, The Young, the Just and Fearless Official.
His Motto: Always one more chance for first offenders, but the extreme penalty promptly meted out to hardened villains and reckless characters.
JUDGE BEDFORD will visit the
HON. JUDGE DOWLING
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and hear the Great Criminal Lawyer,
WM. F. HOWE, ESQ.,
WM. F. HOWE, ESQ.,
WM. F. HOWE, ESQ.,
WM. F. HOWE, ESQ.,
Defend John Sheepface and the Little Boy.
LITTLE BOY THAT STOLE THE BREAD.
LITTLE BOY THAT STOLE THE BREAD.
LITTLE BOY THAT STOLE THE BREAD.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
Come and See THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Come and See THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Come and See THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Come and See JOHN HART AS SHEEPFACE.
Come and See ADD RYMAN AS SNARL.
Come and See MASTER BARNEY AS MRS. O'HARRIS.
Come and See S. RICKEY AS THE SUPERVISOR.
Come and See HARRIGAN AS THE DUTCHMAN.
Come and See the Little Boy.
G. L. STOUTE..........as the..........JUDGE
G. L. STOUTE..........as the..........JUDGE
JOSH HART..........as the..........LAWYER
JOSH HART..........as the..........LAWYER
NEW GRAND OLIO,
NEW GRAND OLIO,
NEW GRAND OLIO,
BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
EXTRA MATINEE,
EXTRA MATINEE,
EXTRA MATINEE,
MONDAY, 26TH (CHRISTMAS DAY).
MONDAY, 26TH (CHRISTMAS DAY).
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THE TWELFTH WEEK and CONTINUED POPULARITY OF MR. GEO. L. FOX'S BEST PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
with its endless
FUNNY TRICKS, FUNNY EFFECTS,
FUNNY DOINGS, FUNNY CARICATURES.
THE CLOWN OF THE PERIOD, G. L. FOX.
BRILLIANT HARLEQUINADE
and
SPLENDID TRANSFORMATIONS
EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2, until further notice.
To avoid the rush at the doors seats should be secured in advance, for both evenings and matinees.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY,
to witness the revival of the most
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE AGE.
On Monday evening, December 19, 1870, will be presented Charles M. Barras' celebrated drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW MARCHES,
NEW TABLEAUX,
NEW COMPANY,
NEW ARTISTS,
AND THE
LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that has ever appeared in America.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises precisely at 8.
BOX OFFICE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL BLACK CROOK MATINEE
CHRISTMAS (MONDAY), AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
THE WORLD-FAMED MIACO BROTHERS,
THE WORLD-FAMED MIACO BROTHERS,
in their terrific Aerial Feats, invented and performed only by them, THE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR.
First appearance of the beautiful vocalist, Little JOSIE: the celebrated comedian, J. E. CARTON, and the Irish comedian, MILES MORRIS. A new and interesting local Drama, NEW YORK BY GASLIGHT.
GRAND MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC Benevolent Association Ball at Irving Hall, Tuesday, December 20.

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"BOSTON DIP" WALTZES, BY J. S. KNIGHT; JUST published; best set of the season; also, the "Royal Songs" Waltzes, "Consortien" and "Wiener Fresken," by Strauss; "Harpe Eolienne," "Sleigh Ride" and "Silver Bells," by J. M. Wehli.
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WOOD CUTS,
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A.—J. N. PATTISON & CO.—GRAND, SQUARE AND Upright Pianofortes, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third st.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
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AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap. Also a number of Instruments from other first class makers. STEINWAY & SONS,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANO, $100: A SEVEN octave Pianoforte, overstrung bass, carved legs, four round corners, great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS CITY MADE PIANO FOR SALE AT A bargain.—Has four round corners, heavy carved legs, agraffe, all and every improvement and warranted by a written certificate signed by the makers. This instrument cost $800 and will be sold for $425 cash. Call and examine at the private residence 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street, from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M. Has case for shipping if desired.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW Pianos at very low prices; a magnificent seven octave rosewood Piano, only used three months, cost $500, for $275; five years' guarantee; a splendid seven octave upright patent Piano for $260; Pianos from celebrated maker for $120. $160.
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A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND PIANOS OF first class makers, in excellent order, for sale cheap; a Chickering 7¼ octave, four round corners, at a bargain.
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AS PIANO MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, 225 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, rank as first in America. Their instruments, for true elegance of finish and great durability, are unsurpassed, while their prices are the most reasonable.

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BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE BLACK DWARF, THE BLACK DWARF,
with its irresistibly comic and sensational incidents.
BLACK BALLET TROUPE
AND GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.
First week of the celebrated versatile artists,
ASHCROFT and MORTON. ASHCROFT and MORTON.
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MISS EMMA GRATTAN, MISS EMMA ALFORD,
THE WONDERFUL SIEGRIST FAMILY.
A TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS.
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ARLINGTON, RATTLER, COES, STEWART,
WAMBOLD, COTTON, PARKHURST, COLLINS.
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY
in an endless succession of novelties.
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Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
will be presented, with new
SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
a Comedy, in four acts, by J. Alberry, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES;
or, the
TWO JONESES.
Act First—Boat House and Garden of Mr. Minton's Villa.
Acts Second and Third—Drawing Room in Mr. Minton's Villa.
Act Fourth—Garden and Lawn of Bowles' Cottage.
SATURDAY, DEC. 24,
COQUETTES MATINEE.
AT 1½ P. M.
In active preparation, a NEW PLAY, by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MATINEE DECEMBER 24.
COQUETTES. COQUETTES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
We are ready with another new Drama.
First week of Mr. Harry Seymour's entirely new Spectacular Drama of
SUNBURST;
OR, THE
O'RUARC'S BRIDE.
NEW SCENERY,
MACHINERY,
MARCHES and
BATTLE SCENES.
With Mr. Charles Foster's great success of
NECK AND NECK;
OR, THE
HANGMAN'S NOOSE.
Being the fourth week of its representation.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

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LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
128th to 134th time.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of "RICHELIEU."

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN.
TREMENDOUS HIT AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.
Second week of the great sensational Burlesque Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Crowds! Crowds! Crowds! Every Night! Every Night! Every Night!
CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
"CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY."
NED WEST, EPH HORN, F. B. NAYLOR, R. WILLIS,
Guy Brothers, Booker, McCarton, Harris and all the Stars.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ o'clock.

DAN BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. 23D ST.
23D ST. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. 23D ST.
Crowded by the elite and fashion of the city.
Brilliant success of the pleasing vocalists
Messrs. W. F. STANLEY, C. W. D'ALBETE,
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NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED, DAN BRYANT,
J. W. McANDREWS, TOMMY SULLY.
LITTLE MAC as Mark Twain's Jumping Frog.
THE CLODOCHE CANCAN.
First time of the Musical Burlesque of the
BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS.
BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY—GRAND MATINEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 23d st., BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8 o'clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, Dec. 19.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in John Brougham's great Irish play of the
EMERALD RING.
SATURDAY—EMERALD RING MATINEE at 2 O'CLOCK.

MISS GLYN,
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
will appear at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
in her
GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING
of
ANTONY & CLEOPATRA.
Doors open at 7:15. Performance to commence at 8 precisely.
Tickets, $1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Rullman's Ticket Agency, 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume's, 825 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for Reserved Seats on the night of the performance.

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AT SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Junction Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.
OPEN FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
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LIVING ART GALLERY!
STORMS OF APPLAUSE!
COME AND BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT OUR FAIR.
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ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

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ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING.

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The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

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THE NEW IRISH ENTERTAINMENT.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
Irish Scenery, Songs, Dances and Music.
BARRY AYLMER as the Irish Servant Girl.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW
now open,
day and evening,
from December 14 to 22,
at
596 Broadway,
just above the Metropolitan Hotel.
This is the largest, finest and most attractive exhibition
of
Domestic, Native
and
Foreign Poultry.
Useful and ornamental,
land and water fowl
and many rare specimens
of
Birds, Animals, &c.
None should miss seeing this unique collection.
Tickets, 50 cents.
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To be had at the door.

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THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
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LESTER WALLACK.

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260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

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TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

EUTERPE.—REHEARSAL, ON TUESDAY AFTERnoon, December 20, at Association Hall, Twenty-third street, eminent artists assisting.
John P. Morgan, Conductor.

PROFESSOR LYMAN'S READING SOIREE MEETS every Monday evening at his residence, 48 West Fourteenth street. Terms for the season, $10.

A NEW HALL, THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Third avenue, will be let very cheap for balls, lectures, &c.; also club and lodge Rooms. For terms, apply at 216 East Thirty-fourth street.

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A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE Pianoforte at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF PIANO, WILL GIVE lessons at her own or at pupil's residence; terms $8 per quarter; excellent references. Send address to Miss A., box 204 Herald office.

AN ESTEY ORGAN FOR SALE—WITH PIPE TOP, five octaves, double bank keys; all improvements; manual sub bass; six sets reeds; 12 stops with tremolo and patent knee swell; in elegant black walnut case; in use one year; cost $650; price $350 cash; suitable for parlor, lodge or small church. Apply at BATTERSON'S Storage office, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

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FINE FLOWERS MOUNTED FOR TRIMMING—
Ball and Evening Dresses.
Fine Flowers and Ornaments for the hair.
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GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 19 and 20,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA..........CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO..........ELISE PERSINI
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21,
MLLE. AIMEE,
MLLE. AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA,
THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA,
will make her debut in her favorite role of
BOULOTTE,
BOULOTTE,
in Offenbach's favorite opera,
BARBE BLEUE,
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AIMEE AS BOULOTTE.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

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THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the Twelve Temptations, at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, will leave on Monday evening, December 19. For tickets apply on Monday forenoon to JOHN H. COMER, Grand Opera House.
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WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Tenth week of the successful engagement of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
Reconstruction of
PARIS.
First appearance of
MISS ADA HARLAND.
Debut of
MISS NELLIE HENDERSON.
NOTICE.—In the reconstruction PARIS will be divided into two acts, and will constitute the evening's entertainment, the curtain rising on the burlesque at 8 o'clock precisely.
MONDAY, DEC. 19,
every evening and Saturday Matinee until further notice, the reconstructed version of the celebrated Burlesque, in two acts,
PARIS.
PARIS.
PARIS.
PARIS.
NEW MUSIC, NOVEL SITUATIONS,
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In active preparation, the grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON,
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THE WHITE CAT,
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(last time for the present),
LONDON ASSURANCE,
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(75th and last time positively),
MAN AND WIFE,
with all the original Cast, Scenery and Effects.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
December 21, and every evening after,
for the first time
WILL BE PRODUCED,
a unique original Local Comedy,
by a gentleman of this city,
entitled
SARATOGA!
with superb New Scenery by ROBERTS,
Original Music by STOEPEL,
Ingenious Mechanism by SANDERS.
Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Louise Valmer, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Matthison, Mr. Whiting (his first appearance), Mr. Bascomb, Mr. Browne, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Beekman.
** Box sheet now open. Seats already secured for Tuesday may be exchanged for any other evening.

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MONDAY, DEC. 19, BENEFIT OF MME. CLARA PERL.
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FIRST WEEK OF THE BEAUTIFUL
FAIRY SPECTACLE,
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THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
CHARACTERS SUSTAINED BY A TROUPE
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SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Prince of Salerno..........Master Freddie Runnells
Baron Pompolino..........Master George Melville
Pedro..........Master Bonnie Runnells
Herald..........Master W. Green
Page..........Master W. Donovan
Cinderella..........Miss Emma White
Clorinda, } The Proud } ....Miss Bella Green
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Huntsmen, Fairies, Attendants, &c., &c.
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ACTS OF DARING HORSEMANSHIP.
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TRAINED HORSES, PONIES.

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First week of the BURLESQUE OPERA OF
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LAUGHING AND WHISPERING CHORUSES,
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THE 'FRISCO'S BEST BURLESQUE.
First appearance of JOHNNY QUEEN since his severe indisposition.
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Manager..........Mr. H. G. CLARKE
MONDAY EVENING, DEC 19,
the great artiste,
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original character of
TOPSEY,
in the American Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
supported by a powerful company.
Box sheet now open.

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EBEN'S MUSIC. CONCERT NIGHTLY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
WEDNESDAY—CLOSING NIGHT.
The usual auction will commence on Thursday.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, THE RENOWNED contralto, will sing at LITTLE OLLIE'S "SHAKSPEARIAN RECITATIONS," Chickering's Music Hall, East Fourteenth street, near Union square, on Wednesday night, 21st inst.

MISS EMMA C. THURSDAY, SOPRANO, AT BEECHer's Church, will sing at LITTLE OLLIE'S "SHAKSPEARIAN RECITATIONS," on Friday evening, Dec. 23, at Chickering's new Music Hall, Fourteenth street, near Union square.

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AT STEINWAY HALL,
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MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1870.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.
Tickets may be obtained at the General Conservatory Office, 820 Broadway, near Twelfth street, and at the door.
Former pupils will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the office as above.

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A rare and constantly increasing stock of
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FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris and Versailles.

Preparations Making for Another Great Sortie.

THE FRENCH CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The German Line Extended and Weak.

Four Months' Provisions Remaining in the City.

German Officers Dread the Result of Another Sortie.

Von Moltke Apprehensive of the Formation of New French Armies.

Prince Frederick Charles Not to Advance Too Far from Versailles.

Bismarck Anxious to Destroy the Republic.

The French Armies on the Loire to Resume the Offensive.

THE BELEAGUERED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Recent Sortie Satisfactory—Weakness of the German Line—Another Sortie Preparing—Pushing Field Works—Depleting the German Ranks—Surrender Unthought Of—Four Months' Supply of Food Remaining—General Matters.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870.

I have received letters from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, bearing dates of the 11th and 13th inst. From them I extract the following intelligence:—

THE RECENT SORTIE SATISFACTORY.

The letter of the 11th states that the recent sortie of the French army under General Ducrot was in every respect satisfactory to the besieged. It proved conclusively that the German lines are weak. The French are confident of their ability to break through the investing army at the proper moment. The active field army, commanded by General Ducrot, is in good health and spirits, and is well fed. It numbers fully two hundred thousand men, and is well disciplined, armed and equipped.

ANOTHER SORTIE PREPARING.

Great preparations are making for another sortie from the city. It will be on a much larger scale than the first one. Nothing can be learned as to the date on which it will be made, but it is likely to take place before long.

PUSHING THE FIELD WORKS.

Outside the forts the French works have been pushed forward with such energy and success that they have compelled the Germans to enlarge their line of investment, which has, consequently, grown weaker. These field works enable the artillery and sharpshooters to command roads which were entirely out of range of their guns a few weeks ago. At the same time it must be said that the German positions have been enormously strengthened, but there is a scarcity of men to defend them.

DEPLETING THE GERMAN RANKS.

The reverses of the French at Orleans have been made known to the army and people, who have received the news with marked equanimity. It is generally believed that General De Palladine's army, though defeated, has done good service in depleting the German ranks, and consequently breaking the besieging force.

SURRENDER UNTHOUGHT OF.

Such a thing as capitulating is unthought of. Every Parisian is armed, and the people, as well as the army, are in good spirits and confident. The letter, dated the 13th, from which a great part of the foregoing is taken, states that Paris can hold out for at least three months longer without experiencing any great suffering. It is true that the mortality of the city is large, but it is not enough so to create alarm. No epidemics are prevalent, there have been no deaths from starvation and but little actual want.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

In the matter of food the situation may be pronounced favorable. It is true that such articles as fresh meats, eggs, fish and poultry are gone, but there is a supply of horseflesh for two months; of bread, wine and cheese for four months, and of salted meats and salted fish for two months. These provisions, it will be seen, will enable the city to hold out four months. By order of General Trochu the government has taken possession of all articles of food and wine. At the present time the entire population is supplied with food by the military commissariats in the same manner as the soldiers, and are allowed the same rations.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Some of the theatres have reopened. It is believed that the amusement which the people will derive from the drama will be beneficial, as it will relieve the monotony of life in a besieged city.

Ordinary goods are still plentiful.

Numerous cabs are still to be seen on the streets, their horses not having been eaten.

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Truth of the Recent Sortie—Ducrot Successful—The Germans Fear Another Attack—Demand for the Bombardment of Paris—Von Moltke Apprehensive—Bismarck Pressing the Political Movement.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870.

I have received despatches from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated on the 13th inst., containing the following intelligence:—

THE TRUTH OF THE RECENT SORTIE.

Your correspondent writes that the German accounts of the recent sorties from Paris evade the truth in important particulars. The French army, commanded by General Ducrot, was entirely successful as far as it went. It captured and held the peninsula of St. Maur against all the German attempts to recover its position. The French retired voluntarily only after information had been received of the failure of General De Paladines to force back the German army near Orleans.

THE GERMANS FEAR ANOTHER SORTIE.

Military men are confident that the French could have gone entirely through the line of investment had De Paladines' operations been attended with any degree of success. The German leaders here are beginning to display uneasiness. Their line of investment has been weakened by reason of its enlargement, and they express fears of the success of another sortie if the French mass their forces upon any single part of the line.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS DEMANDED.

Among the German officers and soldiers at Versailles and around Paris there is a great demand for the bombardment of the city. Three councils of war have been held upon the question, but no bombardment has taken place yet.

VON MOLTKE'S FEARS.

It is stated that General Von Moltke fears the organization of large armies in the South of France, which being further away from Versailles than Orleans the Germans will experience more difficulty to reach them than they have to reach the Army of the Loire. General Von Moltke is unwilling to allow the forces under Prince Frederick Charles to advance too far from Paris.

BISMARCK ANXIOUS TO DESTROY THE REPUBLIC.

Count Bismarck is pressing energetically forward the political movement to destroy the republican government. He is also said to regard the conclusion of a treaty of peace before long as absolutely necessary, and to effect both objects is ready to enter into a coalition with the Emperor Napoleon or with any other Power willing and able to make terms.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chauzy Receiving Reinforcements—A General Advance of the French to be Made—A General Dismissed.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Germans are retreating all along the valley of the Loire.

CHAUZY REINFORCED.

The Prussians did not attack General Chauzy yesterday, as was expected. The forces under Chauzy have received heavy reinforcements.

A SIMULTANEOUS ADVANCE PLANNED.

It is understood now that the four generals commanding the main divisions of the Army of the Loire, viz.:—Chauzy, Bourbaki, Jaures and Jawreziberry have concerted plans for a simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced.

A FRENCH GENERAL DISMISSED.

The French government has dismissed General Sol from the service. The charge against him was that he hastily abandoned Tours, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy had appeared near the city.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Gambetta With the Army—Germans Concentrating Near Yvetot—Uhrich's and Bazaine's Surrenders to be Investigated—Grand Review of Troops.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17, 1870.

M. Gambetta is still with the Army of the Loire.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING TO ATTACK HAVRE.

The national forces in the North have gained fresh advantages. The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yvetôt to attack Havre. The latter place has 350 cannon and a strong garrison, and will be defended to the last.

UHRICH'S AND BAZAINE'S SURRENDERS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The government, in accordance with the law which condemns to death generals who too hastily surrender their posts, has ordered by decree an inquiry into the capitulation of Strasbourg and Metz. As regards General Uhrich this proceeding is a mere matter of form; but in Bazaine's case the investigation will be a serious affair.

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS.

Another grand review was held here to-day of the new troops going to the front. The men gave enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Republique" as they marched past the hotel of the Ministry.

The French Driven From Vendome—Prussian Success Near Longeau—Gunboats Cruising Between Havre and Cherbourg.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870.

A telegram from Berlin dated yesterday (Dec. 17) reports that the French were driven from Vendome on Friday last.

PRUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR LONGEAU.

A telegram from Dijon dated on the 17th inst., via Berlin, reports that the Prussians attacked the French near Longeau and drove them into the fortress. The French lost two hundred men.

CRUISING BETWEEN CHERBOURG AND HAVRE.

French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have appeared near either port.

WAR FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

In the Camp, the Cabinet and the Press.

BISMARCK AND THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Versailles correspondent of the London *News* says that the quarters of the North German Chancellor in Versailles may be viewed as the foremost telegraph office in the world. Thence run the wires by which all Germany, and through Germany all Europe and America may be moved. "An unpretending house in the Rue de Provence has a sentry at the gate, and a North German tricolor displayed above the garden wall. This house is the telegraph office. Here is Bismarck quartered, and here are the wires, late for so many millions of people, attached to the instruments that will flash Bismarck's decree to Berlin or Hamburg, to London or Constantinople. The telegraph office in the Rue de Provence is truly the foremost of its kind. You may watch very late before you see the lights extinguished in Bismarck's quarters. He is not one of those model 'early-to-bed' people who are the delight of teachers and guardians. The Chancellor's habits are rather a turning of night into day. He is said to do the most of his work when the bulk of the German armies is buried in slumber. Returning home in the evening, he does more by lamplight than most men are able to achieve by daylight and lamplight together."

GENERAL WIMPFFEN AT SEDAN.

A correspondent writing to the London *Times* states that when in Sedan, on the 28th ult., he saw the original letter addressed to the Emperor by General Wimpffen, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, proposing to force a passage through the Prussian lines. The document was accidentally found after his Majesty's surrender. As it may, perhaps, interest many to read the exact words used in making so desperate a proposition, and as they have not hitherto been published in England, he sends the following copy:—

SIRE—Je me decide à forcer la ligne qui se trouve devant le Gl. Lebrun et le Gl. Ducrot plutot que d'etre prisonnier dans la place de Sedan.

Que votre Majesté vienne se mettre au milieu de ses troupes, qui tiendront a honneur de lui ouvrir un passage.

DE WIMPFFEN.

4 hr., 1 er. Sept.

A FRENCH OPINION OF PARIS.

The *France* contains an article entitled, "*Sommes-nous perdus?*" which forcibly describes the true state of Paris. The writer says that the condition of the city has not improved in any respect. Something has been done to complete and improve the fortifications, but the Prussians have pushed on their works still more rapidly. The provisions too, especially the fresh meat, are being exhausted. Nor is the spirit of the inhabitants changed for the better; some are a prey to the most profound discouragement, while others are infatuated enough to imagine that all Europe is gazing at them with admiration. The writer thinks it is high time to put a stop to the proceedings of the loafers on the Boulevards, who think they can earn the character of patriots by standing about in the streets preaching resistance to the uttermost, and charging every one who speaks of peace of an armistice with treason. His advice is that all who act thus should be drafted at once into the regular army. Paris alone cannot save herself. The garrison may be equal to the investing army in numbers, but it is far inferior in discipline, and even if the German lines were broken nothing would be gained, for the country is wasted for fifteen miles round and can therefore afford no supplies to the capital. The two questions of real importance are:—Is there an army in the provinces capable of raising the siege of Paris? and, if so, are there provisions enough in the city to enable it to hold out till it is relieved? If either of these questions must be answered in the negative, the writer earnestly intreats the authorities not to continue the resistance until Count Bismarck's prophecy is fulfilled. If the provinces leave Paris to her fate there is no reason why she should sacrifice herself for them. Though she cannot alone change the course of the war, or even continue her resistance with any hope of success, she can still inflict severe losses on the Germans, who would therefore at present grant her favorable terms. If a hopeless defence be continued until all her resources are exhausted she will be entirely at their mercy.

THE PRESENT FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The *Pester Lloyd* says:—"We do not believe those are right who consider the events of the last few months a sufficient cause for declaiming about the moral decline of the French nation and the degeneracy of the Latin race. The people are, we believe, pretty nearly what they were eighty years ago, but it seems as if the ideas which have the power of influencing them had suffered a change. The idea of the republic of to-day and the idea of the republic of three generations ago are two very different things. The republic now in practice is only negative; it signifies merely the absence of a sovereign, while eighty years ago it was rich in positive significance, and included everything great and universal which the age produced. The republican form of government, in its naked simplicity, however desirable it may appear to some, could never produce such marvellous effects on the minds of men as were called forth by the great French revolution. These effects are to be attributed less to the political aspects of the first republic than to the material and social ideas which it embodied. If the first revolution had done no more than dethrone the dynasty, if it had not inscribed on its banners the names of liberty and equality, which were then new ideas and therefore possessed of a tenfold power, it would not have formed a new era in the history of the world. It would not have left any greater traces than a forcible change of dynasty usually makes on the history of a country. Its greatness consists in the fact that it overthrew, not only a throne, but a social system which had existed for a thousand years, and substituted for an unjust a just form of society. Its unexampled influence over the whole of Europe arose from the fact that the best and most important ideas which it embodied were not inseparably connected with any single form of government, but might be realized in a monarchy as well as a republic. And these ideas, in spite of their immense significance, were expressed in short and simple sentences which every citizen could understand and remember. They were grand and simple, like the Copernican system, let us say; and as the latter completely changed the views of mankind as to the construction of the universe, the French revolution introduced a new, popular and easily comprehensible theory of political and social life.

In this fact lay the secret of its unconquerable power. It would be as great a mistake to expect the same effects from the proclamation of a republic now as to suppose that an exposition of the movements of the heavenly bodies in our days could produce the same excitement which the first discovery of the laws that regulate them once did. The ideas proclaimed by the first revolution have become the common property of mankind, just as much as the discoveries of Copernicus and Newton. Their first proclamation rendered a second unnecessary.

The political and social improvements which we now aim at differ from those of an earlier period in two respects. Firstly, they are reforms in detail, and are not intended to destroy the existing social system, but to develop it; and, secondly, they cannot be advocated by means of short and simple dogmas, which appeal to the imagination of the people. The revolution, which scattered her rich hoard of ideas freely among the people, has exhausted her store and can offer little that is new. It is our task to care for the plants which are springing from the seed she has sown. The ideas of our own age appeal rather to the intelligence than the imagination of the people. Their influence is not, on that account, less wholesome and lasting, but it is slower and therefore less likely to produce great and sudden displays of enthusiasm among the masses.

In order to produce outbursts of popular passion, we will not say equal, but in any respect similar to those of the first French republic, the present leaders would have to enter the field of socialism. There alone can grand new systems be found; there alone is it possible to proclaim dogmas to the people with the air of a prophet. The doctrines of the revolution were eternal truths. * * * It would be unjust to assert that the French nation had not given admirable proofs of heroism in this desperate war, but these have been prompted by patriotism rather than their republicanism. They have shown the world that patriotism can do much, but not everything."

A FRENCH SPECULATOR IN THE CAMP.

As a parallel to the contractor for 200,000 uniforms, we met at Lille, says an English writer, a youngster of only eighteen years, a Londonized Frenchman, who had disposed, for his principal, of nearly a hundred thousand army shirts to the French government, at 3f. 55c. each, and had made on a part thereof a bonus of 4,000l.

WAR BOOKS AND BOOKMAKERS.

A very flood of political pamphlets relating to this war, says a correspondent in Lille, inundates the bookstalls of Brussels and Lille, they being published in these two cities chiefly. Two or three are worth review. The well known "L'Homme de Sedan," by Count de la Guerronnière, already in its sixth edition, is now followed by "L'Homme de Metz," from the same pen, and by another "L'Homme de Metz," by Albert Alexandre, "Directeur du Journal la Vérité." Then there is "L'Acte d'Accusation de Bazaine," by H. Nazet and E. A. Spoll (the same writers who, in the *feuilleton* of the *Etoile Belge*, describe the "Moselle Campaign"). Another is entitled "Napoleon III.; qu'avez-vous fait de la France?" "Republique ou Monarchie," by Amedée Deroide, is a deduction in favor of the former, from the facts of the present war. The "Réponse d'un Allemand à M. Victor Hugo" (anonymous) seems hardly worth while as far as the question turns on Paris chiefly, and for the rest the author appears quite as passionate an extremist as Hugo himself. "La Chouannerie en 1870" and "Etudes Militaires," by Jules Labbé, are hints and arguments on the organization for the guerilla war. "Descriptions des Fortifications de Paris," by L. Vandevelde, leaves one in doubt whether 'tis simply a good-natured attempt to satisfy a legitimate curiosity or an attempt at warning against the probable German plan of attack. There are yet others; but I have, I suppose, strained your readers' patience enough for a day.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL IN THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

The *North German Gazette* gives an account of the military hospital at Versailles. The wounded are placed in the picture galleries, the large windows of which are opened so that the air is kept pure. Every patient has a bed, with one or two mattresses, two blankets and clean sheets. The body linen and sheets have often, from the nature of the wounds, to be changed daily, and in five weeks 7,946 articles have had to be washed, without reckoning a large number of bandages, and 366 mattresses. The *Gallerie des Batailles* is devoted to the medicines and the thousand other requisites. The food is prepared in two kitchens in different wings of the palace, in order to expedite its passage to the hospital rooms. Besides the usual diet of meat, white bread, and wine, ham, sausage, fruit, champagne, &c., are provided for the severely wounded. The fruit is supplied by the palace gardens, and the champagne is the gift of the King of Prussia, who daily sends orderlies with newspapers, and frequently delicacies. The King and the Crown Prince often visit the convalescent. Those not confined to their beds can walk out on the beautiful terrace, and even the bedridden are placed there when the weather permits, in order to strengthen body and mind by the splendid prospects. Smoking, newspaper reading and letter writing go on, nor are friendly visits and religious conversation wanting, while divine service is frequently held in the large apartments.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The story of the *Neue Frei Presse* that the Germans, on taking possession of Metz, found in that place a sum of 40,000,000 francs is a pure invention.

A Swiss paper, the *Luzerner Zeitung*, recently published a pretended despatch from Count Bismarck to the North German Ambassador in Florence regarding the position of the Pope. No such document ever emanated from the Federal Chancellor.

We learn from the *Provinzial-Correspondenz* that the Reichstag, besides voting the necessary supplies for carrying on the war, will have to deliberate on the reception of those South German States which have announced their readiness to enter the North German Confederation.

From the day of the capitulation of Metz, when 173,000 French surrendered, till the 12th of November, or in about two weeks, the German armies made 14,000 more French soldiers prisoners of war. Of these, 2,400 were taken in Schlettstadt, 220 in Fort Mortier, 5,000 in New Breisach, 1,400 at Bourget, about 4,100 at Verdun, including two generals, eleven staff officers and 150 subaltern officers; 302 at Monterau and 300 at Bretenay and in other skirmishes. The pieces of cannon captured in all these affairs amounted to 372.

LIFE AMONG THE FRANCS-TIREURS

The Campaign in Central France.

Across the Country—Dangers—Fired On—Among the Francs-Tireurs—Who They Are and What They Are—With Garibaldi's Army—Talk with a Garibaldian Officer—Sentiment of the People of Lyons—The Desire for Peace.

STRASBOURG, Province of Alsace, Nov. 22, 1870.

I have just reached here from an unavoidably protracted tour in Central France, after the rudest war experience I have yet encountered since hostilities commenced. A contact of over two weeks' duration with Francs-tireurs—surprises, arrests, endless delays, execrable wet weather, not to mention other *douceries* of life in a hostile country—would by this time have made me aware that a correspondent's mission in search of the news warlike of the day forces him to alight on anything but beds of roses, had I not known that little item before.

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is a rather dangerous kind of life, by the way; for, as you have heard, these patriotic gentry just now swarm in every section of France, giving extreme concern and harassment to the Prussian lines and detachments, and earnest anxiety to all civilians whose object is to travel in France at this critical juncture. This is the second trip and the second section of the country in which I have had the lot to meet with the small armies of the republic, and to incur narrow escapes from their skirmishing operations; but of course it happens that I am in their way, not they in mine—they are trying to defend their native soil, whereas mere talkers and writers cannot complain if on their errand of picking up the details of the war they meet with innumerable vexations and get run over rough shod now and then, as I have been, although without any malice prepense on the part of the excited warriors.

THE FRENCH LINES NEAR LYONS.

I sent you several notes written by the wayside; but I am in ignorance whether you ever received them, for they were mailed by hand. Having arrived on the main line of communication between the Rhine and Paris, I ascertained that the command of Prince Frederick Charles had actually started from the neighborhood of Metz, and that his Royal Highness, now Marshal of Prussia, had set out, with his headquarters, to reinforce General Werder's army and to push a general onslaught on Lyons, it being aimed to crush resistance in that stronghold before it could bud, ripen and produce fruit *à la Parisienne*. With the view to get up at the front of the projected siege operations in time to witness the first preparations and engagements, I determined to push on ahead with the vanguard of Prince Frederick's army, composed of Werder's men, leaving the heavy columns to come up with their bulky ambulances in the usual less rapid manner. That was

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

when I left to go forward, and the one on which I based my movements. I need scarcely add just here that by the time I was at my end of the rope, or almost jam up on Lyons, the Prince's army was nowhere in my rear, but had changed front to its right flank and oblique from Troyes via Fontainebleau towards Orleans, in consequence of the victory gained by General Paladines at Baccon the 9th inst. The Prince divided his 80,000 men in three corps and launched them separately by forced marches in the most threatened direction with the usual Prussian energy and decision; and, perhaps before you receive this letter, you will have heard that he has given the hand to Von der Tann and shattered the French.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' ARMY.

His troops, I am convinced, are capable of giving a severe shock to any force they may encounter; and I am disposed to believe, even from what I hear from the French themselves, that neither the mobiliers nor the national guardsmen anywhere can withstand him. At present writing we do not hear that the Prince has been engaged. I hope to be present when he is. True, we were led to believe by the despatch of King William of the 18th inst., that the whole French army had been defeated at Dreux; but that despatch turns out to have alluded to a very small skirmish which took place at that point. By the way, that village was very near to Versailles to be occupied by a French armed force; and I hear that Versailles got a considerable scare for its new royalty.

ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

I moved down across country and by the nearest routes to the neighborhood of Dijon and Besançon. It was along this part of my travels that I encountered the detachments of Francs-tireurs in their most threatening attitude, as they were in search of a Prussian to fire upon at almost every step. They were constantly causing alarms, and once again, while going along the main route peacefully, my march was suddenly arrested by a dropping fire directed from out a thick wood upon the soldiers, of whose perils I had to take that share falling to me from being in their company. Fortunately, the soldiers were sufficiently numerous to beat the wood in every direction, and to prevent a very long continuance of the fire, which, while it lasted, consisted of

A SHOWER OF BULLETS,

rather thicker and heavier than agreeable. Without any damages, but with loud oaths from the soldiers, the free shooters took to their heels, and were out of sight and hearing in a trice. They numbered about twenty or thirty, as far as could be made out; they fired very excitedly and hastily, but yet we had their balls whizzing about our ears audibly enough, some striking at a proximity of a few feet from us. The surprise was so sudden that we considered ourselves lucky with such a narrow escape. The soldiers, of course, fired back wildly on the first impulse; but they soon went into the wood to search for their invisible enemies, without, however, finding them. Such is the

RISK OF MARCHING ON FRENCH ROUTES

now; nor did such a procedure on the part of the people of the country give us a very lively feeling of security for continuing the march. But we were in the midst of them, and going forward was not worse than going back, even supposing that our objective points had not lain in the front. A part of the way I proceeded without the accompaniment of troops, and then, again, I was beset by the inevitable guardians of the roads and forests. But barring the delay caused I must say that when I was brought into contact with the men of the blue blouses,

AMONG THE FRANCS-TIREURS,

I had not to complain of their treatment after they had ascertained my nationality and had secured proof of the peaceful mission upon which I dared to be roaming about their sacred soil. They were lively always after that, and chatted freely, being very anxious to hear the news in general, and of the whereabouts of their enemy's columns in particular. Such questions I had to be on my guard to avoid, for several good reasons, and they were never rude in pressing them after my stating squarely the position in which I was placed. They seemed intelligent; most of them, with good manners, were ignorant, I found, of the art of reading and writing with propriety or impropriety. [There is the victory which France will have to gain—education of all her children, before she can ever be again strong.] Some of the men wore a fanciful uniform or some token of the sign military; but most of those I met alone on the road were isolated cases in blue blouses, bearing arms in their hands. They belonged to the working classes, but there was no other work but to hunt Prussians and no emperor to prevent their having weapons.

SPIRIT UNDAUNTED.

Many such did I pass, as well as villages, where the inhabitants were on the *qui vive* for the invaders, and where all the eatables and drinkables were far from being exhausted. In fact, I found that the nearer I reached towards the South, towards Lyons, the more plentiful were provisions, the more prosperous the look, the less damage and frightful appearance of war. Few or no invaders were the cause of it all. The whole region I travelled over seemed a land of plenty—of wine, fruit, bread and meat—by the side of desolated East France and the battered environs of Paris and Versailles—so late my sojourning places. Wherever I came across the detachments of German troops on the wayside or stopping in the villages, there I was sure to discover them feasting—not fasting or merely gnawing a bone, but living off such fat of the land as they had not seen since their entry on French soil. Lyons and South France are justly looked forward to by the Teutons as being the happy land of Canaan. Whether they, as so many new Moseses, be refused entrance therein remains to be seen. All that I saw as far as I went, and all the accounts that I had from very reliable French sources, induce me to believe that as to provisions and well stored riches France could keep up the war without trouble, other things being equal, which they are not—rather to the contrary.

DIJON.

On reaching the neighborhood of Dijon I found that place occupied by the Prussians, and the vanguard of the French resistance, under the command of General Garibaldi, stationed or picketed at Dole. Believing that Prince Frederick was coming on as rapidly as possible, and would hasten to occupy the whole region clear up to the gates of Lyons, I concluded to drive on and see for myself the state of the people, their defences, and to have a peep at the manner of warfare carried on by the Garibaldians. Having all my papers *en règle*, and having been well acquainted with the great red shirt chieftain in years gone by in Italy, I struck out to his lines, concluding that I was merely a forerunner of the regulars on the way to attack Lyons. I had no difficulty in

CROSSING INTO THE GARIBALDIAN LINES,

which were found very slim and very poorly quartered. Garibaldi's headquarters were in Dole; but his force, amounting perhaps to 4,000 men of all colors and nationalities (principally Italians and Spaniards), was scattered around loose over an extended line, picketing at this village and at that. The men seemed poorly equipped and scantily clad, complaining of the weather and the cold nights just set in in earnest. The General himself being on the wing I was unable to have a chat with him, as I would have liked to have had; for although I know the old fellow to be extravagant in his red ideas, I still know that occasionally he seems to have an instinctive perception of the truth, which enables him to give on things and men what may be termed the common sense view. I feel sure that he would have told me some truths about the nature and the prospects of these French of to-day, for he has studied them, and, with all his impracticable fancies, he is a man of observation.

GARIBALDI'S SONS.

I, however, saw his sons—both serving under him. Ricciotti, the younger, twenty-five, is a general, and a soldier of decided prestige and talent. He wins his way and is capable of doing something. According to the telegram from Tours he has just captured and defeated 800 Prussians at Chatillon. I have reason to believe that this achievement is exaggerated, for his force is slim; but he could act if he had the men. He is much liked by his followers. Menotti, the elder, thirty-three, is also popular and amiable, but rather more so than talented. He is classed as "not much." All the Garibaldians have been made citizens by the republic, and Gambetta has made Garibaldi a general of the French army. I renewed my acquaintance with many of the Garibaldian warriors who went through the campaign of Sicily. I may *résumé* their sentiments by condensing the statements made to me by one of the General's chief staff officers, a colonel. He said:—"We are having

A ROUGH TIME

of it, on account of the weather. Besides, we have nothing, and there seems to be no organization to be expected from Tours, where all is confusion, as hereabouts. We have to shift for ourselves. There is a certain jealousy in regard to us all, and the General is not seconded at all by the French officers. But no matter. We hope for the best, and, at all events, we fight for our principles, for the universal republic, for humanity. We are not fighting here merely for this poor French nation, deserving of the pity and help of all nations—of your republic, of England, of that very Italy whose king has outlawed us, and who goes shamefully to the theatre every night to pass away the time while our sister nation bleeds! What kind of civilization or humanity is this that allows France to be struck down in this manner? No, sir; the idea of humanity does not exist in this nineteenth century, with all its boastings. I say it is not understood properly, even supposing that it has entered into the heads and hearts of men. Just look at the egotism of the peoples and their governments. Yes, there are individuals who have suffered, really suffered, and they understand what the word humanity should mean—a kind, brotherly, fellow feeling—but they are few. I have had five campaigns. I was captured by the Bourbon troops; I was weak, they were strong and subjected me to every indignity. I was thrust into one of those cells at Gaeta, where prisoners had nothing to eat but a small crust of bread, amid filth, vermin and rats, where many died of starvation, and where some became old men in a few weeks, owing to the tortures inflicted. I was visited one day by the Queen of Naples in her tour of inspection at the establishment. The guardian came to my bench and struck me a terrible cuff in the side to apprise me of the presence of the Queen. I fainted. The Queen extended to me succor and punished the brutal guardian. She saw my pitiful state and had compassion on me. I am sure that she had a real sense of humanity about her in acting as she did. I told her at the time that I saluted her, not as a queen, the wife of the oppressor of men, for my principles had placed me in prison, but as a woman who had displayed a good heart. I allude to this example of my own experience to show you that one must really suffer, perhaps, before one can fully appreciate the feeling or the idea of what the word humanity should signify. I feel for others, in short, for I have suffered terribly. France is suffering terribly, and therefore we have come to her succor. We have a good many bad subjects coming to us here from Italy on voluntary enlistments, but the General is going to put a stop to their coming. We are on a foreign soil and upon a delicate mission. We do not wish any *mauvais sujet* to arrive from Italy to do us harm and wound the good reputation which it is essential for success to preserve among the excited French. Italy may be united, but its government is a shame. I was a captain in the regular army. I resigned to come here with the General.

THE PRIESTS DOWN ON THEM.

As for the Santo Padre (the Holy Father, the Pope), he is now the happiest man in the world. That the Florentine government has taken things off his hands, he drinks, eats and walks about quietly, secure in his occupation at the Vatican; he is much better off now, personally, and it is only Antonelli and the Jesuits who are raging. Here we have had something to do with the Jesuits and the priests and they are all down on us. We have shut them up in several places and they are all cursing us and working against us. It astonishes us to see what an immense influence they have over the people here. The French are far more priest-ridden than the Italians. At present the priests are doing more harm to the country than the Prussians. Their bishops and archbishops all work for the Pope. They send him letters of condolence and encouragement from eminent Frenchmen, and are collecting all the money they can to aid in recuperating the temporal power—money which should go for the national defence. The government does not take strong measures against them, and even we have been accused of dealing too harshly with them. It is true the General will not tolerate their doings, more especially as we have had proof that they are acting as spies for the Prussians. Withal we hope on and intend to do our best.

CONTINUING ON SOUTH,

I reached as far as the railway line running between Lyons and Geneva. At the station of Culoz only an hour or two's ride from Lyons, I found the trains moving as usual, with only slight deviations from the ordinary time tables, and conveying loads of French refugees from the threatened city into Switzerland. National guardsmen were met, who were on a few days' leave of absence to convey their families and chattels into a spot of safety—Swiss neutraldom. I conversed with many of them in regard to Lyons, its defences and the sentiments of the people in the South. The accounts tallied invariably as to the general desire for peace:—"*La paix, la paix—qu'on la fasse, qu'on la fasse*" [Peace, peace; let it be made.] Some with whom I talked were intelligent men of wealth and position in Lyons, all belonging to the National Guard and on short furlough. I make a *résume* of what they said, as follows:—

Lyons is naturally strongly situated, and we have worked hard and made it still stronger by artificial defences. It is now guarded by a strong garrison, and has heavy guns brought from the seaports. We are all made soldiers up to sixty. The old men are in the sedentary guard of defence; while the young of twenty-five years, though married, are consigned to active service. This is blamed while the still younger, from seventeen to twenty are not touched, although they are eager to be drafted. We will defend the city perhaps two months. There are provisions in plenty. But then the city must be taken at last, and what then? Will we have advanced our cause? Not a whit; we will only have been sacrificed. What will be true of Lyons, if attacked, is, we see by sad experience, true of all France—left to unorganized forces. All sensible people see it and say it now that Metz has fallen. But we dare not speak out our sentiments openly as we do in private; for we would have to suffer the penalties of mob law. All our large cities are now governed by municipal councils composed of the most ignorant and unworthy portion of the citizens.

WE DARE NOT TALK OUT, WE CANNOT ACT.

The demagogues have the lead, and all is confusion and improvidence. There is no head. It is only too sadly seen by us all, and hence the general sentiment is that France is being sacrificed when there is no proper direction to make our strength available. The best thing that could happen would be for Paris to make peace; for then all France would yield under that influence. Peace should have been made at Sedan, as soon as we saw that the nation had no head nor could expect to have one. What we desire is a good government, under whatever name. The nation would not suffer Napoleon again. The Orleans have the best chance of satisfying the national will now. Probably the republic might last a year or so. Gambetta is a mere talker—a lawyer; yet there is something we like in him, and it is the fact that he has some idea of order and has enforced quiet at Lyons and Marseilles, where wild confusion reigned not many weeks ago. Let him go further and make peace. But we are afraid he is too inexperienced to see that his course virtually sacrifices the true interests of the nation.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE ARE FOR PEACE.

Out of 300,000 inhabitants in Lyons 250,000 at least are of our way of thinking. You ask if there is a real, serious desire on the part of the French people of the South to conquer or die in the national defence. No, because there is this general sentiment, that there is no leader capable of driving out the Germans. We have plenty of everything; as yet nothing is lacking. Of course business is at a standstill. Our silk commerce and manufactures are all down pretty much; perhaps there is scarcely one-eighth of our silk trade remaining. There are about ten large dealers and manufacturers who still keep up work for the large supply sent to America and England; but all the small fry, who employed some four or five hundred workmen only, have shut up shop. The army at Lyons bears the name of "The Army of the South," and is 50,000 strong, and is commanded by a new general just sent from Tours. The first one sent us was not agreeable to the tastes of our municipal council, who removed him. But generals and discipline are lacking; arms are plentiful; many have been received from America, and give great satisfaction to all. The men are charmed with these perfected weapons.

WHAT NOW EXCITES ALL MINDS

is the attitude of Russia. A child could have seen that Russia would not lose her opportunity as soon as France should be crushed. We called upon England to help her natural ally three months ago. We all plainly saw it and told the English so at the beginning of the war. Perhaps now it is too late for England to save herself, and she will have to suffer too. Yet could she join in and help us now, the resistance in France would still be long and serious. Our disasters have discouraged the nation all the more because it has been made to feel so isolated by the action of England. We are all waiting to see what England will do. This place is perfectly quiet. Belfort and one or two other fortresses, such as Montmédy and Mézières, are besieged and must give up soon. The sentiment of the citizens of Strasbourg bears still a decided French bias in sympathy; yesterday one of them chalked on the walls that Trochu had sortied with 100,000 men and killed 8,000 Prussians and spiked 120 siege pieces.

LUXEMBOURG

British Agitation Over the Continental Diplomacy.

The Nation Humiliated by the Prussian Policy Towards the Grand Duchy—Premier Gladstone's Cabinet at the Crisis of Its Ministerial Existence—Russian Definition of the Situation.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bismarck Demands a Grand National Difficulty—The Nation Humiliated—A Change of Cabinet Imminent.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870.

The reported submission of the English government to Bismarck's overbearing demands relative to the Luxembourg question and the territorial future of the Duchy intensifies the feeling of indignation which prevails generally against the Gladstone Ministry.

Earl Granville opposed, it is said, this last act of humiliation.

The *Standard* newspaper (a Tory organ) declares that the ministerial course of the "peace party" completes England's abdication of her position as a leading European Power.

The Ministry is accused of cowardice in refusing to publish Count Bismarck's letter or their own executive reply thereto.

It is anticipated that a most violent attack will be made on the Cabinet immediately after the meeting of Parliament.

The downfall of Gladstone's Ministry is regarded as imminent.

THE RUSSO-EUROPEAN UKASE.

What Holland "Must" Do and What Prussia May Do—Definition by the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, 1870.

Russia, in reply to the Prussian note in regard to Luxembourg, says the King of Holland must disprove the charges brought against the Duchy or give guarantees that its obligations of neutrality shall not be violated again.

If, however, the charges alleged are proved, "Prussia is justified in annexing the territory."

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The Up Town Travel Conundrum.

Statistical and Financial Reasons for Its Quick Solution—Movements in Brooklyn—The Extension of Flatbush Avenue.

The great question in the real estate market in the approaching period of expected activity is that of up town travel. Rapid transit from end to end of the island is the great desideratum at this time, and, in fact, a vital necessity, in connection with the growth of New York and the support of the great real interests belonging to the metropolitan district.

THE ARGUMENT

in support of this position is neither new nor misunderstood by those likely to be affected by the hoped for result; but its leading points, as succinctly arranged by an advocate of one of the proposed methods of relief is worth repetition.

STATISTICS.

From 1800 to 1860 the established ratio of increase in population was a fraction over 28 per cent for every five years. This ratio would have given, in 1870, a population of 1,334,073, an increase for the decade of 520,404, and one-quarter of which equals 130,101.

The population of 1860 was 813,669, and in 1870 it was 926,341, an increase of only 112,672, being 17,409 less than one-quarter of what it ought to have been, and showing an actual loss of 407,732 in the growth of the city.

Again, from 1850 to 1860 the ratio of increase was 57.83, and from 1860 to 1870 it was only 13.84 per cent, when it ought to have been 63.98 per cent, showing an actual loss of 50.14 per cent. A loss of three-quarters would have shown a loss of 47.98 per cent.

The facts prove that since 1840 the growth of the city has been above Fourteenth street, and the 407,732 lost population was lost to that section, and if such loss had not taken place there would not now remain a single vacant lot below 155th street. This decrease of population resulted in the loss in value of the taxable property on the upper part of the island to an amount exceeding $500,000,000, a tax on which of only two and a half per cent would have produced a yearly revenue to the city of $12,500,000.

This depreciation in the value of property, together with other evils and injuries to life, health and financial prosperity, has been caused by the

WANT OF ADEQUATE MEANS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRADE AND TRAVEL

between the upper and lower limits of New York.

The facts show that the value of property depends upon the distance its occupant is compelled to travel to his place of business; and that distance is not measured by miles, but the time and convenience of the transit. The time required to travel from Harlem is over two hours, while that from Elizabeth, N. J.—just twice the distance—is only fifty minutes.

For this reason, under the present condition of the means of travel, the intrinsic value of property in Elizabeth is more than double that in Harlem. The increase of population at Harlem, increasing the number of passengers, would lengthen the time of travel, add to its inconvenience, and thus depreciate the value of the real estate, unless the facilities for transportation were enlarged at the same time.

The facts show that the property in the lower part of Westchester and the upper part of New York must continue to depreciate in value, year by year, with an increasing ratio of decline, corresponding with the means provided for the accommodation of travel to the localities adjacent to the lower part of the city.

To illustrate:—Elizabeth will increase in population as it becomes more convenient to the business centre of New York, while Harlem will decline in the ratio of the time and difficulty of travel to that locality.

It is generally understood in real estate circles that

THE LEGISLATURE.

during its next session, will address itself actively to the solution of this problem. The various projectors who have schemes on hand that are certain to succeed, each one thinking his the best and the others either too expensive or impracticable, are either "laying pipe" or endeavoring to "manufacture public opinion" so as to obtain control of the Legislature. One thing is certain—the ring is pledged to put in operation some practicable scheme that will not take too long or require too much money to carry out. The members are loaded up with uptown property, and are still buying, and their interests are involved in such successful action. Present indications point to a modification of the plans and an extension of the charter of the Central Underground Railroad Company as the means whereby the great question will be satisfactorily solved.

IN BROOKLYN

there was an equal awakening of interest in respect to the future of the real estate market as we have noticed in New York. The programme of operations for the coming spring is an extensive one, and if it only draws promises to create considerable excitement. Some transactions on a large scale are reported recently, but without particulars; hence we prefer to pass them over. The long agitated

EXTENSION OF FLATBUSH AVENUE

is expected to go through the Legislature positively this session, and real estate has been quite active for some time past along the line of the expected improvement. Continued in a straight line, which is, we believe, the intention, the new avenue will terminate at the junction of Adams and Sands streets, or at the contemplated entrance to the bridge, furnishing a straight road from New York to Prospect Park. The intermediate course will take in the corners of Willoughby and Prince streets, Myrtle avenue and Gold street, Jay and Concord and Nassau and Pearl streets.

Among the buildings to be demolished in this Haussmannizing work will be the school house of St. James' parish, on Jay street, and the Bishop's residence, nearly opposite.

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Budget of Sermons.

The Anatomy of Repentance and the Dismal Swamp of Utter Negation.

Beecher on Billiards and Board Bills.

Catholic and Protestant Views of the Pope.

PREPARE YE THE WAY OF THE LORD!

The Theological Aspects of Scandal, Faith, Republicanism and Happiness.

We publish below an interesting and carefully reported collection of the principal sermons delivered in the churches of the city and suburbs yesterday. The bracing air of a bright sunshiny December morning, no doubt, contributed something to the large numbers of the audiences that thronged nearly all the places of public worship. But it was also evident from the general earnestness that pervaded most of the congregations that the good attendance was mostly due to the strong instincts of religious duty that, in spite of the gloomy statements of several clergymen, still characterize the majority of New Yorkers. In the morning a few gathering flakes of snow fell from the sky, but this was but an excitement of a few minutes' duration, and the day passed off in pleasant sunshine.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Merrill Richardson—Vivid Pulpit Portrayal of the Character of the Pilgrim Fathers—Homespun Truths Most Eloquently Told.

The New England Congregational church, corner of Madison square and Forty-seventh street, accustomed to being well filled every Sunday morning, through the growing popularity of its new minister, Rev. Merrill Richardson, was yesterday morning crowded to its utmost capacity. It is not to be wondered at. The occasion was one of unusual interest. It had been announced that the subject of the sermon would be

OUR FOREFATHERS,

or in other words an anniversary sermon of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The theme was one in which the congregation, largely made up of New England people, naturally felt an interest, and all felt that it was one in which the best powers and eloquent energies of Rev. Mr. Richardson would reveal themselves. A New Englander himself and educated in its Puritan principles, its hard, blunt character, softened, of course, of its asperities by modern culture, still attaches to him. He preached boldly, eloquently; preached with an eloquence he has never preached before; preached with an enthusiasm the theme itself inspires in the true New England heart; preached a strong, loud, muscular sermon. After the conclusion of the customary preiatory exercises of prayer, reading the scriptures and singing he announced that on next Sabbath morning the subject of his sermon would be appropriate to Christmas, and then followed

THE SERMON.

His text was Proverbs xvii., 6—"The glory of children is their fathers." "Two hundred and fifty years ago," he began, "the Mayflower landed at Plymouth the 21st of this month." It contained one hundred and one men, women and children." He wished to call their attention to the character of those who are called our forefathers, and to show wherein we can glory in them. Both Carlyle and Macaulay have called the sailing of that little vessel the

GREATEST EVENT IN MODERN HISTORY.

Great in its results, it was then unnoticed of the world. Its outlook was meagre enough. It was winter; the weather was severe, the coast was forbidding. They meant to have landed in Northern Virginia, or at the mouth of the Hudson. Having lived in Holland, they knew of the various schemes for trade with the Indians, then discussed among the merchants. But by the blunder or treachery of the captain they came to land hundreds of miles further north, and thus New York escaped being the home of the

PLYMOUTH PILGRIMS.

There is a Providence shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will.

After describing the sufferings of the Pilgrims in England and in leaving for Holland and in the first years of their settlement here, the speaker gave some reasons why they are worthy of honor. The first was that we are of the same race—a race long distinguished for their love of liberty and the rights of men. But it was not blood so much as principles which he commended. These shaped the institutions of the republic. Our fathers and the other colonists who first settled the Eastern and Middle States were Protestants, as opposed to Romanism. They loved freedom and hated despotism both in State and Church; they favored education in opposition to ignorance. Ancestral glory is a sentiment of our nature and should be cultivated. When the men who secured for us so much are worthy of honor it is a religious duty to render it. No fabulous history hides them. We know the men and why they came. Carver and Bradford, and Winslow and Winthrop—men of fortune and culture—and Brewster, the ruling elder, at whose house these pilgrims met for worship in England, and Captain Standish of military bearing—we see them all as they came here and entered upon their toil. Their names with thirty-four others are signed to the compact drawn in the cabin of the Mayflower, that was the "germ of American liberties." After dwelling with eloquent enthusiasm upon this point—an eloquence whose pertinent force came home to the attention and heart of every hearer—he dwelt with like eloquence upon the glory that our forefathers earned and richly merited through their great

SACRIFICES FOR CONSCIENCE

and their readiness to receive new light. It was an article of their creed "to receive whatever new truth might be made known from the Word of God." These Plymouth Pilgrims never persecuted others for opinions. They lived in peace with other colonies and with the Indian tribes. They paid a great price for religious freedom, and they handed it down to their posterity. They were not encouraged by visions of the future glory of this country. They saw none of the results which we now see. Duty and God—these were their guides and their rewards. Men would go far and suffer much for a place in history which the Pilgrims now hold. But they did not so much as see one cluster of grapes from the promised land. They tasted not of its milk and its honey. They dreamed of no mines of silver and gold. Toil, hardships, suffering—these were the price paid. They

WALKED BY FAITH.

Look in upon that busy hive as they bring out their saws and hammers and augers and nails and pots and kettles, and light their camp fires and begin their log cabins. The forests ring with the sound of the axe and the songs of praise. Every man to the work. Having drawn a most vivid picture of their primitive life he next considered the

RESULTS OF THEIR LABORS.

Other colonies settled along the coast. And the "homespun life" which for a century and a half they lived; their plain farmhouses, their domestic manufactures, the large families they reared and educated; the town meetings—those nurseries of freemen; the schoolhouses in every neighborhood—the sure foundation of republics; the open Bible and free churches, without which both civil and religious liberty degenerate into despotism; the lands owned by the cultivators, giving dignity to labor; these form a history more absorbing to a reflective mind than any romance. These prepared the way for our comforts and luxuries, our thriving towns and marts of commerce. These sacrifices of the past secured our condition of greater culture and elegance; our costlier churches and colleges. Each generation does much; but each has inherited more. Our fathers laid the foundations of our prosperity. They were "such stuff" as great nations are made of. All honor to them. Let us catch some of their spirit and carry forward the work which they so heroically begun. Their domain has

WIDENED INTO A CONTINENT.

On the banks of the Sacramento,
On the snowy cones of Oregon,
We hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea.

In two and a half centuries more three hundred millions will inhabit this land. What shall be their destiny? Shall the institutions of our forefathers, improved and made strong, remain? Then how much remains to be done! It was the duty of all, he enforced in conclusion, to nourish the growth of the same

SEEDS OF FREEDOM AND GOSPEL RELIGION

which were early sown by the Pilgrim Fathers. A little of the sacrifice of our fathers could make this whole land blossom. Already the fires of liberty in other countries are kindled from "this candle set in the wilderness." While we glory in our ancestors let us live and labor that the millions to come after us may have reason to honor our memory. It is rarely a sermon is listened to with such earnest, such deeply absorbing, such continuously riveted such breathless and spell-bound attention. He infused his own enthusiasm into all his hearers. Though nearly an hour was occupied in its delivery it seemed a much shorter time, and as the last words fell from his lips the deep love and holy veneration felt for these, our forefathers, was intensified into a deeper and more abiding earnestness.

Singing, prayers and benediction, as usual, terminated the exercises.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Dunphy—"The Acceptable Time."

The Rev. Father Dunphy preached the sermon at St. Joseph's church yesterday. He took his text from the gospel of the day. After alluding to the first advent of the Saviour he spoke of the festival of Christmas. It was a custom as old as the world, he said, for people to celebrate with unusual ceremony, not only the actual first day of a hero, but each anniversary of it was always regarded as an occasion for rejoicing. The event which Christians were now preparing to celebrate was one far more worthy a grand celebration than any other which had ever been celebrated in the world. We were now at the close of

A SEASON OF PREPARATION,

and as we felt the "great day" drawing nigh, the thought, whether we willed it or not, naturally forced itself upon our minds that another year had been taken from our lifetime since last we had honored the festival. In spite of our joys, reflections would come up before us, and we could not help looking forward, at the same time, to the second advent of the Saviour, when He shall come amid clouds with great power and majesty to judge every man according to his works. It was at this last hour of the season that the Church, like "a voice in the wilderness," called upon us to repent. A year had passed since last the same voice had made itself heard, and yet how many had there been who had listened to it with indifference? He would not undertake to say what had been the fate of all those who, during the year, had

PASSED AWAY FROM THIS LIFE,

but, at any rate, we could now profit by their experience and understand the lessons and teachings of the Church which they, no matter what their fate might be, would never again have an opportunity of hearing. What did the language of the Gospel in connection with this great festival of Christmas teach? When the Lord began His public life God called forth from the desert of Palestine a man who had lived in solitude, praying and fasting—John the Baptist. He came forth as the forerunner of the first bright Light which was to illuminate the entire world. He came to preach to mankind the "grand event" by preaching the remission of sins. Those to whom he had uttered words of salvation had slept for ages in the dust; yet to-day, like John the Baptist, the Church cried out to every man to repent and prepare for the coming of the Saviour. Its voice was

THE VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS,

and the words spoken by the glorious saint eighteen hundred years ago had lost none of their significance in our day.

The reverend father then went on, at considerable length, to show that the way Catholics should give proper heed to the voice of the Church was to approach the confessional and become reconciled to God. They should not postpone the day of their return to God, he said, for any reason. Now was "the acceptable time," not to-morrow, or next week or next month, for the present was only ours, and no one could guarantee what might be in store for us in the future. The Church, which, like a kind mother, ordinarily made it a loving request to ask her children to approach the sacraments, at the present time turned that request into an imperative demand.

LEXINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Hugo on the Tyranny of the Roman Catholic Church.

Owing, doubtless, to the severe cold weather which the denizens of the metropolis experienced yesterday, many of the fashionable up town churches were not nearly so well filled at the morning service as might have been wished. This was particularly the case with that unique little structure above named, which is situated on the corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, as its pews were not more than half occupied, which is really a very rare thing. Upon invitation of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hugo officiated in the pulpit, and, although his discourse cannot with truth be styled an eloquent one, it was, nevertheless, very interesting.

THE TEXT

was selected from II. Timothy, ii., 9—"But the word of God is not bound." Paul, said the speaker, was thrown into prison because of his religion, and so were a great many good and pious men at a not very remote period, and that too by those who professed to worship God in spirit and in truth, but who, nevertheless, could not bear to see any one else worship him unless they conformed wholly to their belief, viz, the Roman Catholic. Of all other religious sects on the face of the earth, the Roman Catholics were, he thought, pre-eminently tyrannical, and he had had just cause to believe them so, for he was by birth and education a Hungarian, and had felt most severely the tyranny of that bloodthirsty monster, his Catholic Majesty,

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Fifteen years ago, when the famous Concordat was made public, he and his father were Protestant ministers in Hungary, and they both attended the convention which was soon after held for the purpose of drawing up and signing a petition to the Austrian Emperor, praying that they might be allowed to educate their children and worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. His father, who was then a very old man, attached his signature, with others, to the petition; but he himself, being then quite a young man, and not regularly installed as a pastor of any particular church, did not sign it. His hearers knew full well the fate of those who had, as the Emperor termed it, the temerity to sign that paper. His venerable father was condemned to solitary confinement for a period of seven years, and had all his estate confiscated. After undergoing five of the seven years sentence he died in his cell and his ashes were not allowed a decent burial. He himself was exiled from his native land, and had, too, all his property confiscated merely because he attended the assembly. This was a sample of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC TYRANNY.

He is now, he said, at liberty to go home provided he will sign a paper declaring his eternal allegiance to Austria, admit that his offence was great and that his sentence was just. This he would never do, even if his eyes never again beheld the land of his nativity.

The Catholics in this country would be, if they had the power, quite as bad as they are in any quarter of the globe. They are exerting themselves to their utmost to drive the Bible from the public schools. They are not content to get away from their poor, miserable native land and live under a liberal and just government in a free land, but they want, and are bound, if possible, to destroy the institutions of the land of their adoption, one of which is the Bible. He would warn all Protestants to be on the alert and to keep constantly before them the scenes that were enacted in Philadelphia in 1844, when a Catholic school board prohibited the reading of the Bible in the schools, and the result was

A RIOT ENSUED,

which well nigh resulted in the spilling of a vast deal of blood. As for himself he challenged the right of any Catholic to be elected to the School Board, for they were not in sympathy with the institutions of the country at all. There were recently thirteen teachers appointed in the schools of this city, eleven of whom were Catholics and but two Protestants, and if they had desired to do it the Board would not have appointed one single Protestant.

CHRISTIAN FREE CHURCH.

Christ as an Exemplar—Sermon by the Rev. C. B. Foote.

The morning services in the Christian Free church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, were commenced yesterday morning by the singing of the old Missionary Hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains," after which the pastor, the Rev. Charles B. Foote, announced as his text the fourth verse of the first chapter of St. John—*i. e.*, "In Him was life, and the life was the light of men." The reverend gentleman in his discourse remarked that the thought of this Scripture would have been clearer had our translation read, "in it was life." It refers to the term word in the first verse. It gives us to understand that the term "word" does not mean a vocalized utterance, nor wisdom; it means a person. The person we call Jesus. He lived among men, and is conduct His an example for us—it sheds light on the dark ways of life.

Part of Jesus' mission was to show us how to live, how to be perfect and how to please God. He took human nature in infancy and carried it into the arena of common life. He lived in private circles and He shared in public affairs. He knew want and sorrow and trial just as we know it. Whoever will do as He did will share the grace of God, and like Him gain

A COMPLETE VICTORY

over the world and death and sin, and will at last be exalted to the throne and the glory of God. We need give little heed to the creeds and doctrines and recondite interpretations. If we study Christ and imitate Him we shall attain to full salvation and to perfect manhood.

Last week we traced Him through beauteous childhood and youth and manhood at home and till He consecrated himself to His great mission in the Jordan. From His baptism and the Father's acknowledgment He went to the temptation. It was a dark, sad part of His life. Almost without food or friend or sympathy, "alone with the wild beasts." He felt the power of the tempter as severely as ever we do. Kingdoms and emoluments and joy were offered Him, but He preferred a pure life to a dishonorable acceptance of them. Let us do likewise, and, like Him, we shall eventually gain a lasting kingdom. From His trial He went to teach men

THE BETTER LIFE.

And shall not we also point men to the skies and read the way? He teaches us also the power and blessedness of prayer. On all great occasions he began his work by a special season of prayer, and he felt its sweetness and power.

He was zealous for the things of God. No half work was his. The world ever felt that He was in earnest. In His devotion to God He did not forget men. Society, as well as self, has a claim on every one, and who should be more worthy to go into the world than those who try to illustrate the pure life of men. Some people confine their social work to the rich, some to the poor; but He, regardless of mere circumstances, went wherever men were, to bless them as men.

Like Christians, He had often to contend against home influence. Though His mother sympathized with Him, His brethren opposed Him. Having shown

WHAT OUR NATURE MAY BE

on earth, He took to the throne of God, where in the highest splendor He exhibits to angels and to us what man redeemed shall be. "Let us walk in the light, as He was in the light."

At the conclusion of the sermon the well known hymn, commencing "Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung, when the pastor invited those who were desirous of participating in the baptismal rites of the church to come forward. A large number accepted the invitation, after which all present partook of the communion.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Belief in a Deity Natural to Man—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth.

This handsome church was, as usual, crowded to the doors. The ability of the pastor as an expounder of the Gospel and as an exhorter is so well known that Sabbath after Sabbath finds every pew and every seat filled with eager listeners. At the service yesterday Mr. Hepworth's text was taken from Psalms xiv., 1—"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." He said it is a curious fact that though early history gives the record of a different deity for every nation, it plainly asserts that a belief in God is universal. Atheism is the product of civilization. It is philosophy run mad. Sometimes in the pursuit of knowledge a man will lose his balance, and in the attempt to grasp and comprehend the great problem of the universe he will miss his path, just as a traveller at night sometimes gets off the highway and finds himself in the mire. Most atheists declare that there is no God simply because they do not understand all about him. It is about as sensible as it would be for a man of ordinary education to deny the reality of the solar system because he cannot understand the how and the why of its existence. Belief in Deity is natural to human beings. They are not educated into it, though they are sometimes educated out of it. Go back to the infancy of the race, and you will find everywhere some expression on the part of the people of their faith in the Unseen, and, to them, the Unknown. The rudest savage tries to propitiate and to win the favor of his God, though his conception of Him be rude in the extreme. In the East the Sun and Moon were deified; in Greece and Rome the ideal man was deified, and in later times all this has given way before a cultivated, religious nature; and we worship and have faith in a Being infinite in his nature and attributes. So the race has been at school, and has gone through the primer of a worship of material things, though they be beautiful as a Grecian statue, and learned at last to pray to the Unseen. I think the number of thinkers who have arrived at

THE DISMAL SWAMP OF UTTER NEGATION,

called atheism, is greatly exaggerated. They are to society what warts are on a tree, and are in about the same proportion. Once in a while you find a man who commits intellectual suicide, and boldly asserts his disbelief, but he is a monstrosity, never to be envied—always to be pitied. There is a tinge of atheism in modern science, but it will not outlast this inquisitive generation. It will undoubtedly become the strongest ally of true religion in the next century. Doubt always precedes faith in a thinker's history, and the doubt of to-day will certainly change into a larger and more rational faith to-morrow. Young men, there is no condition of mind so deplorable and enervating as that of permanent doubt. The man who does not believe in a Deity, who once made and who now governs the world, not as a despot, but as a wise and loving father, has no incentive to virtue, and no power to resist temptation. I cannot paint too vividly the

SPIRITUAL HORRORS OF ATHEISM.

The man who dethrones God, always and of necessity enthrones passion and self. He who does not believe in the Infinite Lawgiver becomes a law unto himself, and is ripe for the commission of any crime. Black darkness stares such a one in the face, and the present has no value, and the future has no hope. The old motto says, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Only once in history have we seen the principles of atheism embodied in the laws and controlling the sentiment and usages of society. In France, when the nation throbbed with the anguish of a dreadful revolution, and when the people had run mad and anarchy prevailed everywhere, the established forms and faiths of the Church were rudely laid aside and a poor abandoned woman made the symbol of the people's spiritual condition. But only anarchy and disorder resulted. The nation was compelled to go back to the old faith before peace could be restored. Now, though there is little speculative atheism in the world, there are too many men in whose lives there is no living faith in a present Deity. If you pass logically from the Christian faith to a life in which it is perfectly represented, from the theoretic to an embodied belief in Deity, what heroism and faithfulness, what calm endurance and symmetry of soul you discover. But if you take most of

OUR LIVES JUST AS THEY STAND,

with all their shortcomings, weaknesses and even crimes, and deduce from them the faith, or want of faith, which would naturally produce them, you meet with a practical atheism in society which bodes no good. In politics, in trade, in the professions, in fashionable circles, not true religion, but a sham religion, reigns; not a quickening faith in a God whose law is supreme, but a sort of half belief that the whole theory of religion is on uncertain foundations. This is the danger against which I would warn you. Believe with your whole soul. If you doubt, find your way out into higher truth. Make your faith in God the foundation of your character, and then your life will be beautiful and your future hopeful.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Parents and Children—Sermon by Bishop Loughlin.

This elegant and commodious church was yesterday at morning service crowded to its utmost capacity by a devout though fashionable congregation. It having been announced that the learned and highly esteemed Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, would preach, a large number of people from other parishes attended. After the usual services, which were rendered very impressively, the Bishop ascended the pulpit and preached earnestly and eloquently. The text was taken from the Gospel of the day—Luke iii., 1–6. Beginning with an examination of the text, the venerable gentleman remarked that the subject of his discourse would be more particularly directed to the exposition of the duties of parents toward their children, to themselves and to God. There was no especial reason, he said, to urge these duties on the congregation he was addressing, the noble work they were carrying on in the parish demonstrating that they needed

NOT REPROOF, BUT ENCOURAGEMENT.

Yet too much could not be said in impressing on the minds of parents that they had duties to perform of vast importance—duties which they never could neglect or abandon, and for the proper discharge of which God would hold them to a strict account. He would first consider what were the duties of parents to God. No matter what good we may accomplish here, if we perish ourselves all is lost as far as we are concerned. And that we may save ourselves we must, while inculcating into the minds of the young correct principles, set such an example to them by our daily walk and conversation as will bring us near to God, and at the same time draw the little ones to his feet. God himself established the relations between parents and children. Parents are the agents for bringing the children into the world, but they belong to God, and he will exact an account of the manner in which they have been trained and brought up. And besides

THE DUTY PARENTS OWE TO GOD,

their Father, they owe a duty to themselves and to the community at large. It may properly be stated that a man's duty begins when, before marriage, he selects his partner for life. The Church expects the co-operation of parents in the education of the children, so that their hearts and minds may be moulded in the right form and that God may be glorified. Hence the importance of making a proper selection before marriage. If both husband and wife are indifferent—if one of them is not a Catholic—how will the children be educated in the right way? The children are the loved of God, His redeemed ones and heirs of heaven. God has sanctified them and given them as a sacred trust to be trained and brought up to serve God. The duty parents owe to themselves is not less clearly defined than that they owe to their children and the community. If a man fails by example as well as precept in training his children he cannot expect that they will reflect by their conduct in after life credit upon him and be a blessing. A

MAN'S DUTY TO HIMSELF,

properly performed, is his duty to his family and to the community. If you want your child to go to confession you must go too; if you want it to be honorable, temperate and virtuous, you must yourself possess all these virtues; and so your example will be as a light to the footsteps of the child, leading in the path of godliness and warning him of the snares and pitfalls of the world. The family is the foundation, as it were, of society, and when families are pure and good society will also be pure. This is a truth to which the Church is fully alive. That the family and the community may be filled with faith and kindled with love for the Saviour it is necessary that the children should be early taught and trained in the right way. With this object and for this purpose the Church is here and everywhere working with zeal for the establishment of schools. The work in this parish has been most gratifying. The Rev. Bishop then proceeded to relate his experience on a recent visit to the large school connected with the church, and said that

HE WAS MORE THAN PLEASED.

The school was under the direction of the Sisters of Charity and the Franciscan Brothers, the former having in charge the instruction of the girls and the latter that of the boys' department. In order that the school may continue to prosper it will have to be liberally supported. Judging by their exertions in the past he had no fears for the future. After paying a high compliment to the parishioners of St. Peter's for their zeal and liberality in every good cause the Bishop brought his discourse to a close.

Father Franciola then from the altar addressed the congregation on several subjects appertaining to discipline, after which the service was brought to a close.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS.

Civil and Religious Liberty—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

The fine, crispy weather which prevailed yesterday had a remarkably good effect upon the frequenters of the above church. Hundreds flocked from all quarters, and before the commencement of devotional exercises the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The fashion and respectability of the metropolis were worthily represented by the large assemblage present, whose elegant and appropriate toilets were in harmonious keeping with the sudden but agreeable change in the atmosphere. After the usual preliminary devotional exercises the Rev. Dr. Bellows preached a sermon, taking his text from Psalms, and proceeded to discourse upon the spread of Puritanism and the advancement of

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

throughout the country. In referring to the religious freedom throughout the land and the numerous blessings which attended it, he showed the great advantages which were to be derived from a republican form of government. America had raised the standard of liberty, and her example must soon be followed by the civilized world. European nations had long been oppressed by

MONARCHICAL TYRANNY

and despotism, and the people were thereby deprived of the grand and noble privileges which a free and independent administration insured. After having commented at considerable length upon the great diffusion of religious sentiment throughout the land, he went on to state that Mexico and South America would one day, under proper rule, enjoy the civil and religious freedom that prevailed in the United States. He then alluded to the triumph of John Calvin and the

VIGOROUS AND UNFLINCHING ADHERENCE

of his followers to the cause which he advocated, and in connection therewith pointed out the great religious advantages which resulted from the untiring energy of a noble and independent mind. Reference having been also made to the freedom which the press in this country enjoyed, the reverend gentleman concluded his eloquent discourse by commending to the earnest attention of the congregation the glorious benefits of universal religious freedom.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Mystery of Godliness—Dedication Services—Sermon by Rev. W. H. Pendleton.

The new Baptist church on West Fifty-third street, having but recently been completed, divine service was held there yesterday for the first time. The Feast of Dedication and memorial services connected with the opening of the new house of worship took place during the week, and were attended and assisted by all the shining lights of the Baptist Church. Yesterday the new edifice was dedicated, and a large number of persons were in attendance. The new building is in the

NORMAN GOTHIC STYLE

of architecture, and is seventy feet wide by 100 deep. The entire front of the building is composed of the stones that served the same purpose in Dr. Cheever's church, which formerly stood at the corner of Union square and Fifteenth street. The stones were all numbered and removed to the new location, where they were erected in the same form. The structure is adorned with two towers, one of which on the east corner reaches an attitude of 110 feet and the other eighty-five feet.

THE INTERIOR

of the new edifice is very beautiful indeed. The pews, galleries and all the other wood work is of solid black walnut, of elegant finish and graceful design. The platform on which the pulpit rests extends from the back wall thirteen feet, and is built of black walnut and elegantly carpeted. At the back of the platform, behind the pulpit, there is an open baptistry, having two entrances, on either end, from which marble steps and screens lead down to the basin. The baptistry is surmounted by an arched and pedimented canopy, supported by twenty columns of different variegated marbles. The church will seat 1,000 persons, and in its general construction and arrangement is equal to any in the city.

The services were opened with prayer and the singing of the 111th hymn, after which there was

THE SERMON,

by the pastor, Rev. William H. Pendleton, who took for his text—"And confessedly great is the mystery of godliness" (I. Timothy, iii., 16). These words, said the reverend speaker, have not been inaptly called the magnificent form of an apostolic creed. They preface one of the most comprehensive passages in all the Word of God—a passage comprising within its brief compass several fundamental articles of the Christian faith. It comprised the principal articles of evangelical belief, and was a condensed system of divinity, in which the several doctrines of Christ are revealed. The great character of Jesus Christ was acknowledged and His mystical divinity proven. The Gospel is frequently declared to be a mystery, and it is disclosed for our belief, simply on the faith of its divine origin. First among the Gospel truths the apostle places the divine incarnation, which is one of the fundamental truths upon which the doctrine of Christ must rest or fall. Here the speaker produced many arguments to prove the divinity of Christ, and was of the opinion that every thinking man would come to the conclusion He was divine—a perfect God and a perfect man. When the stone was rolled from the sepulchre and the crucified Jesus rose to life it ratified His claims to divinity, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that He was either the

GREATEST IMPOSTOR

that ever lived, or else that He was the dear and well-beloved Son of God.

He spoke of the treatment these truths received at the hands of men. They were rejected on account of their mysterious character, and the same argument is advanced by modern sceptics in regard to the incarnation, which is the revelation on which all others rest. This denied, and Christianity sinks into a grave from which there is no resurrection.

All true

RELIGION MUST COME FROM GOD,

and He must be manifest in it. In our reasonings our starting point is ourselves; but, as we know not our own origin, reason can give no answer, and this natural religion can never raise the soul above the doubts and perplexities into which it is plunged. The conclusion therefore is that there is a higher revealed religion coming from God, founded on divine revelation, and if from God is mysterious, for God himself is a mystery. In conclusion, he said, these truths, being divine, became infallible, and to renounce them because they were mysterious would be to return to chaos. We should let our faith in them increase, and show it by our love for Christ.

THE PRAYER OF DEDICATION

was then offered by Rev. A. G. Palmer, D. D., who prayed long and earnestly for the success of the object for which the church was built—to bring sinners to Christ. At the conclusion of the prayer the dedication hymn, beginning

O, bow Thine ear, Eternal One!
On Thee our heart adoring calls;
To Thee the followers of Thy Son
Here raised, and now devote these walls,

was sung, and, with a blessing from the pastor, the services ended.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

"Behold there Standeth One Among You Whom Ye Know Not"—A Sermon by the Rev. U. T. Tracy.

The odd, straggling, cosey structure dedicated to the worship of God, and dear to a fashionable congregation, known as the Church of the Holy Trinity, was well filled yesterday afternoon to listen to a sermon by the Rev. U. P. Tracy. The music at this church is, perhaps, as finely rendered as at any place of worship in the city, being under the direction of the famous organist, Mr. Henry Eyre Brown, and the list of singers includes Miss Amanda M. Wells, soprano; Miss Mary E. Hance, contralto; Mr. Weeks, tenor, and Mr. Thomas, basso. The selection yesterday was particularly fine, including an opening voluntary *extempore*, Brown; *Gloria Patria*, chant; *Bonum Est*, Benedict; Psalm 41, Mendelssohn; hymn 41, Handel; and in conclusion a voluntary upon the organ from the D minor quartet. The Rev. Mr. Tracy said that Christ came to save man from the punishment which he had justly merited by his sins. Man was weak and suffering temptations on every hand, but God was merciful, and it was from that infinite mercy that He sent His son on earth

TO REDEEM THE WORLD.

Jesus came to us in Bethlehem in the guise of the poorest and saddest of our race, having an inexpressible love for us which covered us with its glory and its protecting light. But we must walk in that light, we must feel the influence of that love and be guided by the divine hand to walk in the narrow way towards heaven. He, the glorious and holy one, stood among us and many knew not of His coming. His godlike wisdom has been the beacon light shining upon great and pious souls for eighteen centuries. It illumines the gates through which we must enter heaven, and it reveals the darkness of the nether depths. The reverend speaker concluded with an eloquent exordium to his hearers, beseeching them to seek the way of eternal life.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Lecture by the Rev. Thomas S. Preston on Indulgences.

St. Ann's Catholic church was crowded last evening by an attentive congregation, who were present for the purpose of hearing Father Preston's promised lecture on Indulgences.

The reverend gentleman made his appearance at ten minutes to eight o'clock and spoke for an hour and a quarter on the subject with earnestness, ability and eloquence. Before entering, however, on the matter set down for discourse he stated that the collection to be taken up in the evening would be for the benefit of the new church, and he hoped those present would give large contributions. He assured them that they would have larger accommodations in the new edifice than they had in the old church, where they had so often prayed and worshipped. The new church would be dedicated on the 1st of January. The Archbishop will officiate on that occasion, and also preach the dedicatory sermon, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and in the evening, at vespers, the Bishop of Brooklyn is to address the congregation. He (Father Preston) hoped to give his next series of lectures in the new church, where he would give them larger accommodations, and he therefore hoped they would assist him, in making their contributions accordingly.

BLESSING THE BELLS FOR THE NEW CHURCH.

Father Preston also announced that on Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, the Archbishop would officiate in this church at the blessing of the bells for the new church.

SERVICES FOR CHRISTMAS DAY.

The first mass will be at six o'clock, and there will also be masses at seven, eight, nine and half-past ten o'clock, the last being a high mass. There will be no vespers on Christmas Day, but last mass is to close with benediction of the Holy Sacrament.

Father Preston then entered upon the subject of the evening's lecture. He read from the sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew, nineteenth verse—"Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall also be bound in Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall also be loosed in Heaven. The subject upon which he was to speak to-night was one that was much misunderstood by those who did not belong to the Catholic Church, and even there were Catholics who did not fully appreciate that most consoling doctrine on which he was now to address them. If he were to attempt to remove the misunderstandings of Protestants on this doctrine—the doctrine of indulgences—it would be labor in vain. They had heard it said from childhood that the Catholic Church granted indulgences to commit sin, though they might not have thought it worth while to reply to such calumnies. There were men in the

INTELLIGENT CITY OF NEW YORK

who believed that. A gentleman in New York had said to him, "Your Church grants indulgences to commit sin." He (Father Preston) looked at him as if he was not in earnest, as he did not like to insult him by letting him suppose that he considered him in earnest; but he found that the gentleman was really in earnest in stating that the Catholic Church granted indulgences on the payment of a certain price. He was told by a Protestant clergyman that he had seen a brief with some person, granted by the Catholic Church, in which the power of committing sin was given for the sum of fifty dollars. (This statement caused almost every person in the congregation to smile.) If there was any one person so far deceived that any religious denomination claiming morality could teach such a doctrine as that—if there was any one person in New York who thought that the Catholic Church granted indulgences to commit sin, all he could say was that such persons were inexcusable for their ignorance. He would show what indulgences were—that the Church had power to grant them—and he would answer objections against the doctrine. He would begin by telling them what indulgences were not and what they were. They were not a permission to commit sin. He need not say that to any Catholic, and he ought not to be obliged to say it to any Protestant. God had not the power to

COMMIT SIN,

and, therefore, could not will a contradiction. He could not will for a moment that any one should disobey His law. Indulgences were not a liberty to commit sin. They had nothing whatever to do with the remission of sins. Sins were to be remitted according to the Word, which said, "Whose sins you remit, they are remitted." God himself could not forgive a sinner who was not penitent. Indulgences could not remit the slightest venial sin. It was not in their scope to touch the slightest venial sin. They could only deal with sins that were forgiven. An indulgence was the removal of the punishment due to sins forgiven in the sacrament of penance. No man could go before Almighty God without having rendered Him the greatest satisfaction for the sins committed since his baptism. An indulgence was the remission, wholly or in part, of the temporal punishment due to sin after it was forgiven, and the Church had power to remit that temporal punishment on certain conditions, and so remove the temporal punishment due to the sin forgiven.

IN THE EARLY CHURCH

there was a severe and exact discipline, which was then necessary, as the Church consisted of converts from paganism and idolatry. Under the Jewish law God demanded certain punishments and expiations for sins; and so under the new law. The Church demanded that those who sinned grievously should do penance and suffer punishment for their sins. There was then public confession and public penance for certain sins, which obliged persons to be absent from mass and prostrate themselves at the doors of the church, to fast and put on sackcloth and ashes for a number of days.

The reverend gentleman then went on to show how the temporal punishment due to forgiven sins could be remitted. They were

REMITTED BY PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD,

fasting, alms deeds and other good works. He quoted various texts of Scripture in support of his views; he could also, he said, quote the writings of the fathers in favor of the doctrines of indulgences as laid down by the Catholic Church, and, in conclusion, ably answered those who said that indulgences interfered with the direct merits of Christ. It could not be an interference with the merits of Christ when the priesthood of the Catholic Church sought to apply the graces of Christ to the healing and salvation of men's souls.

LYRIC HALL.

The Pilgrim's Progress from England to New England, from the Past to the Present, and from the Indifferent to the Different—Sermon by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

A multitude of Christians and a sprinkling of pagans were congregated in Lyric Hall yesterday to listen to the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Frothingham. There were among them many beautiful women and many bearded men, all admirers of the famous divine. Miss Gibbs, the beautiful and clear-voiced soprano; Mr. Haws and Mr. Clapp, sang

WONDERFULLY WELL,

and Mrs. Hopper presided at the organ with her usual grace. The musical selection was as follows:—"Hear Our Prayer," from the *Kyrie*; "Farmer's Mass; "As Pants the Heart for Cooling Streams," from Franz, by S. Jackson; hymn 665, and air from "Alet," by Cole. Among those present during the service was Dr. (Rabbi) Isaac Wise, of the Jewish tabernacle, Cincinnati. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham said:—I spoke last Sunday morning on the elements of character. I propose to speak this morning on an episode of history. Two hundred and fifty years ago one hundred and two persons landed at Plymouth, where they proposed to practise their religion unawed by power and uninfluenced by terror. These persons had first taken

A REFUGE IN HOLLAND,

but finally left the shores of that country on the 6th of December for America, where they arrived on the 11th of November. They sent out expeditions from Cape Cod, where they landed, to the Southern coast, and finally on the 21st of December—we celebrate the 22d—they settled in the harbor of Plymouth. Receiving additions from time to time they finally reached 21,000 in number. Then the immigration from the mother country fell off. It is safe to say at this day that one-third of the entire population of the United States may trace its origin to these 20,000.

THE FRENCHMAN

De Tocqueville discerned the influence of these people on all the institutions of the country. He said it extended first through neighboring States and then to more remote ones, till it finally permeated and influenced all. This influence was not born of their numbers, for they were few; not from their knowledge, because they were uneducated. Success came from their earnestness and their industry.

THEY WERE TOILERS.

In England they had been farmers and artisans; in Holland they followed the industries of the country; in America they relied upon their muscle. It was upon a Saturday afternoon they landed, and the next day was Christmas, but on that day they worked unceasingly. They first built a block house to guard against the attacks of the Indians, and then they went to work at the forests and sterile lands, to transform them to productive fields. To-day New England has in taxable property aside from its asylums, its public schools, its hospitals, its libraries and its other public and beneficiary institutions of every kind,

ONE BILLION DOLLARS.

It can give to every one of its men, women and children eight dollars and eighty cents, and can give a dollar to every one of the thousand millions of human beings upon the globe. In those days stock jobbing, gold gambling and the other specious swindles of to-day were unknown. Men worked and struggled where now you find them

IDLE UPON THE SIDEWALKS.

In our days it is thought honorable for men to smuggle themselves into public office, there to live a slothful life, eating the food gained by taxation of the people. There is no damnation for those who work, and nothing else but damnation for those who do not work. Idleness and luxury are as destructive as disease. See how the superb French nation has been eaten out at the core and in the soul till, before the hand of the sturdy, plodding German, it crumbles at the touch.

THE PECULIARITY OF THE PILGRIMS

was not that they were Calvinists. Their religion was a spiritual one. They took the sacrament out of the bread and wine; they made holy no altar; they consecrated no church nor man; they made their ground holy by holiness;

THEY MARRIED WITHOUT A PRIEST,

and they buried their dead without a prayer. In their earliest coming they founded Harvard, and they made a nobler advance when they gave birth to the public schools where every child might learn. Still the Pilgrims were not models of charity. Perhaps the finest specimen of the New England type to-day—the man of rarest virtues and of greatest self-sacrifice—is one of the most bitter and intolerant of reformers—the persecuted, and not always last to persecute.

CHURCH OF ST PAUL THE APOSTLE.

Sermon by Rev. Father Spencer on True Happiness.

In the above named edifice the usual numerous throng of worshippers assembled at half-past ten yesterday. High mass was celebrated by Father Lake, while the choir rang out the solemn strains of the *Kyrie*, *Gloria* and *Credo* in a very impressive manner.

The sermon was of the same philosophical character as those usually delivered by the Paulist Fathers. The preacher discussed the remarkable question of happiness, which has attracted the attention of philosophers in every age. He contended throughout that since no happiness could be true and real except it were enduring, the perishable goods and pleasures of this world cannot constitute the object of happiness, and that God alone is the object of true joy. The text was the words, "He that is blessed on the Earth is blessed also in God." How is it, observed the speaker, that, notwithstanding the general pursuit of happiness on the part of mortals, so few find it? Because they seek not the true object of happiness—they look for it in the multiplicity of things, instead of concentrating their desires on the one highest God, who is from the beginning, the essence of all beauty and perfection, the vast sea and the overflowing

FOUNTAIN OF ALL DELIGHT.

Since this is indisputable our next aim should be to determine the best means of finding Him. This we can do by endeavoring to become perfect in our state, whatever it may be. Christians may be divided into three classes—lay people, clerical and religious. The first and third classes are the most numerous, yet the same maxim applies to each. Perfection is not for the cloister alone. Christ says to all of us, "Be ye therefore perfect, as your Heavenly Father is perfect." The ancient Christians understood this, and won the admiration of the pagans. Kings, and warriors and men of every rank in bygone times by obeying this mandate have been decorated with the immortal crown and received the sublime title of saint. The

SO CALLED "DARK AGES"

have been illumined by unnumbered brilliant lights of heroic sanctity, and there is no reason why our age should not be like unto those. "The religeuse," says St. Bernard, "finds perfection in becoming a living image of his crucified Master." The laity will find consolation in patiently bearing their crosses, in casting aside the spirit of vanity and by devout attendance at mass, by charity, mortification and prayer. Then will their hearts be filled with a true joy, especially on Christmas morning, when they shall find that spiritual joy by far transcends material comfort. The preacher concluded by quoting a beautiful passage, inspiring the same sentiments with which he himself was imbued during his discourse.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Another Dramatic Performance at Plymouth Church—A Sermon on the "Anatomy of Repentance," with Illustrations of the Pathetic Side of Embezzlement and Drunkenness.

The success attained and the fame derived by the introduction of light comedy by Mr. Beecher last Sunday had, no doubt, its effect in counselling its continuance yesterday morning. Following the practice of successful theatrical managers, who run for a succession of nights a successful piece, Mr. Beecher will, no doubt, continue this histrionic style of instruction so long as a crowded house and a more intensified attention testify to the power of its charm over the auditory whom he addresses. Yesterday morning he preached upon the "Anatomy of Repentance." This subject did not seem to afford him that opportunity for comic pantomime and risible illustrations that lighter themes of inquiry had been so powerful in developing, but there was a sufficient margin for humor and embodied caricature of certain phases of human life to provoke a merriment that ran along the scale of smiles to audible hearty laughter. The direct appeals to conscience, the delineations that dissected the frailties of humanity so nakedly that the wicked man turned from the portrait of himself as

A GUILTY THING SURPRISED,

and the pathos that threw around the undying love of a comely-faced sister for her gay and careless brother, a divine radiance that gave her a celestial beauty, were achievements in pulpit oratory that sent the tear trickling down many a cheek whose appearance and manner had previously indicated that they were present only for their weekly amusement.

The text selected was the tenth verse of the seventh chapter of Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians—"For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death."

The nomenclature of the Gospel had been greatly misunderstood and the plainness of its meaning perverted by the desire of the teachers of religion, both ministers and laymen, to drill the people who were instructed by them into theological views. That kind of instruction had not been without its benefit; for when a man had by living faith been endowed with a renewed nature his knowledge of that which he did believe was pretty complete. Repentance was a thing in itself the most familiar, and one in which there seemed to be the least possibility of being mystified. Repentance was simply the process by which a man finds when he is going wrong, and by his repentance goes and does right. A number of simple illustrations were then given by Mr. Beecher illustrative of the act of repentance in the every day affairs of common life. The repentence spoken of in the Bible and in the text was, however, different. That repentance was put in a generic form; for in that we were called upon to repent for a whole life. The mode in which this repentance had been accustomed to describe and the illustrations used, as the conversion of Paul, by teachers of the Christian truth had added to the mystification of this generic repentance. The emotional and

THE DRAMATIC ELEMENTS

in these wondrous conversions were spoken of by these teachers as though they were inevitable to every real conversion. The bad dramatic poetry given in the pulpit and the experience room had given men a bad and erroneous idea of repentance. Then there was another popular error. It was supposed that a man who repented under the scriptural idea of repentance did so under the direct influence of the Spirit of God, and therefore it was expected that the manifestations of that repentance would be altogether a different thing to the ordinary mode of repentance. Now the actions that flowed from the influence of the Spirit of God were the same as those which were manifested under ordinary influences, and were not supposed to develop anything that was outside the normal use of our faculties.

Let them consider an ordinary case of repentance in everyday life. A young man who comes to the city from the influences of a well directed home, when he first experiences

THE FERMENTATION OF CITY LIFE

and city companionship, begins to be ashamed of his little economies, his innocence, his simplicity and his temperance. He has not the means to do as others do, but he feels that he must have the means, and the means must be found. Now, there is not wanting at that moment some guileful devil who is ready enough to suggest that these means may be obtained by little borrowings. He scorns to thieve, to take that which is not his own; he will replace it at the end of the month; but then he has his board bill to pay at the end of the month and other payments to make, and he puts off the repayment of his borrowings unto the end of the next month. By and by this thing goes on to larger proportions until the horror of the fear of detection comes upon him and he stops, and after the practice of economy and temperance he places one morning a note upon his employer's desk telling him of his delinquency, asking him to accept the enclosed check, which covers principal and interest, and telling him that henceforth he is an honest man. "Now, that's repentance, ain't it? and you understand it."

Another young man was sketched by Mr. Beecher, who, he said, was not of that kind of geniality that resembled

STICKS OF CANDY

that stand erect in tumbler glasses to display their sweetness, but of that kind of geniality and amiability that diffused itself everywhere, like the sugar in tea which sweetened it, but you did not know where the sugar was. Billiard playing, the drinking that followed, the conviviality of genial companionship, the contraction of habits of dissipation, the silent, almost unconscious, intervention of a loving, praying sister, the resolve to give all up, the attestation of that resolve in the house of the minister were all dramatically portrayed by Mr.

Beecher, and used as another illustration of the meaning of repentance.

The question of emotion in repentance was then discussed at length, with a wealth of apposite illustration. Mr. Beecher thought that all emotion that was over and above the influencing power to cause a man to cease to do evil and learn to do well was

A WASTE OF POWER.

Speaking generally, the less emotion the better. The influence of the will was then slightly commented on. The sense of personal responsibility was a noble motive to lead to repentance, and was in many men sufficiently influential. The lowest motive was that of fear. God, however, used all these motives, and has thus instructed his ambassadors to say not only that He was a God of love, but that our God was a consuming fire.

CLASSON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Blood of the Lamb—Sermon by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

Dr. Duryea's pulpit was occupied yesterday by Dr. McCosh, a venerable theologian, whose fame as a profound thinker caused him to be called, some two or three years since, from Scotland to fill the presidency of Princeton College.

His sermon yesterday, founded upon the words in Revelations, "And lo, in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb, as it had been slain," was of the solid, orthodox kind, full of clear reasoning and eloquent illustration. He said:—In this book of Revelations the veil is drawn aside for a little and we get a glimpse of the evolutions of God's purposes, and it is wonderful that in all these pictures a lamb that is slain is constantly shown, and honor and power are ascribed to Him that sitteth upon the throne and to the Lamb. The blessed ones that are described shall hunger no more and thirst no more, because the lamb that is in their midst shall lead them by living waters. The question naturally presses, why we are so often presented with this image of a lamb and a lamb that is slain. This is set before us as the method of the atonement. I take up the admission made by all that sin has been committed, and ask how is sin to be forgiven? Sin is the violation of a just law, and how is the law to be satisfied? By

REPENTANCE AND REFORMATION

may be the answer of some. Now, until there is reconciliation with God there can be no satisfactory reformation. But, granting for the sake of argument that the heart could of itself repent, there is nothing in that repentance that can atone for past sin. The repentance of Judas, though it had been genuine, could not bring to life Christ that he betrayed. How, then, is this sin which you confess to be forgiven? You trust, you say, to the mercy of God. But justice is as much the attribute of God as mercy, and when we go to His word we read that He cannot look upon iniquity and by no means will clear the guilty. There is no place to rest till the Lamb that has been slain is presented. In the first worship of fallen man there is the bleeding sacrifice. Under the law all things were purified by blood. The same views are unfolded of God in Eden, or Sinai, and on Calvary. With the view of the Lamb before him no sinner need despair, and the saint on earth with the saint in heaven may join in ascribing praise to Him that sitteth on the throne and the Lamb forever. But if God will forgive man how is man to be reconciled to God? A troubled conscience always leads the offender to

AVOID THE PARTY OFFENDED.

The appeasing of the conscience must be preliminary to the flowing out of the soul in love to God. An evil conscience must, too, be a cause of irritation. There can be no peace in the soul when that soul is not at peace with God. But when the conscience ceases to accuse the heart will be at rest, just as the waves are at peace when the winds are calm. The Lamb, the image of gentleness, is set "in the midst of the throne" to show that God is reconciled. To gain the heart there must be a lovely object presented. There is a moral loveliness that wins the heart, and in Christ there is the union of all the qualities that call for love. Man has in every age been carnalizing God, but in Christ we see the brightness of the Father's image, without being stripped of a single ray. In Christ we have not only a father's heart, but a brother's heart. The tenderness and sensibility of Christ's human nature make us run to Him as to one who can feel for us under all circumstances, and

THE FORSAKEN LIFT UP THEIR HEADS

and are comforted by communion with Him. This vision is set before us to remind us that Jesus is the grand source of joy to the saints in heaven. We have seen that the view of the Lamb first gains the heart of the sinner, and so it is a view of the same object that keeps the heart. Looking unto Jesus is habitual with the steadfast Christian; and that light which cheered him in darkness is to illumine his path forever. It is delightful to the believer to think that the friend who first reconciled him to God will be the first to meet him in heaven. Death has no power when this thought reigns in the heart. The question is often asked where heaven is. We may not answer it geographically, but we know that it is where Jesus is. We need to be prepared for heaven, and Christ is preparing a place for us, and preparing us for the place. We wish often that we might have sat like Mary at the feet of Jesus, but these wishes may yet be granted, for He that was dead is alive, and is as gentle and as loving, and when on the Earth He comforted the mourner.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Father Carney on True Contrition—We Should Prepare Ourselves for Christmas Day.

High mass was celebrated at this grand and venerable pile with all the impressive rites and ceremonies pertaining to the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and seemed to imbue the large congregation with the solemnity of the occasion, for on leaving the church their faces shone with a peculiar gloss of sanctity. The music was very fine, and the solos were rendered with artistic finish and precision.

The rays of the sun shining through the windows reflected their brilliant colors upon the assembled congregation and surrounded the heads of the several saints with a golden halo that vied in exuberance with the light of the huge waxen tapers around the altar. At eleven o'clock Father Carney mounted the pulpit, and mentioned, among other announcements, that grand Pontifical mass will be celebrated at half-past eleven o'clock on Christmas Day, at the conclusion of which the Right Reverend the Archbishop of New York will give the

PAPAL BENEDICTION

to the assembled flock. He then read the first chapter of Luke's Gospel, and expounded the text in a brief discourse, which was rather commonplace and abounded with frequent repetitions. The reverend gentleman said:—St. John preceded our Lord, in order that the doctrine which the latter brought from Heaven might be more efficacious and impress upon the minds of the people the necessity of receiving the divine teachings of Christ with undefiled hearts. Following the example of St. John it behooves us to prepare ourselves by true contrition for the

CELEBRATION OF OUR LORD'S NATIVITY

in order that we may be among those to whom the angel promised peace on earth and joy in heaven. We say that we are sorry for our sins—for there is not one among us who has not offended God—but we can never be sure of our sorrow and repentance. We are told by the Fathers of the Council of Trent that contrition consists in a thorough detestation of sin. If this be so how is it that although we are sorry for our past offences we fall again into the same sins or into others of still greater enormity? Because we do not think of the future, and lack a fixed determination to sin no more. Our sorrow emanates from some human motive; we feel, perhaps, ashamed that people should think we have been so weak as to commit a certain offence. A true, internal sorrow of the heart and mind is required to obtain Divine forgiveness.

THE GREATEST SINNERS IN THE WORLD

hate sin, but they do not hate the causes that led them to it. The man who has, for instance, fallen into the sin of intoxication, should avoid the companions who are constantly tempting him. The reverend gentleman concluded by exhorting the congregation to prepare themselves, by true contrition, for the coming festival of our Saviour.

DR. VAN DYKE'S CHURCH.

The Depth of Faith—The Trappings of Lust—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke.

There was a large congregation at the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's church, at the corner of Clinton and Remsen streets, yesterday morning. The reverend gentleman took for his text the following:—"And the Lord said unto Noah, come thou and all thy house into the ark, for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation."—Genesis vii., 1. The history of Noah, as read from the Scriptures, had an unmeasurable depth, and the circumstances surrounding his life were not like the pictures hung upon the walls, but they were like living pictures. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to speak of the different traits of Noah's character, of his sincere faith in the Lord and of his careful construction of the ark to save his household when the heavens opened and deluged the earth. It was a very easy thing to be righteous before men; it was a very easy thing to pray and put on a long face, and to assume so exact an assemblance of piety as to

OFTEN DECEIVE OURSELVES;

but this was not acceptable to God. He knew the real depth of our sincerity. We should not enter His house because it was a custom to do so, or for the purpose of assuming a piety which we did not feel, but for the true love of Him to whom we looked for our reward in the future. We might be assured that no superficial judgment would stand in the end. Every one would have to stand in his own character to answer for himself, and of all this God has given us warning. It was a great mistake to think that the age before the flood was

AN AGE OF IGNORANCE.

The people were refined even to a greater degree than they are now, and many things in science and art were brought to a great degree of perfection. The love of gain was fully as great as now, and the people then laid up treasures of gold and silver; but then, as now, the hearts of men were upon the world. Lust conceived and brought forth sin, and wealth and power brought social corruption, and that prevailed. Lust assumed the

MOST BEAUTIFUL FORMS,

was arrayed in the most costly and enticing habiliments, put on the sweetest smiles and sang the most beautiful songs, and sin like a contagion was spread far and near. The simple piety of Noah was like a shining light, and for this he was compelled to bear the scoffs and ridicule of those who had no faith in the Word of God. He had to bear the reproach of these people when God commanded him to build the ark, and it caused the old man, whom they looked upon as an eccentric genius, to get his sons and his sons' wives in sympathy with him in his work. As it required toil

TO BUILD THIS ARK,

so did it require toil to build a church. If we looked this thing square in the face did we find the work of true piety differing with that in the time of Noah? We could not be mere spectators to the building of the ark and expect when it was completed to walk in. The victory by which Noah overcome the world was by true faith. He believed that the flood would be

JUST AS GOD SAID;

and so in the present day we cannot expect to be saved without true faith in God. In closing the reverend gentleman said that God invited them and their house into the ark, and he hoped that He would, in His infinite mercy, give such an expression to every family in the congregation.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

A Lesson on Scandal—Sermon by Rev. Fulton McGovern.

The usual numerous and most respectable congregation assembled yesterday within the sacred walls of the elegant Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, corner of Livingston street, Brooklyn, at the principal service. The choir acquited itself with that regard for artistic taste and skill which has won for it a high reputation in the "City of Churches," where there are so many excellent choirs. The Rev. Father O'Beirne celebrated the holy sacrifice of the mass. After the gospel the pulpit was brought to the front of the chancel and the Rev. Father McGovern ascended the platform and read the gospel of the fourth Sunday of Advent—Luke iii., 1 to 6—"A voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight His paths; every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways plain; and all flesh shall see the salvation of God." The reverend gentleman did not confine himself to the text, but gave a brief and pointed lesson against

THE SIN OF SCANDAL.

We are not only responsible for our own transgressions of the divine law, but we are also held responsible in the eyes of God for the sins which we may occasion in our neighbors. Such, then, being the case, what man dare say to himself that his soul is clear, that he has nothing to answer for in the sins which he has caused his neighbor to commit? No matter what position in life we may occupy we cannot be oblivious to the fact that our example of conduct must and does influence our fellow man either for good or for evil. Who, then, can say that he has not been the occasion of the sin of others at some time, when if a guard, a Christian guard of prayer, had been set about his actions he would not have so scandalized his neighbor? A sin which is kept within our own breasts—a sin of thought—cannot be productive of scandal to another. But when we give utterance thereto then we commit a double sin of scandal—being responsible for the sin of our neighbor which the recital of our personal offence may engender in his mind. Every

EXAMPLE LEADS TO IMITATION.

We cannot, therefore, be too careful in guarding against the sin of the tongue. Example in morality or immorality is contagious, whether you intend it to be so or not. The person smitten with a contagious disease may sit down in your company without having the most remote intention of imparting that disease to you. Yet the intention will not avail; he must shun you or you him if the contagion is to be avoided. So it is with regard to swearing, backbiting, detraction, immodest conversation. We must avoid contact with these germs of disease, which are fatal to the life of the soul. We must avoid entailing upon our selves the additional sin of scandal by repeating that which is susceptible of giving scandal to our neighbor. Our pious indignation against sin is

WEAKENED BY FAMILIARITY

with the cause or origin of these transgressions against the law of our Divine Lord and Master. We become hardened by constant repetition of the offence, until the hideousness of the iniquity is lost, as it were, in the familiarity which it has acquired with our poor, weak senses. Thus we can never relax our watch over thought, word and action, not only that we may be free from the blemish which sin casts upon our own souls, but also that we may not be chargeable with the sins of our neighbors, whom we are liable to scandalize.

TO PARENTS

is this subject more particularly pertinent, that they, as Christians, may earn the happy reward of a well spent mission on Earth in the enjoyment of happiness, which is eternal in heaven. The children whom God has confided to their care are as wax, ever ready to take impressions. From the cradle onward they watch the expressions and the actions of their parents, whom they naturally emulate and essay to follow in example. As they esteem and respect their natural guardians, so they imitate them. Early impressions are most lasting. How great, then, is

THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

resting upon the father and mother for the culture, training and example set their offspring! If, in after life, their children prove recreant to the principles of morality, great must be the consciousness of culpability in the minds of the father or mother who have by scandal occasioned the sins of their children. Urging his hearers to keep constant guard over their words and actions in the presence of their neighbor, that they may avoid this dread sin of scandal, Father McGivern closed his remarks.

It was announced that the first mass would be celebrated at this church at five o'clock on Christmas morning, next Sunday; that one of the Jesuit Fathers would preach at the last mass on that day, and a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the orphans.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JAMAICA.

Pagan and Christian Decalogues—Worldly Progress and Christianity—God and the World—Sermon by Lewis L. Lampman.

Yesterday the Rev. Lewis L. Lampman, the newly installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Jamaica, occupied the pulpit. He made a most interesting prayer, hoping that the clash of arms would cease to resound throughout the lands, that corruption would cease, and that our legislatures would become pure and regard the rights of the people in a Christian view. He preached from Matthew v., 17—"Think not that I am come to destroy."

Pagans as well as Christians have had their decalogues. The former have made such progress in intelligence and morality that they have passed beyond their commandments and demanded more perfect codes. Christians are still guided by the precepts that were given at Sinai to a great company of slaves just liberated three thousand years ago. Some maintain that these laws were merely preparatory, and should be

REGARDED AS DEAD ISSUES.

These reproach the rest of the Christian world with clinging to dead issues, and with a greater illiberality than the pagan. They urge us, as the followers of Solon and Pythagoras have banished the laws they once observed and have furnished more perfect codes, in imitation of them, to do the same. A comparison of heathen decalogues with our Commandments reveals a vast difference in wisdom and morality, and even in their intent, which makes against those who would abolish Christian laws as they do pagan, because as they say, "they were meant for earlier times." In the pagan code a man without a friend is infamous, and further, suicide was as law. Some of the wise men deny a supreme being. The sages of the porch and of the academy announce, one after another, in maxims so contradictory that one is often able to prove by the same book that its author believed and did not believe in God; that he recognized and did not recognize one positive virtue; that

LIBERTY IS THE FIRST OF ALL GOOD THINGS;

that despotism is the worst of governments. Where a custom or law stands in the way of honest progress and cripples institutions or States the sooner it is thrown aside the better, no matter whether made by a Calvin or a Washington. Because our forefathers employed certain systems that is no reason why we should follow in their footsteps, unless the same reasons prevail with us as with them. If we adopt without question the customs of our ancestors as regards material things our government would be aristocratic and tyrannical as at first. The principles of progress are the principals of Christianity. To prove that a law of God is unsuited to the needs of the present is to prove either that it is not a law of the lawgiver or that it was not designed for the present, and therefore ought not to be observed.

UNDER THE CRY OF PROGRESS

foolish things are advanced and Utopian schemes advocated. Under the cry of liberality license is mooted. The world is advancing, and, as a rule, this generation is wiser than the past. The commands of the Decalogue are as imperative to-day as three thousand years ago. They cannot be superseded except by express command of God; for it is not simply a part of the Jewish ritual, for it goes deeper and extends wider than ceremonial law has gone or could go. They have been engraven not only on the stones of Sinai, but also in the heart of man. Pythagoras and Zoroaster addressed themselves to the Greeks and the Medes; Jehovah to all men. Idolatry has changed its form, but it is fitting only that unintelligent men should say that it has passed away. The worship of God in spirit and in truth, though it may not be as far from us as it was from the children in the desert, is yet to be attained.

A BROAD CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPY,

though it may be encountered oftener to-day than three thousand years ago, has not become so general that the hungry are fed, the naked clothed and the poor have the Gospel preached to them. That to which the Decalogue is pointing is the millennium—the reign of perfect harmony and perfect love. The references of our Saviour to the Decalogue are not few. He speaks of them, not as laws abolished, but, on the contrary, enjoins them by His commendation and enforces the whole law by its summation of love to God and to our fellow man. He speaks plainly of it at the commencement of His ministry. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." And then adds, in words of warning, "Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments and shall teach men so he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven."

SQUABBLE AMONG THE FAITHFUL.

A Long Island Pastor and His Flock at Loggerheads—Will He Be Turned Out?

Rockville Centre is becoming proverbial for religious brawls and social differences. It is only a few months since a serious conflict was waged between clergy and laity, and now it has again broken out with renewed vigor. On Friday last it was given out that there would be preaching in the old Methodist church at Rockville Centre in the evening by Rev. Charles Kelsey, the clergyman of the parish. Mr. Kelsey has long been endeavoring to erect two new churches—one at Rockville Centre and the other at Pearsall's. Much fault was found with the old church by the minister, while the old inhabitants who had contributed to build it, and whose ancestors are interred upon either side of it, contended that none other than the old edifice would be allowed in the village. Out of this hostility has come a disturbance of which the end is not yet.

Mr. Kelsey proceeded to the church and built a fire and prepared everything for the evening ceremony. When a considerable party had collected within, Constable Langdon appeared in behalf of the community and extinguished the lights and fires. He demanded to know by what authority Mr. Kelsey entered the church, and in the name of the community commanded him to leave instanter. The noise of angry voices within had by this time convened a crowd of 300 people, all seemingly in fierce hostility to Mr. Kelsey. Some cried, "Ride him on a rail, the old wolf in sheep's clothing!" "Tar and feather the old usurper!" and many coarse epithets, accompanied by gross profanity. By the aid of a few friends the reverend gentleman escaped to his dwelling and was soon followed by the angry tumult. Fierce yells, curses and hisses fell thick and fast, and some shouted, "Pull down the house!" while others cried, "Bring him out, the rail is ready and the tar and feathers are here!" But by the timely interference of some influential parties violence was prevented.

LATER.

A crowd of several hundred had yesterday collected about the church and the parsonage, and it is whispered as a possibility that the reverend gentleman will be taken from his house and violently treated. Such intense excitement has never before been known in the locality.

JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Rice on the Judgment After Death—The Christian's Reply to the Atheist.

In Grace church, Jersey City, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Rice, preached to an unusually large congregation, taking his text from St. Paul—"It is appointed to all men once to die, and after that the judgment." In regard to the future life three classes of opinions have obtained. The atheist, in the first place, rejects the Scriptures and the doctrine of future rewards and punishments. He says there is no God, and consequently there can be no punishment. One thing

THE ATHEIST CANNOT DENY,

and that is that man lives here. Let us inquire of the atheist whether the same cause which made us live here cannot make us live hereafter. We pass through various stages of life, from the cradle to the grave, without losing our individuality. Granting all that the atheist may say, this one fact remains, that

IT REQUIRED A GREAT POWER

to create us and maintain us in this life; and cannot the same power preserve us hereafter? If we credit the atheist's opinion, the power to which we owe our origin has either the indisposition or the inability to give us life hereafter. In other words, the power which creates cannot destroy. Science teaches us that there is not a substance in nature which can be annihilated. Yet the atheist argues that man will be annihilated when this life ceases. It is appointed for men once to die, but

NOT TO BE ANNIHILATED.

Even atheism offers us no refuge from the judgment to come. We can see no reason to doubt that after death our sins shall surely find us out, and that in the next life, as in this, the way of the transgressor is hard. Can you show me any reason why that which is confessedly administered here will not be administered hereafter? It may be hard to have

THE SINS OF THIS LIFE

brought up against us hereafter; but if in this world, imperfect as is our state therein, we have laws and justice, is it rational to assume that we shall have no justice hereafter? The text settles the question when the judgment will take place—namely, after death. Even though there should not be another word in the Scriptures in support of this doctrine the text I have quoted

SETTLES IT FOREVER.

When you are on the bed of death and you ask that the Scriptures be read for you you will hear the words, "It is appointed for men once to die, and after that—mark you the words—after that the judgment." Various constructions have been put on this text, but I cannot see the shadow of a proof that we shall not certainly have the judgment after death. I cannot express either doubt or surprise at this declaration of a judgment to come, inasmuch as it is

ONLY AN ANALOGY

to that system of government which we possess here below. The summer gives place to the winter. Only a few short months intervene between the period when nature is in its bloom and the dreary season of inhospitable winter. This transition ought to be just as incomprehensible to the atheist as our passage from this life to a future state.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.

A Suggestive Discourse by Dr. Newman on Penalties of Transgression and Man's Hope of Forgiveness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1870.

Notwithstanding the cold and gloomy weather a large congregation assembled in the Metropolitan Methodist church this morning to hear the Rev. Dr. Newman. Among those present were President and Mrs. Grant, Vice President Colfax, Governor Jewell, Senators Williams and Harlan, General Farnsworth and other prominent people. The amnesty question, which has been the principal topic of discussion in both houses of Congress during the past week, probably suggested the subject which Dr. Newman discoursed upon this morning. He took his text from Luke xi., 14—"Forgive us our sins." He began by stating that all divine truths come to us in pairs. Whenever a great doctrine is presented it indicates an antithetical one. Thus the unity of God and the trinity of the Godhead form a theological antithesis.

THE HUMAN NATURE OF CHRIST

is proclaimed whenever His divine nature is announced. The doctrine of the text is that of forgiveness. Its consideration leads to a consideration of some of the fundamental principles of Christianity. It suggests the nature and condition of evangelical forgiveness, the existence of a moral covenant and man's capacities to meet the divine law. The existence of a moral covenant no one can deny. Those who are disposed to deny revelation do not fail to eulogize all the workings of natural law, as seen in the birds and flowers and trees and Sun and Moon and stars, on all of which is written law. They go further and acknowledge not only man's physical nature, but that also his intellectual nature is subject to law. They agree that his reason and judgment, his volitions, sensations and consciousness are all subject to the government of law. Were it not an anomaly—if the moral and spiritual natures were not also in subjection—can it be possible that the Almighty should legislate for bird and beast and flower—for the body and mind, and not for man's higher moral nature. Whatever may be one's theories, experience and observation teach that a certain course of action leads to evil results, and that another course leads to good results.

GOD HAS ENACTED AND PROMULGATED A MORAL LAW.

It was given from Mount Sinai; it was reasserted by Jesus Christ. In other words, the New Testament is a commentary on the moral law. In considering the second point—man's capacity to meet the requisitions of this law—Dr. Newman showed that there were necessary to man volition, intelligence and conscience, and that every sane person must admit that man possesses these attributes; that he has will power by which to choose between motives, intelligence to judge of them and conscience to constitute him a subject of moral government. He announces sin to be a transgression of the law, and not, as the Calvinists affirm, a want of conformity to the law; for were this the true nature of sin no man could hope to be saved, for all men have sinned and come short of the glory of God. The Armenian or the Bible definition of sin makes it a transgression, and under this all are condemned, whether guilty of estrangements of the affections, ingratitude of heart, spiritual idolatry or failure to meet the requirements of the Gospel. A material question to be asked is, how can one escape the consequences of his transgression? How is it possible to hope for forgiveness? God's law being eternal can be neither changed nor abrogated. Transgression against physical law results in pain and the degradation of the body; so, transgression of the moral law brings degradation of mind and weakness of the moral nature, thus incapacitating it to meet the claims of God's higher law. These penalties, with the reproofs of conscience and remorse, must follow the sinner, though he may hide under the wings of Gabriel or behind the shield of Michael. There are but three conditions of escape. There must be substitution and suffering, a new creation and a new life. Neither human beings nor angels could become substitutes, as they are created beings. There is but one such substitute in all the realms of God's universe—the man Christ Jesus. Forgiveness of sins can be granted through the merits of Jesus Christ, but forgiveness implies honest, frank confession of transgression. Then comes the new creation, so that the passions of man's nature are held in check, the vices of his heart extirpated, so that he feels himself a new man in Christ Jesus, so, too, that his life becomes an atmosphere of prayer. The retention of this forgiveness depends on the holiness of the subsequent life, a life of devotion to God and charity to mankind. My people, we could not offer a better prayer to-day than "forgive us our sins."

FOURTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dr. Sunderland on the Evil of Excessive Devotion to Pleasure—Amusement and Relaxation a Necessity of Man's Nature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1870.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland preached this morning on the subject of amusements to a large congregation in the Four-and-a-Half street Presbyterian church. He took a rational rather than a Puritanical view of the subject. His text was found in Proverbs, xxi., 17:—"He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man." This word pleasure, he said, signifies the joy of festivity; but it may be taken in the sense of human gratification, which springs from worldly enjoyment or amusement. It is intimated that the man who loves pleasure to the extent of giving himself up to it, to the exclusion of other and more important things, shall, in consequence of this,

BE A POOR MAN:

that is to say, he shall come to be a sorry, shiftless creature, without money, character, friends, employment or influence. Notwithstanding the abuse of pleasure, the sad results of which are pictured in the Divine Word, it is plain, on the other hand, that human nature, under the stress that lies upon it, requires both relaxation and recreation, and that all amusements which minister to these innocently and lawfully are themselves legitimate and proper, while all others are pernicious and are to be reprehended and avoided. The great question is, how and where and when to draw the line between what is innocent and suitable and what is wrong and harmful? It is not a question as to what a young man or what an old man may do in this matter; what it is proper for the young man or woman to do it is proper for the old man or woman to do. It is not a question of what the worldling or what the Christian may do. It is no more wrong for the Christian to indulge in innocent amusement than for the worldling to do the same, and no more right for the worldling to indulge in amusements that are not innocent than for the Christian to do the same, the only difference being that the Christian professes what the worldling ought to profess. It is not a question between pastor and people, for what is lawful for the people is lawful for the pastor. The question is, where is the

DISTINCTION BETWEEN RIGHT AND WRONG,

between lawful and unlawful? If a thing be right, lawful and proper in itself we all have the same right to it. There has been an error on the part of the Christian ministry in dealing with this subject. They have inveighed against certain specific popular amusements, as though they were causes instead of being simply consequences, as they are, of the condition or attitude of society. So far as amusements have a harmful tendency they are the result and not the source of irreligion. They may have a reciprocal action and reaction to augment the irreligion of the community, but they are not the cause of it. Our social evils in amusement, as in everything else, are to be reformed not so much by combating their ultimate forms and ripened harvest, as by refining and purifying the heart of childhood, and so raising up a society that by its own purity and discernment will regulate the character of its amusements. Dr. Sunderland then considered some of the laws of human conduct derived from the Word of God which lie at the basis of all true Christian character, and remarked that the law of all Christian conduct which requires supreme love to God is the same in respect to amusements as to all other Christian affairs. They must be, in their nature, in their proportion and time, entirely subordinate to the great work of the Christian. When they are kept within these bounds they are innocent; when they transcend these they are unlawful and injurious. Whatever in popular amusement is

IN ITSELF IMMODEST, IMMORAL AND SINFUL;

whatever is excessive or intemperate, or injurious to body or soul, must be wrong. Whatever interferes with the necessary secular business of life; whatever interferes with well established customs and habits of worship, or with the steady growth and advancing ripeness of our piety, both towards God and man, is harmful, and it is a double wrong to engage in it. Indulge in no amusement which interferes with your paramount duty to God, to your church, to your family and to society. There is an excessive devotion to pleasure everywhere, and it is an excess as tends to make men idle, to withdraw them from rational industries and pursuits and make them discontented with their sphere. The speaker deplored the tendency to frivolity among the young, saying that young people nowadays don't know half as much as they ought. Undertake to talk with them on history or science, and they do not know anything about it. They are as ignorant as horse blocks. The tendency of frivolous amusements is to make them ignorant, to give them precarious and objectionable habits, to waste their time, abuse their strength and squander their money. How are we to counteract these influences? By personal example, by making home and church the places where our purest joys are found. There must be more vigorous, intelligent, parental authority and better discipline in the schools. We must, if possible, put something better in the place of these amusements. We may use what is useful and salutary and true and beautiful. Satan and the world have monopolized many things which we have a right to reclaim. We have the liberty of all God's heritage; a liberty that is grand, noble, beautiful and true. We have the liberty of all that is refining and exalting in this world, in time, in art, in history, in the present and in the future.

A SUNDAY CAUSERIE.

Lecture by Miss Kate Fields on Charles Dickens at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Miss Kate Field last night delivered a lecture at the Fifth Avenue theatre on Charles Dickens. There was a brilliant and fashionable audience, and these Sunday entertainments will doubtless soon become a recognized feature of New York life. Miss Kate Field is certainly eminently well qualified to lead the van in this bold onslaught upon Sabbatarian prejudices. She is an immense improvement upon the accepted ideal of the lady lecturer. In place of being dogmatic, coarse and disagreeable—an intellectual virago—she chats pleasantly along in a vein that constantly reminds the hearer that he is listening to a beautiful, accomplished and charming lady. Indeed, the entertainment resembles more the sparkling gossip of a drawing room *tête-à-tête* than the hard logic and instructive dulness of the lecture hall. Of course Miss Field is an enthusiastic admirer of the great novelist. She introduced her opinions by the following spirited defence of Sunday lecturing:—"The better the day, the better the deed," declares the old saw. I believe this firmly, if the deed be honest, and it seems to me eminently fitting that the man who did so much to make every day beautiful with good cheer should be the subject of Sabbath discourse, especially of discourse from a stage for one of the best papers in the "Uncommercial Traveller" dwells upon Sunday meetings in theatres. "I do not doubt," writes Dickens, "that they will work lower and lower down in the social scale if those who preside over them will be very careful not to set themselves in antagonism to the inborn desire of the mass of mankind to recreate themselves and to be amused." Pursuing the argument, Dickens asks, "Is it necessary or advisable to address such an audience as fellow sinners? Is it not enough to be fellow creatures, born yesterday, suffering and striving to-day, dying to-morrow? By our common humanity, my brothers and sisters, by our common capacities for pleasure and pain, by our common laughter and our common tears, by our common aspirations to reach something better than ourselves—by these, hear me." So, to-night, with Charles Dickens for my text—a text taken from the Bible—for does it not mean loving my neighbor as myself?—I address you, my brothers and sisters, "by our common laughter and our common tears." And if, after listening to the story of one whose noblest virtue was charity, you recall the season of the year—the dearest of all seasons to Charles Dickens, the keynote to his most touching carols—and, remembering the prayer of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one," you open wider your purse strings to the plaintive cries of poverty, I shall feel that the spirit of the great man has been here to-night, and that my lay sermon has not been given in vain.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of the Whaling Fleet at Honolulu.

Heavy Rains and Diminished Crops—Non-Arrival of the Bark Japan—Perils of the Whale Fishery—Swindling Seamen—The Markets.

HONOLULU, Nov. 29, 1870.

Our islands have had a thorough drenching, and have donned a mantle of green quite charming to the eye. For months past the hills have worn a brown, parched look that boded no good to either agriculturists or graziers. Sugar cane fields in some localities were parched until the crops gathered in were barely remunerative, while hundreds of cattle were dying, or just saved by killing for their hides. Marked changes of climate have taken place within the past fifteen years. Rains then were quite frequent and evenly distributed throughout the year; now we have long seasons of drought relieved by the heaviest rains, which occasion loss of crops and inundation of valleys and lowlands near the sea coast. This change is doubtless caused by the destruction of forests, and the liveliest apprehensions are felt by the most intelligent of our planters as to the future of these islands.

News has reached here of loss of crops of rice and taro (the latter the staff of life to Hawaiians) on the other islands. Whole valleys have been swept clear of acres of rice and taro patches. In some localities sugar cane growing on side hills has been washed out of the soil and carried by the torrents to the sea, while in many places the rain and wind have caused the crop to fall to the ground, where it is damaged by sprouting. From Kanai news comes of a house carried to sea and life lost. To show the amount of water that has fallen I will give the statement of a person who has a rain gauge, to the effect that in five days eighteen inches of water fell, and again that in one night nine inches fell. On this island much damage has been done to fish ponds stocked with fish ready for market, taro patches ready for the oven and fields of cane. In some instances soil has been washed from hill sides down to the lowlands, where it has been deposited in ponds and patches to the depth of four feet. The loss of the taro crop will be the most severely felt, as it was quite scarce and held at rates which excluded it from the bill of fare of the poorer classes. Kanai also experienced a severe thunder storm; but no serious damage is reported from the effects of electricity.

The whaling fleet expected to rendezvous at these islands this fall is safely at anchor within our harbor, with the exception of the bark Japan, for which vessel some anxiety is felt, as she was last seen in a very perilous position. The ships generally report very heavy gales during the latter part of the season. It is a subject of congratulation that some of the vessels which remained in the Arctic after the middle of October got out at all. Ships were encased in ice, water freezing where it fell. One shipmaster informed me that from the catheads to the bowsprit end of his ship was a solid cake of ice, rendering it difficult to work the ship. Another had so much ice in his rigging that it was with great difficulty that the yards were braced, while ice formed about the rudder so solidly that it required work of hours' duration to clear it in order to steer the vessel. One ship during a gale crossed a shoal covered with six fathoms of water, where a sea boarded her which left pebbles the size of a man's thumb in the scuppers. This may sound like a tough story, but there are a number of respectable witnesses to vouch for the fact. Take it altogether it has been a very severe season, and much suffering and hardship have been experienced. Shipmasters say that the whales make their appearance later every year, and that in order to take a fare ships have to remain until the navigation is very hazardous. The bulk of the oil taken the past season was caught after the 1st of October. The average of the fleet of forty-six vessels is 1,195 barrels of oil, 15,217 pounds of bone, and 1,419 pounds of ivory. The ships of Charles Brewer & Co.'s line—Iolani and Ceylon—have secured a full cargo of oil and bone, notwithstanding the fact that seventeen whalers are bound home. The freight for oil has been reduced to eight cents a gallon. The bark Ethan Allen has also loaded oil for New Bedford. The Hawaiian caught oil will go to Europe by the vessels of Hackfeld & Co.'s Bremen line. A large quantity of walrus ivory will go forward to Europe, the catch of the fleet of whalers who took walrus for oil and ivory until the whaling season commenced. A lot of walrus hides will also be sent forward for a market.

The rates fixed by the United States Consul at which seamen are compelled to settle for their season's catch have caused great dissatisfaction. His Majesty's government interfered to prevent the swindling of Hawaiian seamen, but found that a clause had been inserted in the Hawaiian shipping articles by which the seamen were bound to accept consular rates. Hereafter this clause will be omitted and Hawaiian seamen will be protected in their rights, while United States consuls will, doubtless, be permitted to swindle American seamen to any extent. Arctic oil, quoted in American papers at seventy cents, currency, is paid off at thirty-three cents, gold, a gallon, in spite of the fact that a cargo of 1,600 barrels has been sold, as reported, at thirty-nine cents a gallon. Whalebone paid off at fifty-three cents a pound, while quoted at seventy-five cents, gold, per pound, in New York, and sales of trade bone—an inferior article—have been made at sixty cents a pound. The whole business is simply an outrage upon the rights of American seamen. If consuls cannot be sent here who are willing to protect the interests of seamen, the Treasury Department in Washington should fix the rates at which seamen should be settled with in foreign ports. Many a seaman has come from the American Consulate this fall outraged and full of indignation. The question, where is Consul Adamson? has been asked hundreds of times. When told that he had been recalled, the remark in answer is invariably, "Oh, he was too honest to suit New Bedford folks." Consul Perkins has, however, heard complaints of bad usage and promptly acted in behalf of seamen. Hawaiian seamen are holding back, refusing to ship except for shorter "lays" and larger advances, determined to make up in some way for the consular rates. Many of them are contracting to go to work on plantations, while others are enlisting in the army. It is very doubtful if crews will be obtained by some of the ships. New Bedford oil magnates will find out to their cost that it will pay best to be at least halfway honest with Jack.

Another way in which seamen are wronged has become notorious. Men shipping in New Bedford, called voyagers to distinguish them from those who ship here for the "season," are kept on board long enough to work out the home advance and slop bill and then are so abused that they are glad to get clear of the ship, in many cases forfeiting what may be due them. Captains refuse to give the discharge unless the men will agree to pay the three months' "extra wages," amounting to sixty dollars, demanded by the Consul, to secure which the men put themselves into the hands of the "sharks," who ship them on board other vessels, obtaining advance enough to satisfy the claim for "extra wages." By law, forty dollars of the "extra wages" should be returned to the seaman when he ships for a "home" port; but few of them, however, ever see the sum. Where it goes is the puzzle. Sailors have no chance to prosecute masters for abuse, as they have no money wherewith to fee a lawyer to go into our Admiralty Court; so his wrongs go unredressed. A case where a seaman had been beaten by an officer in our harbor, and who had retaliated by stabbing the officer, came up before the police magistrate. His Honor imposed a light penalty upon the seaman, and took occasion to speak quite plainly of what he termed the outrages committed so commonly on board of American ships.

Shipcarpenters and sailmakers have been quite fortunate through the summer. The heavy gales in the North Pacific have compelled ships to seek this port for repairs. The American bark Sterling was fitted with spars and sails to the extent of $5,000. The American ship John Bryant was almost entirely remasted and rigged, the repairs footing up $12,000. It is doubtful if there is a port in the Pacific where repairs can be better made or at cheaper rates than in this port.

The North German bark Fidelitas put in here entirely dismasted and has been sold for underwriters' account. The cause of sale was doubtless owing to misrepresentations as to cost of repairs. Representations were made that it would require an expenditure of $22,000 to fit her for sea. The purchasers of the hull will fit it up for $11,000, and will then be in possession of an almost new bark at a cost of $14,000.

The schooner Anna has returned from Micronesia, bringing several missionaries who require rest from their labors. The cruise of the Jamestown has been productive of much good. A war vessel should be sent among these islands at least once a year. The missionaries have accomplished a wonderful work among the islanders. Many of the laborers in this mission field are Hawaiians.

President Grant's proclamation appointing the 24th inst. as a day of thanksgiving and prayer was respected here. The American Minister published the proclamation and services were held in the Fort Street church, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. Mr. McCully. The church was well filled with residents and shipmasters. Mr. McCully has won and deserves the respect and esteem of our community.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's is lying in our harbor at present. It is very gratifying to Americans to have a vessel of war in port, more particularly at this season of the year, when American shipping and merchandise, valued at hundreds of thousands, are afloat in the harbor.

Persons in the United States having friends or relatives in the whaling fleet should not forget to write to them. No one can tell the moral influence which a kindly letter exerts upon a person away from home and friends. Standing near the Post Office the other day, I heard a fine, manly specimen of an American seaman inquiring for letters, and heard the answer that there were none for him. Turning away with a look of disappointment, and the remark that he guessed his folks had forgotten him, he started up town to enjoy himself in a way too common among seamen.

His Majesty is slowly recovering from his recent severe indisposition. He depended upon the skill of native doctors until his case was quite deperate, when a foreign physician was summoned.

Is there a northwest passage? To aid those troubled about this vexed question, I will give an item obtained from Captain Homan, of the whaler Con. Howland, to the effect that a whale was cut in by his crew the past summer in the Arctic Ocean, from which was taken an iron or harpoon marked "A. G.," which is taken as evidence that the iron was once on board the whaler Ansel Gibbs, whaling on the Greenland coast the past ten years.

By a late American paper I see that a seaman has reported himself to the naval authorities at Norfolk, Va., as a survivor of the United States sloop-of-war Levant, which vessel left this port some ten or twelve years since, and was never heard of afterwards. In this connection I would give a statement which I heard recently:—That a copper life buoy had been picked up on Anahola Kauai (the most northerly of this group), which bore evidence of having come from an American vessel-of-war. The buoy was picked up within six months after the Levant left here, and my informant believed at the time that it came from that vessel. If so, she must have foundered to the eastward of this group, where there are no inhabited islands.

Business is extremely dull—an unusual fact, considering the season of the year. Sugars come in slowly, dark grades going to New Zealand, while fine qualities go to San Francisco and Oregon. The export of sugars will show a decrease for this year. Money has been plenty, and whalers' drafts have been cashed for from two to three per cent discount.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	38	34	3 P. M.	63	38
6 A. M.	39	35	6 P. M.	48	35
9 A. M.	41	36	9 P. M.	45	34
12 M.	48	40	12 P. M.	40	33

Average temperature yesterday............ 35⅜

Average temperature for corresponding date last year............ 44

The report of the Meteorological Department at Central Park for the week ending December 17 shows that the total rainfall has been 1.17 inch, and that the mean temperature has been 36.6 degrees, varying from 23.7 to 51.5. The distance travelled by the wind has been 1,912 miles.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the paint shop No. 2,015 Third avenue, totally destroying the shop, and the flames having spread to Terance McGuire's livery stable, in the same building, two horses and two carriages were consumed. Loss about $3,000; insured for $400. Cause of fire unknown.

The Society of Friends in America have determined to join their English coreligionists in alleviating the terrible misery and destitution which the war has brought upon the French people. Pecuniary subscriptions are being received by Mr. William Wood, Mr. Edward Tatum, of No. 7 College place, Mr. Henry Dickinson, of 83 Beekman street, and Benjamin Tatham, of 82 Beekman street.

William H. Harrington, twenty-six years of age and a native of this city, died at 414 West Thirty-fourth street. On Friday evening deceased was driving a team of horses attached to a truck loaded with stone across the rail track corner of Thirty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, when the vehicle slewed by the wheel catching in the track and threw the driver over the dashboard to the pavement. Before the horses could be stopped one of the wheels passed over Harrington's body, fatally crushing him. Coroner Rollins held an inquest on the body.

Edward J. Irving, of No. 36 East Thirty-seventh street, on Saturday night, while temporarily insane, met Isabella Finley and Mary Wells, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, and accompanied them to 107 West Twenty-fourth street. When he left the latter place he discovered he had been robbed of $300 in money and a diamond pin valued at $150. He caused the arrest of the girl Finley by officer Whelan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who arraigned her before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning. She denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Francis Goodall, residing at 304 West Twenty-fourth street, yesterday morning appeared before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, and complained that while standing at the entrance to the family circle of the Grand Opera House, in West Twenty-fourth street, John Clark, a musical instrument maker, residing in Amity street, drew a revolver from his pocket, pointed it at him and threatened to send him "over the valley." Goodall, not caring to take the journey, called upon officer Buck, of the Sixteenth precinct, and had Clark conveyed to the station house. The latter states Goodall hit him, when he drew his revolver in self-defence, but had no idea of using it. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

J. N. Pattison & Co. publish the following:—

"Skating Polka." Henry Maylath. An exceedingly pretty work, light, graceful and unique, and with a characteristic *glissando* running through it as a sort of descriptive feature. The themes and the working up of them show a rare delicacy of treatment and fine conception of idea.

"Che sia l'Amore" (The Return). Valse de bravoure. Maylath. This is undoubtedly the best work we have yet seen from this composer's fertile pen and is admirably suited for artists of the Nilsson and Kellogg calibre. It would be useless for any one to attempt it in public unless a first class artist; but we confidently place it in value and brilliancy far above any of Arditi's vocal waltzes, and the soprano who will succeed in giving it its due rendition may never be in want of an enthusiastic encore. Arthur Mathison has written very pretty Italian words to it. The English version will also be found in keeping with the spirit of the music.

"The Joys of Love," by Albites, is a vocal waltz of a less ambitious standard and an excellent study for advanced pupils. The subjects are simple and attractive and catch the ear readily, and the arrangement of them is in accord. It is the work of a musician who understands how to bring out the strong points of a young soprano voice without straining after effect.

G. Schirmer publishes the following:—

"Dear Home of My Father," song. Gumbert. One of those lovely German ballads which have a distinctive beauty of their own and a melody of irresistible expression.

"Pale et Blonde" is a portion of the mad scene from "Hamlet," transposed from the original key. We do not think it valuable to a singer when taken out of the opera.

"La Ballerina" is a brilliant, taking mazurka, cleverly arranged for four hands, by Samuel Jackson.

"Hear My Cry," anthem, arranged from an offertory of Dr. Hauptman by Robert Bonner.

William A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—

"Brilliants from the Modern Opera." These are bouquets of melodies from "L'Africaine," "La Belle Hélène," "Faust," "Périchole," "Poet and Peasant" and "Grande Duchesse," arranged for four hands by Albert W. Berg, and very cleverly arranged, too. He avoids the fault of crowding into one work of this kind too many subjects from an opera, and exhibits remarkable taste in selecting a few that blend well together and form a coherent work. All these arrangements will be found very serviceable to pupils.

Tom Baker's arrangement of a waltz, mazurka, polka and galop, from the opera of the "Brigands," is capital. They are in a light, popular vein and brilliant without being difficult.

"Ye Merry Sprites." Galop. By G. C. Bohlmann; published by Mollenhauer & Elso, Jersey City. A sparkling, graceful little work, of undoubted merit.

Charles W. Harris publishes a ballad, by Arthur Mathison, called "Love in a Village." It has a taking, beautiful melody, which admirably suits the beautiful words of this poet-musician.

Root & Cady, Chicago, have brought out a musical illustration of Bret Harte's well known poem, "The Heathen Chinee." The music is by Charles Turner. It might be better for such a clever poem.

Harding, of the Bowery, has added Beethoven's "Gertrude Waltz" to his extensive "Music for the Million."

STABBING AFFRAY IN NEWARK.

In Green street, Newark, about three o'clock yesterday morning a stabbing affray of quite a serious character took place. A man named John Schofield, of No. 146 Warren street, was passing along in company with a friend named Jabez Lindsley, when they jostled against a party proceeding in an opposite direction. This led to some tall talking, which was followed by blows. In the course of the melée Schofield was stabbed in three places, in the head, breast and arm. One of the wounds, that in the left side of the head, is two inches long. He was removed to a drug store on Broad street, and attended by a surgeon. His injuries, though serious, are not considered fatal. No arrests have been made, nor is it known who Schofield's assailant is. All parties had been splicing the main brace frequently.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 353

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—LONDON ASSURANCE.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—THE SUNBURST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE EMERALD RING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—THE BLACK DWARF.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &C.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—HAMLET.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—PROFESSOR DOREMUS' LECTURE.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—Day and Evening.—WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, December 19, 1870.

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A NEW STATE IN THE SOUTHWEST.—Congress may prepare for a new sensation. We have Sambo on the floors of both houses of our national legislature, and now our red brother "Lo" is preparing to take a seat beside him. At the grand council of all the tribes of the Indian Territory, now in session at Okmulgee, it has been determined to unite together into a confederation, adopt a constitution republican in form, and in due time apply for admission as one of the States of the Union. This is the true solution of the Indian question. Education and civilization will soon effect what bullets and bayonets in a fifty years' war have failed to accomplish—the subjugation of the savages of the Plains.

TEXAS ocasionally evinces a little of her old-time *ante-bellum* spirit. At El Paso a lawyer recently settled a little "unpleasantness" with a State Senator by shooting him. The lawyer then fled, followed by the district judge, who was easily despatched with the aid of a shot-gun. After these exploits it is to be supposed the lawyer would have been elected to Congress without opposition; but Texans have become degenerated; contact with Yankees has dispelled that chivalric spirit which formerly animated them, and instead of receiving an ovation, the lawyer, in turn, was shot and killed by a policeman. El Paso claims to be the modern Eden, but evidently such careless use of firearms by the citizens is not conducive to long life.

WINTER AT LAST.—The first and best evidence that winter has fairly come at last—apart from blue noses and frozen fingers—is the news from "up the Hudson" that this lordly river is blocked with ice above the city of Hudson, and two steamers—the St. John and the Daniel Drew—were hard aground yesterday. This is very early in the season for an ice blockade. A month later than this last year the river was open to Albany and the navigation all right. We have just emerged from a long spell of delightful weather, more like spring than December. The weather, however, has not been very healthy. What nature bestows in one way—balmy air and bright skies—she is apt to make an offset for in liabilities to cold and intermittent fever. The cold season, upon the threshold of which we are now, may bring us all better health. This is Christmas week. The next Sabbath will be a double festival. In view of this fact and the severity of the weather let us think of the poor, who, although they are "always with us," appeal more tenderly to our sympathies at this holy season than ever.

General Grant and His Disappointed Party Leaders.

General Grant, one of the most amiable and reasonable of men, singularly disposed to avoid quarrels and to cultivate peace and harmony with all men, and particularly with the magnates of his party, is threatened with all sorts of disasters by his disappointed party leaders. Universally recognized as the republican candidate for 1872, it would be supposed, according to the elementary principles of common sense, that all the leaders and managers of the party, looking to their own interests, would be harmonious in his support, however discordant among themselves. But the truth is that Tom, Dick and Harry, each for his petty personal disappointments, are resolved upon revenge against Grant and his administration, and as each of these local leaders has his band of followers, the whole republican camp is becoming demoralized.

Senator Fenton, for example, wished to be recognized by General Grant as the Viceroy of the republican party of New York—a sort of Pacha of Egypt—absolute within his jurisdiction, and more an ally than a subordinate of the Sultan. Hence when General Grant nominated "Honest Tom Murphy" as Collector of this port—an independent sort of republican who had made himself obnoxious to Fenton—this nomination on the part of Grant was an offence to Fenton which must be punished. How, then, could Grant expect to escape, when, adding insult to injury, he was charged with the defeat of Fenton's man, Greeley, in the Republican State Convention for Governor, and with the nomination of Murphy's man, General Woodford? Could Fenton overlook such outrages? No. And so, while in the heat of the battle Greeley went off on a lecturing tour on farming to Colorado, Fenton, in disgust, went off on a pleasure excursion to California. What were the results? The re-election, first, of Governor Hoffman by thirty thousand majority, and, secondly, an opinion from Fenton that Grant is a failure.

Next, take the case of Senator Sumner. Mr. Motley, of Massachusetts, the historian, somewhat roughly treated as our Minister at Vienna by Mr. Seward as the Secretary of State of President Johnson, is appointed Minister to England by General Grant. Sumner is delighted at the success of his protégé; but Motley, neglecting his instructions, is recalled, whereupon Sumner becomes indignant, and, as chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, seizes his first opportunity to declare war against a favorite project of the President, the annexation of the splendid tropical island of St. Domingo, which may be ours for a mere bagatelle, but which would be a bargain at fifty millions. Of course Sumner agrees with Fenton that Grant is a failure, and that it is necessary to fix things in order to cut loose from his administration.

Then we have the case of Carl Schurz. A recent political adventurer and squatter in Missouri, he contrives to be elected as a German and as a supporter of Grant to the United States Senate. Having secured this position he next assumes the right to dispense the patronage of the President throughout the State, and because the President declines absolutely to surrender his authority over these Missouri appointments to Schurz we find Schurz bolting, with other disappointed office-seekers, and turning the unsettled political elements of Missouri all into chaos. Substantially other disappointed and ambitious politicians had played the same game among the turbulent and unsettled political elements of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and with the same results of defeat and disaster to the administration party.

And yet again, among the disaffected party leaders there is Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. What private griefs are his we know not; but it is said that he is ready to join a new party on free trade and civil service reforms, or on anything else, in order to have his satisfaction against Grant and his administration. Evidently Trumbull thinks his claims as the big man of Illinois have been overlooked, and therefore is he likewise ripe for revolt.

The history of the old Jacksonian democratic party and of the old whig party is full of such cases; but a case or two on each side will serve to show the mischief which one of these soured and disappointed party leaders may work if not taken in hand in season. Martin Van Buren, as the favorite of Old Hickory, was made the democratic candidate and elected President in 1836. He thought, however, that, although run again in 1840 and defeated, he was still entitled to another term; and, betrayed, as he held himself to be from the manner in which he was cut out by the two-thirds vote of the Democratic Convention of 1844, and provoked beyond all forbearance in being ignored by the Convention of 1848, he ran that year as the independent free soil candidate, and thus carrying off half the democratic votes of New York from General Cass, he defeated Cass, elected General Taylor, and had his revenge. On the whig side, Fillmore, becoming President by the death of Taylor, was ambitious to be President in his own right, and made a very good fight for the whig nomination of 1852, though General Scott was too much for him. In 1856, however, failing to get the republican nomination, Fillmore ran as the candidate of a third party, and had his satisfaction thereby in the defeat of Fremont. In 1860 the squabble among the democratic leaders, which broke up the party and brought on the Southern rebellion, never would have happened had such a man as Jackson held the place of poor old Buchanan in the White House.

Now, if history is philosophy teaching by example, we can understand the drift of these disaffections of Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull and others, still claiming to be among the lights of the party of General Grant's administration. These rebellious movements are aimed at Grant, and, as a third party is the most convenient stepping-stone to the regular opposition party, we have these hints of a third party organization. What, then, is the policy of General Grant as the recognized head, representative and candidate of the republican party? It is clearly the policy of General Jackson, the simple military policy of cutting off all mutineers from the recognition of the administration. From all we can learn this policy has been adopted in the case of Schurz; but why not apply the bowstring as well to Fenton and Sumner, upon the safe old rule that "he who is not with us is against us?" A political party, after all, is like an army. It must have an absolute head, and it must have discipline in all its details and subordination, or it will go to pieces. Down to General Grant's election the republican party, in the absence of discipline, has been a unit upon a common paramount idea, which has served all the purposes of organization. Now, that idea having become a fixed fact, these loose political crusades, so potential against slavery and caste, will serve no longer.

General Grant, in short, is now required to play the *rôle* of Old Hickory in drilling the republican party from its loose militia system to the discipline of a regular army. And it seems to us that, as General Jackson's military experience made him a political party leader equal to all emergencies, the much larger and more comprehensive military experience of General Grant should be as effective with him in managing the rank and file, conspirators and deserters of the republican party. A scheming traitor inside the party lines can do more mischief than a regiment of declared enemies. General Grant, therefore, as the republican general-in-chief and as the standard-bearer of the party for the succession, should contrive in some way to get up a Congressional caucus on this question of party discipline, and at this caucus some test should be applied which will solve the problem whether Tom, Dick and Harry are with Grant as the recognized head of the republican camp or are against him. Let General Grant appoint "Honest Tom Murphy" to inquire into and report upon the efficient discipline of Tammany Hall, and he will discover that it is substantially the discipline which carried the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House.

Our War News.

A curious similarity in statements is presented in our special despatches from Paris and Versailles published this morning. Our correspondent in the besieged city reports that the result of the recent sortie was satisfactory to the French, as it demonstrated the weakness of the German line and their ability to cut their way through at the proper time. Our Versailles correspondent states that the Germans have evaded the truth in their reports of the battles with Ducrot's army; that not only did the French capture and hold the peninsula, repulsing every attempt made to recover it, but that they would have cut their way entirely through had not De Paladines been beaten at Orleans. In addition we learn that Paris contains a four months' supply of food, and that such a thing as surrender is unthought of. Preparations were making for another great sortie, and the French were confident of success. Their field works had been pushed forward with such energy that their artillery and sharpshooters now command roads which were entirely out of range at the beginning of the siege.

While this report from Paris is most favorable to the French, our correspondence from Versailles is somewhat unfavorable to the Germans. Grave fears are expressed that the next sortie will be successful. General Von Moltke is apprehensive that new armies will be formed in the south of France which will be difficult to get at; and he is unwilling to allow Prince Frederick Charles to advance too far from Versailles. There was a great demand among the Germans for the bombardment of Paris, and three councils of war had been held to consider the question. Meanwhile Count Bismarck was pressing energetically the political movement for the destruction of the republic. He is said to be anxious for peace and ready to form a coalition with Napoleon or any other Power willing and able to make terms.

Such, in brief, is the most important war news we have this morning, and which the energy and enterprise of the HERALD correspondents enables us to place before the reader. There are some other despatches mentioning minor operations, such as the occupation of Vendome by the Prussians; an announcement from Bordeaux that a plan has been agreed upon for a simultaneous advance of the French armies on the Loire, and a statement that General Chauzy has been heavily reinforced. But, on the whole, the gist of to-day's news will be found in our special telegrams. They put a somewhat different light on the military situation than we have hitherto had. A few more days, or at most weeks, will doubtless decide whether the garrison of Paris is as strong and the Germans as weak as is represented.

The Czar's Definition of the Luxembourg Question—A Russo-German Entente.

Confident of his power, mediatory or in a new war in Europe, the Czar of Russia comes out to expound the situation relative to Luxembourg. His Majesty, as we read in our cable despatch from Berlin, is inclined to be dictatorial. He ventures to say what Holland "must" do, and then proceeds to define what Prussia may accomplish. The King of Holland "must disprove" the charges made against him or "give guarantees" for the maintenance of his neutral obligations. If, however, the charges alleged against his government of a permissive violation of his neutral obligations "are proven Prussia is justified in annexing the territory." This is a really startling Cabinet ukase. It constitutes an imperial severance of the Gordian—or "Georgian," as it has been termed—skein entanglements of European diplomacy after the old-fashioned routine. It is a first Russo-German slap in the face to Britain—an imperial bull which excommunicates her from the Continent. This Muscovite declaration reveals also, most probably, the first point of action resulting from the completion of an *entente* between Alexander and Bismarck, by the operation of which the smaller kingdoms of the Old World will gradually disappear and the great allied and consolidated monarchies come to rule from Berlin and St. Petersburg to and in the Hague and Constantinople.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has again been disgraced by the operations of a self-constituted "vigilance committee" who, on Saturday night, rescued a murderer from the prison in Los Angeles and hanged him. If mob law is to be "the code" of California that State needs reconstructing, and Congress should attend to her case as soon as Georgia is disposed of.

Yesterday's Religious Provender.

Pulpit laudations of the Pilgrim Fathers are by no means unknown to the pious where New Englanders meet in prayer. In point of fact it is a part of the religious creed of all good natives of the Eastern States to occasionally review the history of their forefathers, from the landing at Plymouth Rock to—we must write it in spite of its Irishism—the passage of the reconstruction laws. Yesterday Mr. Merrill Richardson, at the New England Congregational church, delivered a first class puff of his own and his hearers' Puritan forefathers. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that "by blunder or treachery of the captain they (the Pilgrims) were landed hundreds of miles north, and thus New York escaped being the haven of the Pilgrim Fathers;" and he immediately added

> There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them how we will.

And a fortunate circumstance it was for the Dutch that the divinity did not shape the ends of the Pilgrims Manhattanward. In another part of the sermon the preacher declared that "they loved freedom and hated despotism, both in Church and State." Perhaps they did, but they had a queer way of showing it to everybody who did not agree with them religiously and politically. Furthermore, Mr. Richardson said that "they lived in peace with other colonies and with the Indian tribes." If he calls a war of forty years, ending with the extermination of the poor savages, living with them in peace, we cannot conceive what his idea of discord is. The fact is that the unfortunate Indians must have felt like doing towards the Pilgrims as the poet felt when he wrote—

> If I were a Cassowary
> In the land of Timbuctoo,
> I'd eat a missionary,
> Skin and bones and hymn book too.

Apropos of love of religious liberty, the sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Hugo was a curious illustration of the difference between "my doxy" and "your doxy." The reverend gentleman described in eloquent language the tyranny of the Catholic Church, and wound up with a display of his love of religious freedom by declaring that "as for himself he challenged the right of a Catholic to be elected to the School Board." Dr. Bellows was more generous in this regard. He discoursed on the blessings of civil and religious liberty, without making any exceptions. At the Church of the Messiah Mr. Hepworth declared that belief in a Deity was natural to man, whereas atheism was the product of civilization. He thought there was a tinge of atheism in modern science, but he believed it would not outlast the present inquisitive generation. Rev. Mr. Pendleton discoursed on the mystery of godliness, showing that the divinity of Christ must not be doubted. At the Christian Free church Rev. Mr. Foote enlightened his congregation on the mission of the Saviour, and Rev. Mr. Tracy, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, preached on a similar subject. Mr. Frothingham lauded the Pilgrims, admitting that they were not the most tolerant of beings, and alluding to their marrying "without priests." In the Catholic churches the usual impressive masses were said. Father Preston delivered a lecture on the meaning and power of indulgencies; Father Carney discoursed on true contrition, urging his hearers to prepare themselves for Christmas Day; Father Spencer described what true happiness is, and Bishop Loughlin discoursed ably on the duty of parents and children to each other and to God.

In Brooklyn Father Beecher appeared in melodrama, with a comic character in it. He anatomized repentance so skilfully that the pious who attend Plymouth church shed tears by the gallon and lavished smiles by the score—alternately, of course. Dr. McCosh preached eloquently on "the blood of the Lamb," and at the other churches the sermons were more or less good. In Jersey City, Washington and elsewhere the religious provender provided for famished souls by the clergymen was of the usual kind, and not the less palatable because it was, in most cases, an old dish.

Republican or Cossack—Has the Issue Come?

Looking at the current of events and the signs of the times, it seems that the famous prophetic expression of the great Napoleon, that within fifty years Europe would either be republican or Cossack, is about to find a solution, though not exactly within the period mentioned. Though a little over fifty years since this was said, it is not much over; and now the conflict appears to have commenced in earnest and on the broadest scale. Napoleon the Third unconsciously hastened this struggle between republicanism and Cossack, or military government, between the principles of democracy and monarchical absolutism. The Czar of Russia and the King of Prussia, or rather the Emperor of Germany now, have probably an understanding with each other for reorganizing the political condition of Europe, as well as the territorial map. However liberally disposed the present Czar of Russia may be, or whatever concessions King William may be forced to make to the popular and progressive ideas of the age, both are essentially autocratic, and their views of government rest upon the Cossack or military principle. The divine or anointed rights of monarchy and absolutism form the basis of their governments. There are no more determined foes of republicanism. King William's implacable hostility to the French arises as much from this as from the desire of territorial aggrandizement. Indeed, his chief object, we believe, is to crush republicanism in Europe in its birth, and in this he has naturally the sympathy of the crowned heads and aristocracies of Germany, Russia and the rest of Europe. To carry out this purpose he will probably use his power to squelch the republicans and liberals of Italy, as well as of France. From present appearances he is threatening Victor Emmanuel and the liberals of Italy, with a view to restore the temporal power of the Pope, because that represents the principle of absolute authority and divine right. Here we see the tendency to make Europe Cossack. On the other hand there is the democratic sentiment permeating among the masses. Even in Germany the people begin to aspire to republican liberty. It is the same to some extent everywhere in Europe. Self-government and the responsibility of those who rule is a principle that the people are learning everywhere. Here, then, is the conflict. The present war crisis is bringing it to a head. In a few years it must be decided whether Europe is to be republican or Cossack.

The Luxembourg Question as a Point of British and European Difficulty.

By special telegram, dated in London and forwarded through the Atlantic cable last night, we learn that the British people remain deeply agitated on the subject of the ministerial management of the Luxembourg question. Premier Bismarck's exposition of the Prussian position towards the Grand Duchy and Holland is a perfect stumbling block in the path of Mr. Gladstone's progress at Downing street. John Bull can scarcely move. If he becomes active for Holland he will most certainly offend United Germany; if he remains quiescent he acknowledges that Britain is, in reality, not a Continental Power. The tory party of England makes the most of the crisis in a political point of view, and a change of ministry is imminent. It is alleged, indeed, by one of the leading newspaper organs of the tories and High Churchmen that the humiliation of England is just now complete—a melancholy work which has been finished, according to the same authority, periodically at certain epochs ever since the moment when the Parliamentary stronghold of toryism was successfully stormed by the popular declaration of Catholic emancipation in 1829. The Luxembourg and Schleswig-Holstein questions remain as difficulties which, although apparently *in petto*, may have the effect of lighting a war flame in Europe at an early day. The British tories will most likely oust Gladstone from office on the Luxembourg case. It remains to be seen, however, if strict British toryism in its aristocratic reactionism can stand as a Power before the fraternal influence of German democracy when directed by the leading mind of the greatest statesman in Europe, acting in complete accordance with the will of such a bluff old warrior king as is the future Emperor of Germany.

The Late Blasting Disaster.

The investigation into the cause of death in the cases of the two unfortunate men who were killed instantly by the late blasting explosion at Carmansville has ended, as too many coroner's inquests do, with a white-washing verdict. Coroner Rollins assured the jury that the accident was "one of those of unfortunate and unforeseen occurrences which none but Providence could prevent;" and so the jury found, of course. But it appears by the testimony of the foreman who was directing the work that the "tamping rod" which was being used to tamp down sand on the fifty pounds of powder was not tipped with copper, as these tools usually are and always ought to be, to prevent the iron from striking a spark from the rock. The foreman thinks that the reason why this delicate tool employed in such dangerous work was not copper-tipped was because of the expense.

Doesn't it look, then, as if somebody else besides Providence could have prevented the slaughter of these men? Say, for instance, the parsimonious contractor, who for the sake of a little expense permitted the workmen to use a tool which it is now evident was employed in a most dangerous operation. Had the tamping needle been tipped with copper no spark would have been extracted from the rock, and this murderous business might have been averted. How the fire was communicated to the powder through several feet of sand no one appears to know, but the foreman conjectures that there must have been powder lying loose about the hole. Whose fault was it that the loose powder was there? It is pretty clear, taking the evidence in this case all in all, that it will not do for Coroner Rollins to put too much responsibility on Providence when the accident was manifestly the result of carelessness and ignorance on the part of the contractor and the foreman, and in a measure on the part of the unfortunate victims themselves. In plain words, the verdict was not a proper one.

More Homicides.

The police records of every morning furnish additional evidence of Recorder Hackett's wisdom in asking the Legislature that more power should be invested in the judges of our criminal courts to punish homicide with heavier sentences. As the law now stands the judge is restricted to a sentence of two years in the State Prison for shedding human blood where the verdict is manslaughter in the third degree, while in cases of larceny he can send the prisoner up for a term of four years or from that to twenty. The Recorder, in view of the increasing use of the knife and pistol in this community, thinks (and very properly) that human life should be better protected by the enforcement of heavier penalties.

The two last cases of probable homicide, reported yesterday morning, are of a very shocking character, and will, probably—if they have not already done so—result in death. One poor wretch was picked up in the street with fifteen knife wounds on his person. The other victim of brutal violence was knocked on the head with a bottle while engaged in a barroom brawl, and had his skull badly fractured. We say nothing of the minor cases of cutting and maiming coming to the knowledge of the police; but it is notorious that their name is Legion. It is evident, then, that the reform which Recorder Hackett recommends has become a necessity, and we hope that the Legislature will attend to it as one of their first acts after the session opens in January.

JERSEY CITY FINANCES are in a sad muddle. A large amount of taxes due remain uncollected, and as a consequence the city credit suffers, the bonds being below par. To make matters worse, the Treasury is empty and the banks, which have already advanced the corporation one hundred thousand dollars, refuse further accommodations. This state of affairs has by no means a soothing effect upon the tempers of the City Fathers, whose visions of fat jobs and plethoric purses are thus ruthlessly blasted. At the last meeting of the Council two members, becoming irate over the subject, were with difficulty restrained by the chairman from settling the dispute according to the rules of the prize ring. Jersey politicians have peculiar notions of finance and legislation which honest and peaceably inclined communities will not deem advisable to emulate.

Touching the National Debt.

Nothing is more important just now than that the Executive and Congress should arrive at clear ideas upon the subject of the discharge of the public debt. It is scarcely too much to say that, protracted as has been the discussion on this subject, it has scarcely yet received what may properly be called scientific treatment, and that for a reason in the highest degree creditable to the patriotism of American citizens. The civil war was a great surprise, and a vast national debt, as a consequence of it, was another surprise. At all events, it was one of those incidents of Old World calamity and presumable maladministration of affairs for which neither the fathers of the republic nor their immediate descendants were prepared. Nothing, therefore, could be more natural and proper than the impulse of the people to sweep away so offensive a sign of our great public troubles as soon as possible. Another incentive to this action was the natural exasperation of a conspicuously honest and high-feeling public at repudiation doctrines, and the insolence with which certain parties outside the republic have, from time to time, greeted their promulgation as evidences of what they would fain believe in—the failure of our institutions to preserve public credit with as much energy as monarchical or aristocratic States. Add to all these causes a generous desire to spare posterity unnecessary burdens, and we can easily understand the policy of payment which has been so gallantly pursued.

But it is time to consider this question on strictly financial grounds. The republic has given magnificent proof of its willingness to bear public burdens, and shown conclusively that the "ignorant impatience of taxation" with which European financiers have occasionally reproached their citizens has no existence here. There is now no reason whatever why the problem of the wisdom of paying off our debt before maturity should not now be discussed without fear or prejudice.

And the broad question which we desire to raise is this:—Whether in paying off a six per cent debt before maturity out of the proceeds of taxation this country is really paying off debt; or whether, as there is much reason to fear, the process, when closely and scientifically scrutinized, is not rather an addition to debt. Let us see how this is.

To understand the point aright we must bear in mind what it is that taxation takes from the pockets of the people of a country. It is a portion of their profits of that fund which they make over and above their expenditures of every kind—of that fund which, in point of fact, they are able to carry over to subsequent account as capital. In this point of view, supposing a correct balance sheet were kept between a government and a country, the yearly taxation would always constitute an item in the "capital account" between the government and the country. It is beyond the power of ingenuity to controvert this. The money taken from the people is, in strict, sound finance, always capital taken from them. Their return for this is that they get government, public order, administration of the law and the rest of it. But this does not apply to the portion that is taken to pay debt. This portion constitutes a capital charge taken to diminish another capital charge. And if the capital taken is more valuable than the capital sum discharged there is no evading the conclusion that the transaction is a losing one to the community which engages in the operation, resulting in an increase, not a decrease, of capital burden.

Now apply this to our country. It constitutes a vast partnership of forty million people, who have borrowed for their business—the great business, that is, of keeping up the great firm of the Union as a going concern—so much money, which has to be paid off many years hence with interest at six per cent. Instead of waiting for the debt to mature the managers of the firm take out of yearly profits a certain sum to pay off the debt before its time, instead of investing it in the regular business of its members. Dropping the metaphor we have this simple truth—the money taken from the people to pay the unmatured debt is worth to them at least ten per cent per annum, and it is taken prematurely to pay off a debt bearing only six per cent. It is impossible to imagine any answer to this, which shows as clearly as possible that in reality this process diminishes the public wealth though it reduces the public debt—nominally reduces it only, while virtually adding to its real effective burden.

It will be observed that in this argument we are not suggesting the least in the world the advisability of retaining the public debt as a permanent burden. We are suggesting only that in paying it off before maturity we diminish instead of increase public wealth. And why should we do this? Merely to enable certain administrations to glorify their record? That is a very insufficient reason; or, if it be a sufficient one, it has operated long enough. In strict justice it must be admitted that at the close of President Johnson's administration it was a sort of political necessity to exhibit the Union to the world as a power which placed political above financial considerations. The money sacrifice hitherto made in redeeming the debt has been worth incurring as a manifestation of the temper of the people and their determination to uphold the State with money as well as their blood. But that stage is past. Nobody doubts the solvency of the republic, and if we were now to wait until the debt was matured before paying it off the immediate increase of prosperity would be something most consolatory and startling. In another twenty-five years, moreover, as has been so often urged, the capacity of the people to pay will be so much increased that a dollar will be as light a burden as twenty-five cents are now. A purblind journal asked the other day how we can know that this would be so. The only thing we can say to such inquirers is, as Dr. Johnson once said to a man, "Sir, I am bound to furnish you with reason, but I am not bound to furnish you with an understanding." How do we know it? Why, by the operation of laws as certain as that water seeks its own level. Unless, indeed, something should happen in the interval to the solar system or the multiplication table, or Mrs. Grundy, or any other immortal and secure institution firmly planted in time and eternity. We take it for granted in all our discussion and action that the nation is going to exist and grow; otherwise there is no use in talking about such things at all.

And we do not see why it should not wait till its shoulders are broader and brawnier before it takes the whole burden of the debt upon them.

A Pretext for King William.

Now that King William has a firm grasp on France it does not seem likely that he will let go if he can help it. Although he came to the war with only a bare hope of saving his side of the Rhine frontier from French encroachment, he is not very likely to be satisfied with that consummation alone. He has tasted victory and the appetite of conquest is upon him, and it is ordinary human nature to satisfy it to the full. It is German human nature especially. It is one peculiarity of the national character to hold on with bulldog tenacity to what they get. With the rich empire of France in his grasp; the palaces of Versailles; the pleasures of Paris; the wine countries of Champagne, Burgundy and Medoc; the grand fortresses of Strasbourg, Metz, Havre and Paris; the rich manufactories of Rouen, Lyons and Bordeaux; the immense granaries of good things represented by the name of France, and, besides all these, with the entire military resources of the only enemy he had to fear in his power, is it likely that King William will put them all away on the return of peace? Will he give up all France for Alsace and Lorraine, or will he give back all the conquests he has made for an indemnity? Not if he has any pretext whatever upon which to hold his spoils against the outcrying voice of Christendom.

The pretext already presents itself. Louis Napoleon is in Germany a prisoner, at the head of nearly three hundred thousand of the flower of the old French army, all prisoners. They love France, but they scorn the republic. It may occur that King William will insist upon the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty, and Napoleon himself, or at least his Empress and her son may march into the capital of France, escorted by these three hundred thousand soldiers and their marshals, MacMahon, Bazaine, Canrobert, Lebœuf, and re-establish the power and pageantries of the empire. With this restoration King William can very reasonably insist upon keeping at least one hundred thousand German troops in France, and the Regency would very readily accede to the proposition? These hundred thousand Germans, supported as they will be by the whole military power of the German empire, within a day's march of the French capital, would be the arbiters of peace among the French people. They would protect the Regency, repress the "reds," curb any alarming growth of military power, and, in a word, under pretence of protecting Germany from another invasion and reconstructing France, they would render crippled France merely a tributary of victorious Germany.

Furs and the Fur Trade.

We publish to-day a very interesting account of the regions from which come the costly furs which supply our market and decorate the beautiful forms of our ladies. The rough story of the trapper's life, the dangers and hardships involved in procuring the skins of those thousands of tiny animals like the marten, for instance, a dozen of which is required to make one muff, is well told. The hunter, too, must follow the moose, the elk, the musk ox, the bear, the wolf, the otter, the ermine and the black fox; for the skins of all these animals enter into the fur trade. Some of them command large prices, and, as we know, to clothe a lady in the most expensive suit of these articles makes a hole in a respectable fortune. Our fur trade has been very dull this winter, owing to the pleasant temperature, and the fur merchants are complaining sadly. In fact, there has been up to this time no retail trade at all in furs. But the present cold snap will probably brighten the prospect for the fur dealers. The history which we give to-day of the Hudson Bay Company and the whole fur-producing country of the Northwest will be read with interest, coming as it does from our correspondent, who writes in the midst of the snow and the haunts of the wild animals and the lodges of the trappers who supply our market with this indispensable article.

THE COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS, it appears, are in doubt as to whether they top off the new, or now rather the old, Court House building with a Mansard roof or the dome as originally designed. We hope that there is good taste enough among the commissioners not to barbarize this splendid public structure of vast proportions by crowning it with a French roof. If the Court House is ever to be completed at all let it be with a dome in keeping with the rest of the architecture.

Personal Intelligence.

Baron Henry Falkenberg, of Montreal, is among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General John G. Hazard, of Providence, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. John Young, ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, has arrived from Montreal, and occupies apartments at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House on a brief visit.

Mr. R. W. Westcott, of Albany, one of the proprietors of Westcott's Express, is sojourning at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is at the Everett House, in company with his friends, General Williams, of Washington, General Hillyer, of this city, and Mr. Bigelow, of the Washington Treasury Department.

Frank Hiscock, brother of Senator Hiscock, who was shot by General Cole in Albany, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. G. A. Grow, ex-Speaker of Congress, has arrived from Pennsylvania and occupies rooms at the Astor House.

Colonel F. Townsend, of Masonic fame, and family, are staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge H. H. Harrison, of Nashville, Tenn., is among the recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator Wilson, from Massachusetts, arrived yesterday at the Astor House and left the same day for home.

Captain George L. Browning, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Irving House.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Brooks, of the aristocracy of Newport, have returned to their old apartments at the Brevoort House, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. C. W. Woolley, well known in connection with the whiskey investigation case at Washington, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. E. C. Camp, ex-member of Congress, of Knoxville, Tenn., is among the recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

General W. L. Burt, Postmaster of Boston, is lodged at the Astor House.

Colonel G. W. Alexander, of St. Louis, has engaged quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Piper, of the United States Army, one of the Professors at West Point Academy, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Eclipse Observation Expeditions—Foundering of a British Vessel.

Triumphant Success of the New German Loan.

The King of Spain About to Sail for Madrid.

A NEW CABINET IN GREECE.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

Disaster to a British Vessel of Observation—Foundering of a War Steamer.

CATANIA, Sicily, via FLORENCE, Dec. 16, 1870.

Her Majesty's steamer Psyche, of the British eclipse expedition, foundered in the Mediterranean.

All on board were safely landed, and the scientific instruments were saved.

GERMANY.

Success of the National Loan—Four Times the Amount Subscribed.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, 1870.

The new loan has met with great success.

Four times the amount has been subscribed for, the greater portion in thaler bonds and the remainder in sterling bonds.

Terms of the Loan.

The arrangements for the issue of the new German loan were completed in Berlin on the 29th of November. With the consent of the Prusian Parliament it was decided that of the loan of 100,000,000 thalers 50,000,000 were to at be once issued at five per cent. The Prussian government is bound to redeem the notes in five years; but it reserves to itself the right of gradually paying off the debt at an earlier date. Besides the ordinary thaler notes, some are issued at a pound sterling to suit the English market. The loan instead of being taken up entirely by one banker, is divided among several houses, including the Seehandlung—a semi-official institution, which dates its origin from Frederick the Great. Thirty-four million thalers were allotted before December the 1st, and 17,000,000 reserved for the same purchasers. The loan is issued to the public at 95, the subscribing bankers paying 92½.

ITALY.

The King of Spain About to Sail for Madrid.

FLORENCE, Dec. 17, 1870.

The King elect of Spain will sail on Monday next for Madrid.

The Remnant of a Shipwrecked Crew.

NAPLES, Dec. 17, 1870.

Four of the crew of the bark Trovatore have been picked up off Cape Spartimento. They report that the vessel capsized and her captain, his wife and child and thirteen of the crew were drowned.

GREECE.

The New Cabinet—List of the Ministers.

ATHENS, via LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870.

The new Greek Cabinet is composed as follows:—

Coumondoros, President of the Council.
Cetostavios, Minister of Justice.
Bozzaris, Minister of War.
Sotiropoulos, Minister of Finance.
Christopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Amargyros, Minister of Marine.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Collision on a Railroad.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1870.

A railway collision occurred to-day near Bolton. The engineer was killed, and the fireman and twelve passengers were injured.

PAPAL SPOLIATION.

The Protest of the New York Bishops Against Papal Spoliation Endorsed by the Albany Catholics.

ALBANY, Dec. 18, 1870.

The meeting of the Catholics of this diocese at the Cathedral to-day to give expression to their sentiments regarding late events in Rome was very largely attended. Mr. John Tracy presided and Mr. William Cassidy read an address and the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we sustain and approve with united heart and voice the protest of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Provincial Council of New York against the occupation and spoliation of the Roman See by Victor Emmanuel, and that we regard the personal independence of the Sovereign Pontiff as the head of our Church, and our free access to him, as a right dear to American citizens, and which we will use all our moral powers to assert and defend.

Resolved, That this address and these resolutions be presented to the Bishop, with the request that he forward the same to our supreme ecclesiastical ruler with the assurance of our sympathy and devotion to him in this crisis, and of our Christian hope and confidence in his triumph.

The address and resolutions were adopted, after address s by the Right Rev. Bishop Conroy, and Messrs. William Fleming, Charles Tracy, D. E. Gaffney, John Tracy and W. D. Moranzer.

Catholic Demonstration in Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18, 1870.

A large demonstration was made in Covington today to protest against the invasion of the Papal dominions by King Victor Emmanuel. Fully five thousand persons were in the procession, with eight bands of music. An organization was effected at the Cathedral, after which a protest was adopted, charging that the invasion was an iniquitous and criminal attack upon civil society and a nefarious robbery. Declaring that the temporal possessions of the Holy See were held for the common good of Catholics everywhere, and the Sovereign Pontiff could neither alienate nor surrender them; that this spoliation would reduce the Catholic Church—the nursery and mother of saints and freemen—to a condition of abject slavery. In conclusion the protest assures the Pope of the loyalty of its signers to the Holy See.

CONNECTICUT.

Navigation of the Connecticut River Closed—Incendiary Fires in New Britain.

HARTFORD, Dec. 18, 1870.

The navigation of the Connecticut river for this season has closed. The New York boats left on their last trip to-day. There is much floating ice in he river.

August S. Barrows, of the firm of Streeter & Barrows, wholesale grocers in New Haven, while attempting to get on board the owl train at Guilford on Friday night, when the cars were in motion, fell, and the wheels passed over his foot, making necessary the amputation of the leg above the ankle.

The barn of J. J. Sloat, in New Britain, was partially burned by an incendiary fire on Sunday morning. Two horses were burned. Loss, $700; insurance, $150. This is the seventh fire in New Britain in as many weeks, five of which were incendiary.

Isaac Keeney, of Quarryville, aged seventy-three, was instantly killed, on Saturday, while at work in Bolton Quarry.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following telegrams by cable complete our report of the British markets, financial and commercial, for Saturday, December 17:—

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money and 92 for the account. American securities opened firm and closed quiet and steady at the following quotations:—Five-twenties of the issue of 1862, 88¾; 1865, old issue, 88½; 1867, 88; ten-forties, 87½. Stocks opened firmer, but closed quiet. Railway shares closed as follows:—Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—LONDON, Dec. 17.—Tallow closed at 44s. 6d. a 44s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—The cotton market opened quiet and closed firmer, but not higher, with middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8⅜d. a 8½d. The sales of the day reached 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—The market for breadstuffs closed firm at the following rates:—California white wheat, 11s. 3d. a 11s. 4d.; new red Western spring, No. 2, opening at 10s. 1d. and closing at 10s. a 10s. 1d.; red Western spring, old, 9s. 9d. a 9s. 10d.; red Western spring, new No. 1, 10s. 2d.; red Western winter, 10s. 7d. a 10s. 8d.; Western flour, 25s. Corn, 30s. 9d. a 31s. per quarter for new. Oats, 2s. 11d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 3s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—Beef, 125s. Lard, 64s. Cheese, 72s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—Common rosin, 6s. per cwt.; spirits petroleum, 10½d.; refined petroleum, 1s. 7½d. a 1s. 8d.

MEXICO.

The Gold Mines of Chihuahua.

SANTA FE, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Chihuahua (Mexico) correspondent of the *Daily Post* gives glowing accounts of the newly discovered placer mines near Chihuahua, and says they are even richer than was reported. Twelve men in eight hours washed out over thirty-seven ounces of gold, and the succeeding day the same men got $500. This party since commencing operations has made an average of $300 a day. Great excitement prevails in the country round about, and there is a general rush for the new mines.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vigilance Committee Outrage in California—Express Robbers Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18, 1870.

A "vigilant" band, three hundred strong, fully armed and organized, attacked the jail at Los Angeles yesterday and took therefrom Michael Lacheni, the murderer of Jacob Bell and others, and hung him by the neck until dead, he having confessed his guilt, but expressing no contrition for his crime.

Parson, Squires, Cockrell and Chapman, the Verdi-Pacific Railroad robbers, were convicted of the robbery yesterday at Washoe City. Bell, who gave "State's evidence," was acquitted.

TEXAS.

Bloody Affray in El Paso—Two Men Shot.

SANTA FE, Dec. 17, 1870.

The *Daily Post* of the 16th has full particulars of a horrible tragedy which took place at El Paso, Texas, on the 7th inst. It appears that Senator Fountain got into a dispute with B. F. Williams, a lawyer, who fired a revolver twice at him, severely but not dangerously wounding him. Williams then fled to his rooms, whither he was followed by Judge Gaylord, J. S. Clark, of the Twenty-fifth Texas district, and a posse of men, who attempted to arrest him. Williams seized a gun and rushed from his rooms and shot Judge Clark dead. Captain French, of the State police, returned the fire and killed Williams. Great excitement prevailed but public sentiment was entirely against Williams. The funeral of Judge Clark was the most imposing affair ever witnessed in El Paso.

THE INDIANS.

Great Council at Okmulgee—Proposed Confederation of the Tribes in the Indian Territory—A New State Looming Up in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18, 1870.

The *Republican* has a special from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, dated the 15th, as follows:—

Special Indian Commissioners Campbell, Lond and Farwell reached here last night from Okmulgee, where they have been in attendance on the great Indian Council. Matters there are progressing harmoniously, and there is every prospect that a new government will be organized of the confederate nations and tribes in the Indian Territory. On the 11th inst. the council unanimously adopted the committee's report providing for the drafting of a constitution and the organization of a government, republican in form and not inconsistent with existing treaties with the United States. The report was adopted by a vote of 48 to 3—those voting in the negative being a portion of the Cherokee delegation.

A committee of twelve was then appointed, with William P. Ross, of the Cherokees, as chairman, to draft a constitution for the Indian confederacy. The committee met and divided into four sub-committees, on Bill of Rights, Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments. They are earnestly engaged in their several duties, and are expected to report in a few days, so as their work can be adopted at the present session, which is limited to thirty days.

The Commissioners were invited to address the convention, and did so in words of encouragement. They were heartily received, and complimentary resolutions thanking them for their visit were unanimously passed.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Parker, the next day addressed the General Council. He gave a history of the causes that led to the incorporation in all the treaties of 1866 authority to call this council. He said that the object was to form a good confederation of all tribes resident in the Indian country—a government exclusively of Indians, ultimately to become one of the States of the Union; that Congress would annually make appropriations to pay expenses; that courts of justice should be established, so that citizens of the Indian Territories should not be dragged to Van Buren to be tried on minor charges. He advised them to form a union of interests against the encroachment of white men now poaching on them from the Northeast and South, and gave them words of encouragement in the progress they had made in their efforts at civilization.

The visit of these gentlemen has had a most happy effect. The confederate government embraces the following tribes and nations—viz., Cherokees, Choctaws, Miskekee or Creeks, Ottawas, Eastern Pawnee, Quapaws, Senecas, Wyandottes, Confederate Peorias, Sacs and Foxes, Absentee Pawnees, Great and Little Osages, Seminoles and Chickasaws. Delegates from all the above tribes are represented in the council, and some are expected from the wild tribes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Death of the Mayor of Worcester—Another Victim of the Gas Works Explosion.

WORCESTER, Dec. 18, 1870.

James B. Blake, Mayor of this city, died this morning, aged forty-four years. His death was the result of injuries received at the explosion at the gas works on Friday night. His symptoms were not considered alarming until last night, he appearing until then to be in a fair way to recover. It is said the effect of his injuries was aggravated by his anxiety about the business of the gas company, of which he was agent, and this is supposed to have hastened his death. The deceased had just been elected to his sixth term of office as Mayor and was one of the most useful and popular of our citizens. His death has cast a gloom over the city. The bells were tolled at noon, and the sad event was alluded to in feeling terms in nearly all our churches. To-morrow the city flag on the Common will be displayed at half-mast. The deceased leaves a wife and five children.

It is said to-night that Mr. McAuliffe, the foreman of the gas works, injured by the explosion, cannot recover, his injuries being greater than at first reported.

The financial loss by the accident is much greater than at first supposed, it being now estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. The cause of the accident has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The city is without gas, the supply being for the present cut off. The ground and buildings around the scene of the disaster bear the evidences of the terrible effects of the explosion.

OHIO.

Taxation and Disbursements—Report of the State Auditor.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 18, 1870.

The report of the State Auditor of Ohio, just submitted to the Governor, shows that the receipts for State purposes last year were $4,837,000; disbursements, $4,071,000. Estimated receipts for the same purpose next year, $5,670,000; disbursements, $5,163,000. Total valuation of property in the tax duplicate for 1871 is $1,167,000,000, and the total tax levy for 1871 is about $23,463,0 0 0, of which amount $18,797,000 are for local and county purposes. The total levies in Ohio for the last four years amount to about $88,500,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ruffianism in Philadelphia—A New York Prize Fighter in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1870.

Yesterday James Elliott and William Wilson were tried on the charge of shooting policeman Morris Murphy, of the Fourth district; also on the charge of assaulting and robbing Hugh Dougherty. The offences were committed two weeks ago. Elliott was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the period of sixteen years and ten months and a fine of $2,000. Wilson was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 and to be imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for eleven years and ten months. Elliott is from New York, and is a professional prize fighter.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A large gas well was struck on the grounds of the Erie Car Company, at Erie, Pa., on Saturday, and the escaping gas lights several squares.

On Saturday afternoon Joel Atwood, a wealthy farmer of Watertown, Conn., while driving across the Naugatuck Railroad, near Waterbury, was struck by a passing engine and killed.

The Yale College exploring party, which left New Haven with Professor Marsh in June last, returned on Saturday in safety from the Rocky Mountains. The scientific results of the expedition are important and will soon be published.

Charles Burns, an employe, was burned to death by the fire which destroyed Crane & Brothers' "old red paper mill" at Dalton on Friday night.

J. K. Beard, charged with taking $12,000 from the Telegraph Express Company, at Brownsville, Neb., two years since, was arrested at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, and placed in irons, on board the steamship California for San Francisco, *en route* East. He had been employed by the Oregon and California Railroad, and had full charge of the Oregon City office, under the name of A. J. Curtiss, and bore a high reputation there.

WASHINGTON.

Early Action on the St. Domingo Question Expected.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Report on the Postal Telegraph System.

UNIFICATION OF GOLD COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1870.

Senator Morton's St. Domingo Resolution.

Senator Morton will call up his St. Domingo resolution in the Senate early in the week, perhaps to-morrow, and endeavor to get a vote upon it. An effort will probably be made by Mr. Sumner to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but as the resolution contains nothing in itself that is objectionable or that commits the government to anything, it is not considered necessary to have it examined by the committee. It is said that at least a dozen Senators who voted against the St. Domingo treaty last winter will vote in favor of Morton's resolution. In case the resolution passes both houses it is understood that the President will appoint one Senator and two members of the House of Representatives commissioners to proceed to St. Domingo and obtain the information contemplated by the resolution. There is little prospect now that the matter will be in such shape as to enable the President to send a new treaty to the Senate at this session, but the intention is to have everything ready for action at the next Congress.

Extermination of Piracy in Chinese Waters.

It appears from the diplomatic correspondence recently transmitted to Congress that in February last Baron Gerolt sent to Secretary Fish the contents of a confidential note from Count Bismarck, wherein he urged the importance of combined measures on the part of the maritime Powers for the extermination of piracy in Chinese waters. The Baron also stated that the British Admiralty had given orders to the naval commander in China to co-operate for the object mentioned. Secretary Fish, on March 31, informed Baron Gerolt that the President had taken great pleasure in complying with the request of Count Bismarck, by directing instructions to be issued from the Navy Department to Admiral Rogers. The co-operation of Admiral Rogers and the forces under his command would, however, be limited to cases of recognized piracy. He was instructed to proceed in such a way as not to wound the sensibilities of the government of China or to interfere with the peaceful policy toward China in which the government of North Germany and that of the United States so happily agree. In his letter to the Secretary of the Navy on this subject Secretary Fish says:—

Should, unhappily, any cause for hostilities occur during the mission, it is hoped the Navy Department will instruct Admiral Rogers in such case to advise with Minister Low, and to leave with this department the responsibility of war or peace.

The Late Massacre of Christians in China—Attitude of the United States.

Acting Secretary of State Davis, November last, in writing to Minister Bancroft, says:—

Minister Low adheres to his original opinion that the disturbance at Tien-tsin, involving the massacre, was local and unpremeditated, and that the government at Pekin sincerely desired to prevent a repetition and to preserve the peace; but the Minister appears to have decidedly modified his opinion as to the probability that they will be able to do so.

Fearing that the Chinese government might find itself too weak to resist the pressure of popular opinion in the masses, acting in harmony with the cherished wishes and purposes of the literati, and that it may be forced into a war to prevent popular outbreaks, Secretary Davis adds:—

The President does not propose to take part, nor does he invite North Germany to take part, in any controversy between France and China growing out of the massacre of Tien-tsin. He only desires, so far as the impression of the neutralization of German and French influence by a state of hostilities operated to enfeeble the Central government, that that impression may be removed; and that should, unfortunately, a general war be declared by China, or should an outbreak against foreigners take place, which the government cannot prevent nor punish, the several Powers may be in a position to afford the fullest measure of protection.

On the 29th of November Secretary Fish wrote to Minister Low:—

Although the general tenor of your note of the 13th September to Prince Kung is regarded as judicious and proper, your assurance toward the close that a flagrant violation of the rights and privileges of our citizens by the people, and the failure of the imperial government to apply the proper remedy promptly, are the only circumstances which will cause a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in their intercourse with China, is considered to be too strong an assurance of forbearance, and it would be perhaps well that Prince Kung should understand that any violation of the rights of our citizens and any flagrant violation of treaty stipulations of other Powers may cause a change.

The Postal Telegraph a National Requirement.

It is said by one of the members of the House Select Committee on Postal Telegraph that the entire committee are of opinion that the time has come for the government to intervene in some form; but there is a difference as to the method or means by which this should be done. General Washburn, the chairman, who has obtained the unanimous consent of the committee, will report his bill probably when that committee shall again be called, but with some changes from the one of last session. The most essential alteration is in regard to the appraisement of telegraph property, which, it is proposed, the government shall acquire from the respective companies.

More Trouble for the Pacific Railroads.

In view of the decision of the Attorney General with reference to the Pacific Railroads the representatives of these roads who are now here are preparing to bring the matter before Congress, for the purpose of getting the laws now on the statute book concerning these roads construed differently from the decision of the Attorney General and in favor of the railroads. The Committee on Appropriations, which has the joint resolution introduced a few days ago by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, before it, has been waiting for the promulgation of the opinion of the Attorney General before taking action. The committee will probably report the resolution favorably, and should it pass the railroad companies will be compelled not only to pay the interest on their bonds, but make provision for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The feeling in both houses is that the railroads should be made to pay the interest on their bonds promptly as it becomes due.

Uniform Gold Coinage.

During last summer Secretary Fish addressed a circular to the Legations of the United States at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Brussels, Copenhagen, Florence, The Hague, Lisbon, Stockholme and Bern with a view to promote the adoption by the legislatures of the several Powers of a common unit and standard of an international gold coinage. The the Secretary concludes by saying:—

The government of the United States suggests for the consideration of the several Powers whether all that is contemplated may not be attained without an abandonment of the different mint systems. It suggests, for consideration only and not as the best theoretical solution of the question, that the international value of the coins of the nations that may become parties to any monetary convention, or who may in any other way arrange this question between themselves, shall be determined by the quantity of pure gold which it contains, which measure shall be expressed in a common standard of weight upon its face, and unless absolute unification can be obtained all other questions of coinage will be left to local law and experience. The French decigram is suggested as the most convenient common measure by which to determine this quantity, and that it is desirable, if possible, to avoid running this expression into a fraction.

Minister Bancroft, after presenting the subject to the governments of Prussia and of North Germany, informed Secretary Fish the tendency was toward the adoption of the five and twenty franc piece, with decimal division, but nothing was decided.

Log-Rolling for the Shipping Interests.

The shipping interests are here at work to get some legislation at the present session. There will be a sharp contest between those who are in favor of importing foreign built ships free of duty, and those who favor the bill reported last winter by Mr. Lynch, chairman of the select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, which looks to encouraging American shipbuilders. The bill introduced by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, to encourage shipowning and shipbuilding in the United States, meets the approbation of those who are in favor of importing foreign ships free of duty. The select committee which has charge of the subject does not propose to take any action until after the holidays. In the meantime a special message on the question is expected from the President.

Burning of Centre Market—Two Men Suffocated.

Soon after one A. M. to-day Centre Market, on Pennsylvania avenue, was discovered to be on fire in several places, and a few minutes later the entire structures, from Seventh to Ninth street, were enveloped in flames. The adjoining sheds and depositories of goods were also burned. Small dealers will suffer severely by the fire. All combustible materials in the market were consumed, and the brick walls only are left standing. Two men, engaged in removing the stock of a feed house, were suffocated and their bodies were burned beyond recognition, the falling of the roof upon the men preventing their rescue by friends, firemen or police. One part of Centre Market was among the oldest buildings in Washington. Several weeks only have passed since the appraisement of fixtures, &c., was made, preliminary to the erection of a building ornamental in style and ample in proportions.

Presidential Visit to the District Reform School.

President Grant, accompanied by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Congressman Upson, of Ohio; Mayor Emery, of Washington, and the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, to-day visited the reformatory institution located in the western part of the District and but quite recently established. The object of the visit was to acquaint the distinguished visitors with a knowledge of the system of instruction and discipline. After listening to the exercises by the scholars, addresses were delivered by Senator Edmunds, Judge Sargent and others commendatory of the reformatory plan carried out at this institution. The buildings and grounds were next inspected, and on leaving the President remarked that he was most deeply interested in the school, and was sure that Congress would appreciate the good use already made of the appropriations for establishing this reformatory institution, by increasing its accommodations and providing for a want long experienced in the District. The authorities of this school desire to make it a model after which similar schools in the State can copy.

The Public Mind Relieved—Hayti Not Dissatisfied with President Grant's Message.

A member of the Haytien Legation authorizes a denial of the statement that there has been any misunderstanding between the Haytien Minister and the Secretary of State with reference to the tenor of the President's Message on St. Domingo. On the contrary, it is averred that the best relations exist between them, as evidenced by his presence at the dinner given to members of the diplomatic corps by Secretary Fish a few evenings since.

Union League National Executive Committee.

At the recent meeting of the Council of the Union League, in Philadelphia, James L. Hodges, of Arkansas, was made a member of the National Executive Committee and placed at the head of an organization in his State.

New National Bank in Richmond.

The Comptroller of the Currency yesterday granted the necessary authority for the establishment of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., with a capital of $200,000.

Military Orders.

The additional military orders will soon be issued. One will be for mustering out officers; another will make assignments to fill vacancies, and another retiring for physical disabilities, providing the law for reducing the army shall not be extended to July 1, as recommended by the Secretary of War.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Religious Excitement in Raleigh—Governor Holden Among the Converts—Large Additions to the Baptist Church.

RALEIGH, Dec. 18, 1870.

There was a large congregation present to-day at the Baptist church, where it was rumored Governor Holden, who became a convert during a recent revival, would be baptized. Under the influence of the soul-stirring eloquence of the Rev. Dr. Earle the Governor professed religion, and when that clergyman left on Friday last he made the following remarks:—

DR. EARLE—Your visit to our city has been of great and, I hope, of lasting benefit, and I know has been intensely enjoyed. I am pleased with this meeting to-night—am glad that it has been held, and am glad to see so many happy faces. Meetings of this character are calculated to do immense good, and I thank you for inaugurating them. As for myself, I can assure you that I am very much benefited. I feel so and hope that the joyous effects of your services may be lasting. I am particularly gratified at the manifestation of interest in my behalf by very many of my fellow citizens. I assure them that I appreciate it and will endeavor to profit by it. Assuring you of my great pleasure in meeting you, of my deep regret that you leave so soon, and that my prayers and those of this community will attend you through life for your spiritual happiness, success and prosperity, I bid you adieu.

The text selected to-day by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard was from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, x., 1, and in the eloquent discourse that followed the clergyman seemed to have the spiritual reconstruction of the Executive penitent peculiarly at heart. Indeed, it seemed as if the remarks were specially intended for the Governor and other great sinners, in view of their earthly troubles. The character of St. Paul was referred to as one of the most beautiful in the early history of Christianity, and the self-sacrificing efforts of the apostle to save his worst enemies was made an illustration to prove how essential it is to a true profession of the religion of Christ to pray for these who needed, whether friend, stranger, or enemy. He exhorted his hearers to pray for each other, and to rejoice when their prayers were successful in bringing an erring brother to repentance; and so touching and feeling were the remarks that many, and even the Governor himself, shed tears. At the conclusion of the sermon several persons made a profession of religion, and a number were admitted into full fellowship in the Church. It was expected the Governor would be baptized to-night, but for some reason the ceremony has been postponed. Dr. Earle's visit here converted some five hundred persons, among them the Governor, and this great revival is still in progress.

Every foot of available space, including the aisles of the church, was crowded, partially in expectation of witnessing the baptism of the Governor, to attend the revival and see the immersion of a number of both sexes who lately joined the Church. The ceremony, which was very solemn and interesting, was performed by the pastor, Dr. Pritchard, who remained standing in the baptismal pool nearly half an hour. Though the night was intensely cold eleven females and as many males were successively immersed, the audience all standing and every eye turned upon the professed members of the Church. At the conclusion of the ceremony the pastor, still in the water, pronounced the benediction, when the congregation broke up.

THE JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL FAIR.

The Hudson County Hospital Fair, now in progress at Hoffman's Arcade, Jersey City, opened last Tuesday under the most favorable auspices, and has since been crowded day and night with admirers and purchasers from every part of the county. It is certainly one of the greatest fairs ever held in Hudson county, The splendid arrangement of the Arcade, the rich and extensive display of goods, combined with the energy and perseverance of the fair ladies of the county, have combined to effect large sales, and it is confidentially expected that sufficient funds will be realized to establish free beds in this most excellent institution. The fair will close this evening, when the grand distributions will take place. Diamonds, watches, silverware and pianos are among the list of prizes.

A CATHOLIC CEMETERY FOR SALE.—Considerable feeling has been excited among the Roman Catholics of North Bridgewater, Mass., by a notice posted in town by an Abington sheriff, that he should sell the Roman Catholic Cemetery on a certain day, by order of the executors of the will of the late Rev. A. L. Roche, by whom the lot was purchased sixteen years ago by money collected from his society for a free cemetery. Like all other Roman Catholic property, it was deeded to the bishop of the diocese in trust. In this case it is claimed that there was some informality in complying with the law, either by Mr. Roche or Bishop Fitzpatrick, of which the executors have attempted to take advantage. The proceedings have been stayed through the instrumentality of the present pastor.

The reports from the sugar cane districts of Florida continue to be very favorable. The Live Oak *Herald* calculates that sugar can be produced this year at ten cents per pound, and syrup at seventy-five cents per gallon, and that the profit will be much greater than could be realized from short and long cotton at seventeen and thirty-three cents per pound.

THE ONEIDA RELIEF FUND.

English Subscription for the Widows and Orphans—Five Thousand Dollars by a Few Subscribers—Names of the Donors—Earl Shaftesbury Heads the Roll.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister in Washington, has just received the sum of $5,000, subscribed by a few generous individuals in England for the relief of the widows and orphans of the sailors who were lost with the United States ship Oneida at the moment when she was sunk by the English mail steamship Bombay. This relief fund was subscribed in a very quiet and Christian-like manner, the Earls of Shaftesbury and Clarendon and the Rothschilds moving equally in the direction of aid to a grand charity. We append a complete list of the subscribers as follows:—

The Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. Earl of Lichfield, Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.; K. D. Hodgson, Esq., M. P.; Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M. P.; Baron Meyer de Rothschild, M. P.; N. Rothschild, Esq., M. P.; William Rathbone, Esq., M. P.; Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P.; W. Morrison, Esq., M. P.; H. R. Peck, Esq., M. P.; W. H. Smith, Esq., M. P.; N. Street, Esq., M. P.; Hon. C. W. G. Howard, M. P.; J. S. Hardy, Esq., M. P.; David Robertson, Esq., M. P.; W. P. Price, Esq., M. P.; T. B. Potter, Esq., M. P.; A. H. Brown, Esq., M. P.; G. Armistead, Esq., M. P.; Jonathan Price, Esq., M. P.; A. B. Samuelson, Esq., M. P.; J. C. Stevenson, Esq., M. P.; Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart., M. P.; Charles Mac Iver, Esq.; Stephen Guion, Esq.; Samuel Smith (Finlay & Co.); John Croppee, Esq.; Lieut. Colonel R. Trimble; R. Stamford Raffles, Esq., Police Magistrate, Liverpool; Naylor, Benjamin & Co.; Brown, Shipley & Co.; Rear Admiral Hon. A. A. Cochrane, Pratt Brothers & Faunce, Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., R. B. Litchfield, Esq., Henry Vaughan, Esq., Miss Rose Hersee, Messrs. J. R. Jaffray & Co., James Maclaren, Esq., Captain D. A. Spence Preston, A. Heywood & Sons, J. L. Bowes, Esq., Brice Allan, Esq., Wm. Harty, Esq., Ismay, Imrie & Co., C. Grimshaw & Co., Phelps, James & Co.; Chambers, Holder & Co., Alfred Holt, Esq., Thomas Wilcock, Esq., George Love, Esq., Joseph Pease, Esq., Michael Belger & Co., Benson, Rathbone & Co., David Vasson & Co., Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., Munders Brothers, G. H. Seo & Co., John Reid, Esq., Messrs. Sandbacti, Tiernee & Co., John Clemmens & Son., Prim Brothers & Co., James Croppee Kindal, Esq., Messrs. Backhouse & Co., Messrs. J. Smith & Co., W. H. Wakefield, Esq., W. D. Crewdson, Esq., George McCerqusdale, Esq., Messrs. Balfour, Williamson & Co., Lampat & Holt.

THE HERALD IN VIRGINIA.

[From the Halifax (Va.) Record, Nov. 19.]

The HERALD far outstrips all its city contemporaries in enterprise. In the HERALD of the 10th inst we find a telegraphic account of an interview between one of its correspondents and the ex-Emperor Napoleon III., which, we have no doubt, is a genuine and truthful report, and which reflects great credit upon the enterprise and liberality of that paper. The telegram, which extends over several columns of the HERALD, is extremely interesting, as presenting the authorized views of the ex-Emperor upon the causes of the present war in Europe, its results and the prospects of the French people in the future.

ERIE CANAL BUSINESS IN UTICA.—There have been 3,722 clearances issued at the Utica office during the past season, an increase of four over the year 1869. The receipts for tolls have been:—Erie Canal, $17,733; Chenango Canal, $3,003. In 1869 the receipts were:—Erie Canal, 14,238; Chenango Canal, $5,276. Increase in 1870 of receipts on Erie Canal as compared with 1869, $3,495. Decrease in 1870 of receipts on Chenango Canal as compared with 1869, $2,272. Total increase of receipts for 1870, $1,222. Boats weighed during the year 1870, 1,924; in 1869, 1,910. Increase in 1870 of 14. The cargoes weighed in 1870 foot up 334,087,305 pounds. In 1869 the amount was 315,836,574 pounds. Property cleared from that port in 1870 was 89,075 tons; property left, 242,775 tons. The figures from the Collector's office in this city have not yet been received.

Open in the Evening.

TIFFANY & CO., Union square, are daily opening their importations of London, Paris and Vienna Holiday Goods.

A.—Espenscheid's Festival Hat for the new year is the most dashing and novel specimen of a full dress Visiting HAT ever submitted to the taste and judgment of the young men of New York. It has been recognized and endorsed by them as the supreme style of the season, and although the price is only $7 they are admitted to be superior to those usually sold elsewhere for $9. His store is at 118 Nassau street.

American Waltham Watches.
A very large assortment at unusually low prices.
BALL, BLA K & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,
505 Broadway.

A.—Holiday Presents, Ladies and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered slippers, at E. A. BROOK'S, 575 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Beautiful Suit of Hair Covers a Multitude of imperfections. CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair has no comparison as a toilet article for restoring gray hair perfectly; stops its falling, increases its growth, is an elegant hairdressing, keeps head clean, hair healthy. Sold by all druggists.

An Assortment of Second Hand Grand Square and Upright Pianos of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap; also a number of Instruments from other first class makers.
STEINWAY & SONS, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS.
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A Fresh Supply of the Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water just received by J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway.

A General Assortment of Fine Wines, Ales and Porter, &c. JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A.
J. N. PATTISON & CO., Grand, Square and Upright PIANFORTES, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

At Scott, Platt & Co's., 1,211 Broadway, may be found the largest variety of Perfumes and Novelties cheap.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's Offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 111 Eighth avenue, and 439 Broome street, corner of Broadway.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Furs.—Burke, the Furrier, has Removed to 661 Broadway, where he is offering bargains in Furs.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Use That Old and well tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Parker & Perrine,
124 Warren street, one door from West street,
offer at low rates, for cash,
Choice Butter, Cheese, Lard and Salt.
Choice Bloater and Mess Mackerel.
Choice Hams, Shoulders, Tongues and Beef.
Choice Cider, Vinegar and Dried Fruits.
Choice fall-caught Georges Bank Codfish.
Choice Yarmouth Bloaters, Dutch Herrings and Bolognas.
124 Warren street, one door from West.

Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary.— For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera and Field Glasses. JAMES PRENTICE, 164 Broadway.

Two or Three Colds in Succession Will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

FURS.

Where They Come From and How They Are Obtained.

The Rifle, Trap and Canoe of the North.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF TRAPPER LIFE.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Dec. 1, 1870.

The general stagnation of affairs here affords an opportunity to give the HERALD'S readers some account of the great fur trade of British America, its extent, organization, hardships and romance. There is no field more inviting to writers of adventure than the Northwest, and the exciting narratives of bold hunters who have penetrated the jungles of Asia and Africa are tame compared with the records of the trapper's life in the Arctic regions, where suffering and death must be continually confronted in the rigors of climate, scarcity of food, ferocity of half starved animals, and the cupidity and treachery of savages. It must not be inferred, however, that the fur-seeker's occupation is wholly severe and gloomy. No picture presents more striking contrasts of sunshine and shadow than the career of the trapper, whose long winters are enlivened with thrilling sport in swift dog trains and on snow shoes, the chase of the elk and moose, and good cheer around the blazing hearths of the trading posts, and whose summers, brief as they may be, are full of the beauty of northern scenery, with its birch and ash and fir tree foliage and musical with the song of paddlers in the light canoe. The furs composing the rich robes of fashion are carefully assorted and matched out of immense numbers of skins collected from all quarters, and the fair wearer of a costly set, could she unravel its history, would be thrilled by stories of romance such as no printed page can give. Let her in fancy unweave the story of her silky marten set, for instance. There will be six or seven skins in it. One has basked in the sun among the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, been trapped on some birch-fringed torrent by Indians, hung upon the wigwam of some savage camp, been carried by ponies through a sea of prairie blossoms, whisked in a canoe down through the foam and eddies of some rushing river, and finally been purchased by an adventurous trader for ammunition or a blanket. Another has sported on the shores of the Yukon river, in Alaska, watched the Russian journey past, been caught by a strange and warlike tribe, come in dog trains across the frozen wilderness to Mackenzie's river, and there joining its kindred from the distant Arctic sea, come by Great Slave, Athabaska and Winnipeg lakes to summer and civilization. They come from districts separated by thousands of miles and distinguished by widely different characteristics of country and tribe to make up a single set, and snow drifts and blossoms, perils and pleasure, hardship, starvation, plenty, wailing and song are woven together in all their varied history.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS

have elapsed since the vast fur producing regions of America were formally opened to the world. Northern Europe and Asia were then the only sources of fur, and among the first discoveries into the boundless wealth of this Continent was the wide field of fur traffic now conducted upon so stupendous a scale. In 1670 a number of English capitalists obtained from King Charles II. a royal charter granting to "the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading to Hudson Bay" exclusive jurisdiction over all territory adjoining Hudson Bay "not already actually possessed by or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian prince or State." At this time nearly all of America was unexplored, and the knowledge of the fur regions was confined to a small area in and north of Canada. Previous to 1670 individual fur traders had been penetrating the wilderness, but nothing had been done within Hudson Bay in the way of taking any actual possession of the territory granted. The bay had been discovered, several ships from time to time had entered it, and probably some interchange of commodities with the Indians had taken place while the vessels remained within the straits; but nothing whatever was known of the interior. Charles the Second claimed—for it was no more than a claim—all the territory which the discovery of the straits and bay could confer on the British crown. The French crown in like manner had claimed by reason of their actual settlement of Canada and of their progressive discoveries and trade, not only all the Western territory, but even the bay of the North and thence to the Pole; but neither French nor English had in 1670 penetrated within many hundred miles of the Red river. It would be too tedious to enter into even an abbreviated account of the long and bloody contests which took place between the English and French traders for supremacy in the fur regions, nor is it necessary to give here a history of the protracted diplomatic correspondence, the numerous treaties and learned opinions which transpired between France and England on the subject of boundary lines in America, whose final indefinite settlement has led to so much discussion of late regarding the validity of the Hudson Bay Company's title recently sold to the Dominion of Canada. Such events are referred to only in illustration of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the establishment of the fur trade in America, and, in pursuing the subject, attention will be confined to the actual traffic itself.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

at first limited settlements to the shores of James' Bay and the Churchill and Hayes rivers. Herley House, about 150 miles up the Ashbury river, was not erected until 1740, and some time afterwards the company erected Fort Nelson, some 230 miles from the mouth of Churchill river, and also the fort at Split lake, 140 miles from Nelson river. For more than a century after the date of the charter these forts, with a few on or near the shores of Hudson Bay, were the only posts of the Hudson Bay Company, and in 1699, all of them, excepting Fort Albany, had been taken by the French. The treaty of Utrecht restored "the whole Bay and Straits of Hudson" to the company, and ever since that period it has exercised jurisdiction, first over all the territory drained by the waters emptying into Hudson's Bay, and later, as explorations progressed, over all the British possessions north and west of the Canada boundary line, and finally extending its fur trade into Canada, the United States, Alaska and the Sandwich Islands.

Before proceeding with a description of the organization and operations of the Hudson Bay Company let us glance at two other companies, which conducted the fur traffic to a considerable extent in the Northwest, and which finally became absorbed by the Hudson Bay Company. In 1787 the Northwest Company was formed at Montreal, and established an immense trade in the British possessions, operating principally in what is termed the Northwest Territory. Another enterprise of peculiar interest to Americans was started in 1809, by Mr. William B. Astor, of New York, and was called the American Fur Company. But its career was very brief, and was signalized only by the disaster of

THE ASTOR EXPEDITION.

Washington Irving, in his fascinating "Astoria," and Alexander Ross, in his equally interesting narrative of "Adventures on the Columbia River," give thrilling histories of that undertaking which read like the pages of romance. Soon after Mr. Astor's arrival in New York from Germany, his native land, he commenced, in 1784, his commercial career in the traffic of furs. In this business he made frequent visits to Canada, purchasing furs in that country and shipping them thence to the London market, and it is supposed that at this period his buoyant and aspiring mind conceived the vast project of grasping in his own hands at some future day the whole fur trade of North America. The valuable furs and peltries scattered in former days over the extensive forests, lakes and rivers of the Canadas, like the rich mines of Potosi and Mexico, invited many adventurers. The French, previous to the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, had carried on an irregular but lucrative traffic in Canadian furs, and the Northwest Company was under full headway in the distant North and West. Next on the theatre of action had appeared the Mackina Company, which swept the warm regions of the South as the two others did the wintry North; but Mr. Astor finding the operations of the latter company somewhat in his way he bought it out, and in 1811 added its territorial resources to those of the American Fur Company, and styled the new body corporate the Southwest Company.

Mr. Astor now saw himself at the head of all the fur trade of the South, and his intention was to penetrate through the barriers of the Northern company, so as eventually to come into possession of all the fur trade east of the Rocky Mountains. With this plan before him he turned his views to the trade on the coast of the Pacific. In this quarter the Russians alone had regular trading posts, and their capital was limited and their hunting grounds were confined to the sea coast and the islands adjacent to their establishments. American coasting vessels also visited that quarter, and conveyed furs to China, which, with the return cargoes, yielded an average clear gain of one thousand per cent annually. The comprehensive intellect of Mr. Astor perceived that if such limited and desultory traffic produced such profits, a well regulated trade, supported by capital, might yield fabulous wealth, and he at once commenced opening a new branch of the fur trade on the Pacific, under the appellation of the "Pacific Fur Company," the grand central depot of which was to be at the mouth of the Columbia river. By this means he contemplated carrying off the furs of all the countries west of the Rocky Mountains; and at the same time forming a chain of trading posts across the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, along the Missouri. This grand commercial scheme gave much satisfaction to the American people, who saw that all the rich cargoes of furs and peltries thus to be collected annually over the vast expanse were to be shipped in American vessels to China, then to be exchanged for teas, silks and other goods, and the enterprise became a subject of national interest and sympathy. In 1810 the Pacific Fur Company was formally established with a capital furnished alone by Mr. Astor of $200,000, divided into 100 shares of $2,000 each, and with power to increase the capital to $500,000. Nearly all of the gentlemen associated with Mr. Astor in this company had been connected with the Northwest Company and were men of great experience in the fur business. The only noteworthy exception was that of Mr. Wilson Price Hunt, of New Jersey, whose career had been entirely commercial in character, and who was made Mr. Astor's representative and chief manager in the business. The association was formed for a period of twenty years, with the proviso that it was to be dissolved if it proved unprofitable after a trial of five years, during which trial Mr. Astor was to bear all expenses and losses, the other partners giving only their time and labor. Of the shares Mr. Astor held fifty, Mr. Hunt five, and the other partners who were to carry on the trade with the Indians had four shares each; leaving quite a number to be subdivided among clerks and other employés, who might join the company as adventurers to take their remuneration out of the gains at the expiration of the five years. This plan prevented any majority of votes being arrayed against Mr. Astor, as he might appoint proxies to represent him in sufficient number to exceed the partners' votes.

The expedition was planned to proceed in two divisions, one across the continent and the other by vessel around Cape Horn. The former party, under the charge of Mr. Hunt, left Montreal in July, 1810, and proceeding in canoes by the way of the great lakes to the western extremity of Lake Superior, thence down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, across these and down the Columbia river to the new formed Astoria at its mouth, which they reached in January, 1812. The party experienced terrible hardships on the trip, one of its number becoming deranged and drowning himself from hunger, and several others perishing by the way. The ship party left Montreal for New York about the time of the departure of the land expedition, and consisted of five partners, five clerks, five mechanics and fourteen canoe men. Of this number eight of the most expert voyageurs proceeded in a bark canoe through the States. The appearance of this unusual craft in Eastern American waters, with the chantings of its crew, their feathered caps and picturesque dress, attracted great attention as the canoe sped down the rivers, and produced a grand sensation on its arrival at the wharves of New York. A challenge was given by the voyageurs to the New York boatmen to race with them, but was not accepted, and in September the ill-fated Tonquin, of 300 tons, and carrying twelve guns, set sail for the mouth of the Columbia river, with twenty-two persons belonging to the ship and thirty-three officers, and employés of the new Pacific Fur Company. The United States frigate Constitution convoyed the Tonquin clear of the coast, leaving her at sea, and after touching at Cape Verd Issands, Falkland Islands, and Sandwich Islands, the ship reached her destination in March, 1811, making a cruise of 21,852 miles in about six months. Immediately upon the arrival of the Tonquin at the mouth of the Columbia a portion of the expedition was landed, the site of Astoria selected, and a large building erected, and in June the ship started out on a cruise up the coast, with the intention of returning and landing the cargo.

She never returned. Several months passed after the period set for her to come back and discharge her cargo, and at last an Indian brought in word that twenty-four days after the Tonquin left Astoria she was destroyed with all on board. The Indians had crowded upon her decks in great numbers, and, after stealing a consideral amount, attacked the officers and crew, one of whom applied a torch to the magazine and blew up every soul on board. The concluding portion of the Indian's narrative is graphic and interesting. The Indians had commenced trading on board with one of the officers of the company named McKay, and the narrator says:—

> The trade went on briskly and at the captain's own prices. The Indians threw the goods received into the canoes, which were alongside with the squaws in them, but in so doing they managed to conceal their knives about their persons, which circumstance was noticed by one of the men aloft, then by myself, and we warned the captain of it, but he treated the suggestions with a smile of contempt and no more was said about it. In a moment or two afterwards the captain began to suspect something himself, and was in the act of calling Mr. McKay to him, when in one instant the Indians raised the yell of death, the women in the canoes pushed off and the massacre commenced. The savages rushed on the defenceless whites, who were dispersed all over the ship, and in five minutes the vessel was their own. McKay was the first man who fell. He shot one Indian, but was instantly killed and thrown overboard, and so sudden was the surprise that the captain had scarcely time to draw from his pocket a claspknife, with which he killed two and wounded several, when he fell dead in the crowd. The last man I saw alive was Stephen Weeks, the armorer. In the midst of the carnage I leaped overboard, as did several other Indians, and we were taken up by the women in the canoes, who were yelling, whooping and crying like so many fiends about the ship. Before I had got two gunshots from the ship she blew up in the air with a fearful explosion, filling the whole place with broken fragments and mutilated bodies. Weeks must have been the man who blew up the ship, and by that act 175 Indians perished. The disaster spread desolation, lamentation and terror through the whole tribe. Scarcely anything belonging to the ship was saved, and so terrifying was the scene that when two ships passed there some time afterwards none of the Indians would go near them. I knew that the Tonquin belonged to the whites at the Columbia. I was eighteen days on board of her, and had started long ago with the news, but falling sick I was prevented from reaching here sooner.

Six men who had been sent on shore by the captain were seized by the surviving Indians after the explosion and were tortured to death in the most fiendish manner. Thus closed the history of the Tonquin, leaving the little settlement at Astoria in a most pitiable condition. Finally the company's ship Beaver arrived with supplies, and the company penetrated the interior some distance; but after encountering terrible hardships and hostile Indians, and wasting away to a small number of men, the whole concern was sold to the Northwest Company in 1813 for $80,500. This left the entire fur business in the hands of the two great rivals—the Hudson Bay Company, which occupied all the country adjacent to Hudson Bay, and the Northwest Company, operating in all the territory west of Canada and northwest of Lake Superior. The traders and employes of the two companies were constantly engaged in hostilities, which caused the loss of a great many lives and the destruction of considerable property, until 1821, when the Hudson Bay Company bought out its competitor and assumed control of the whole of British America.

During all this period every attempt to settle the agricultural districts of the Northwest Territory was opposed and defeated by the fur companies, who feared injury to their trade by the introduction of civilization into their country. The little colony founded by Lord Selkirk at this place in 1812 was made the object of persistent oppression and attack, which three times effected the destruction of the settlement and, after killing many of the colonists, drove the remainder in exile to the inhospitable asylum of Norway House, where they were compelled in self-preservation to engage in the fur trade. Finally Lord Selkirk arrived with about 100 disbanded soldiers as colonists, re-established the settlement, and laid the foundation of the present flourishing population of Red river.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

From the consolidation of the Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies, in 1821, until 1853, the latter organization held exclusive license over all of British America and carried on the most extensive fur trade of any company in the world. It built two large stone forts, with massive bastions and numerous pieces of artillery, on Red river, and established posts not only in all parts of this country, from Canada to the Arctic Sea, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but also in the Sandwich Islands. The stockholders, most of whom were men of distinguished rank and political influence in England, resided in that country. The Governor of the company, Sir George Simpson, had his headquarters at Lachine, nine miles from Montreal, and exercised jurisdiction over all the several fur districts, each of which had its chief factor, who administered the affairs of the district, several chief traders and numerous clerks and other employés. The factors and traders shared in the profits of the company, and once a year met in council at Norway House, on Lake Winnipeg, to consult upon the affairs of the company. The clerks, most of whom were young Scotchmen, received salaries averaging about one hundred and twenty-five dollars annually, and generally graduated into traders or factors. Sir George Simpson was succeeded by Governor Dallas, who established his headquarters at Fort Garry, and was succeeded by Governor MacTavish, who has figured so prominently in the late difficulties in this Territory. Ships belonging to the company made voyages between London and York factory, on Hudson Bay; Vancouver, on the Pacific, and the Sandwich Islands, bringing out provisions and goods for trade and carrying to England cargoes of furs. The supplies were transported by dog trains, boats and canoes into the most remote districts of the Arctic regions, some of whose posts were so remote that it took seven years for the profits to be realized on the goods shipped from London to these respective points. Until late years the government of the company had had little to superintend outside of its commercial affairs, but as the Red River settlement increased new exigencies arose, and a new *regime* was inaugurated, which, although in many respects wise and politic, was never popular with the Canadian, or old Northwest, element on Red river. A large portion of the trade of the settlement remained in the hands of the free traders, or parties disconnected with the company, and when the Hudson Bay Company sought to discharge the trust of civil government it proved extremely difficult to reconcile the function of legislator and magistrate with that of the chief trader of the community.

The form of government thus established was very simple. The settlements upon the Red river, from the international boundary at Pembina to the mouth of the river to Lake Winnipeg, and upon the Assiniboine for a distance of sixty miles west of its junction with the Red river at Fort Garry, acquired a civil organization under appointment of the Hudson Bay Company, which was officially designated as the "Colony of Assiniboia." In the council thus organized, consisting of the chief factor of Fort Garry, who was acting Governor, the English and Catholic bishops and nine prominent inhabitants, all legislative power was vested, and five of the councillors were constituted magistrates, holding monthly courts in as many districts—the Council sitting occasionally as a court of appeal and for the trial of persons charged with felony. At different periods this criminal jurisdiction was shared by a recorder. The revenue of the colony was received from an impost of four per cent, levied impartially on all goods, whether brought from England, Canada or the United States, and with no discrimination in favor of the Hudson Bay Company. The company also, within the limits of Assiniboia at least, was always ready to sell land at seven shillings sterling per acre, with liberal periods of credit and low rates of interest. Practically a large portion of the people held whatever land they chose to occupy, by sufferance of the company, and the apprehension of the disturbance of these possessory rights under Canadian authority had much to do with the recent outbreak.

THE TRANSFER.

In 1857 a parliamentary commission, after an exhaustive inquiry, reported that the districts on the Red river and the Saskatchewan were suitable for agricultural settlement, and expressed a trust that there would be no difficulty in effecting arrangements between her Majesty's government and the Hudson's Bay Company, by which those districts might be ceded to Canada. This report was the starting point of Canadian agitation for the cession of what has been called the "Fertile Belt" between latitudes 49 deg. and 55 deg., and embracing the Red river and Saskatchewan valleys east of the Rocky Mountains, and the area on the western slope since organized as British Columbia. The Canadian government despatched a party of exploration, under the direction of S. M. Dawson Esq., civil engineer, and Professor J. Y. Hinds, who devoted the years 1858-9 to a thorough survey of a route from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, to Fort Garry, and of the Red river and Assiniboine districts, adjacent to Minnesota and Dacotah. Simultaneously the English colonial office despatched Captain John Palliser upon an exploration of practicable routes between Canada and the Red River settlement, but chiefly of the true nature of the great prairie region watered by the Saskatchewan and its affluents, and of the communications westward through passes of the Rocky Mountains with the British seaboard of the North Pacific. The general results of these explorations were unfavorable to the construction of a railroad or other communication on British territory between Canada and the Winnipeg basin, but indicated that the great plains of Northern Minnesota present the most direct and practicable route from Canada, as well as from the United States, to Northwest British America. It was ascertained that northwest of Minnesota the country reaching from the Selkirk settlement to the Rocky Mountains, and from latitude 49 to 53 on the longitude of ninety-four degrees, and to latitude fifty-five degrees on the Pacific coast, is as favorable to grain and animal production as any of the Northern States; that the mean temperature for spring, summer and autumn observed on the forty-second and forty-third parallels in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin has been accurately traced through Fort Snelling and the valley of the Saskatchewan to latitude fifty-five degrees on the Pacific coast; and that from the northwest boundary of Minnesota this whole district of British America is threaded in all directions by the navigable water lines which converge to Lake Winnipeg. It was established that the sources of the Saskatchewan have an average elevation above the sea far less than in American territory; that the Rocky Mountains are diminished in width, while the passes are not difficult; that the supply of rain is more abundant, and the carboniferous and silurian formations of greater extent than further south; and owing to the greater influence of the Pacific winds through the mountain gorges and the reduced altitude, that the climate is no material obstacle to civilized occupation.

The HERALD'S readers are already perfectly familiar with all the incidents of the late difficulty respecting the transfer of the Northwest Territory to Canada; but it may not be generally understood that while the Hudson Bay Company has sold to Canada, for £300,000 sterling, all its title to Rupert's Land, it retains the right to carry on its trade without hindrance in its corporate capacity, and may, within twelve months of the surrender, select blocks of land, to the aggregate amount of 50,000 acres; and may, within fifty years after the surrender, claim, in any township or district within the fertile belt in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one twentieth part of all the land so set out. This leaves the Hudson Bay Company untrammelled in all its legitimate fur operations, which will be carried on as before for a long time to come; but as independent fur traders are rapidly increasing throughout the Territory the company's profits are being diminished every year, and will eventually become so reduced as to break up the gigantic corporation. The retention of so much land by the company is in consequence of the inevitable termination of the company's trade, long since foreseen by its managers, and the period is not far distant when an entirely new policy will be adopted toward the Indians throughout the entire Northwest Territory. When the company ceases to support and control the tribes by its trade, and hundreds of unscrupulous, independent adventurers take the place of the present abominable system of this great corporation Indian troubles are certain to arise, in British Possessions as well as in the United States, and show how impossible it is for the white and Indian races to live peaceably together.

THE FUR REGION

is now limited in productiveness to the extreme north, the occupation of the agricultural districts by settlers and the indiscriminate slaughter of animals by adventurers having rendered all valuable furs exceedingly scarce south of the fiftieth parallel. Mink and the cheaper skins are still collected in great numbers within the limits of the United States, but for beaver, otter, marten, fisher, moose and musk ox skins the trader and hunter is now compelled to penetrate the Arctic regions, where summer lasts but a few weeks and the fur trappers encounter all the terrible hardships of the frigid zone. The fur trade of the Sandwich Islands and Pacific coast, although conducted by the Hudson Bay Company, is now separate and distinct from that east of the Rocky Mountains, having its own governor and set of officials, and rarely communicating with the eastern division. York Factory, on Hudson Bay, and Fort Garry, on Red river, are the chief depots of the company east of the mountains. Goods and provisions come out from England in ships to York Factory and Montreal, those by the latter route being shipped by rail to St. Paul, Minn., and thence by carts and the Red river steamers to Fort Garry. Here a large supply is always kept on hand in the company's stores for trade with the buffalo hunters and trappers of the Red River and Missouri districts, and expeditions are fitted out every spring for the Saskatchewan, Mackenzie's river and the trading posts beyond. At Norway House, the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, the York Factory expeditions meet and unite with those from Fort Garry, but the boats and men turn back to their respective starting places, while the goods placed in the hands of a new party via Athabasca and Great Slave Lake to Mackenzie river. Here another brigade takes the goods, and they go, dividing off in numerous smaller expeditions as they advance, penetrating every large stream, and finally reaching the extensive northern posts of the company on the Arctic Sea and in Alaska, 3,500 miles north of Fort Garry. Twenty-five hundred miles north of Fort Garry summer brings out rich grass, barley is raised occasionally, and some of the posts cultivate a few vegetables. Pine and fir timber lines the banks of the rivers, affording plenty of wood for buildings and fuel, and game and fish supply abundant food. These two articles constitute almost the entire diet of the people there, it being impossible to introduce flour, except as a luxury for illness and the Christmas feast, and many a trader lives a year upon meat and fish alone.

THE TRADING POSTS

generally consist of three or four large, substantial log buildings, one of which is used as a residence, another as a store, another as a storehouse, and another for the accommodation of the Indians who come in to trade. In the far north nearly all of the Indians are collected in the vicinity of these posts, leaving vast tracks of country untrodden by man except when the hunting parties are out. Each post has a few Indians employed to hunt game for the table, and in the beginning of winter catches immense quantities of white fish in nets, which are piled up, frozen, like cordwood, and afford food for the long frozen season. Missionaries are also stationed at many of the posts, and at Fort Simpson, 2,200 miles north of Fort Garry, the Rev. Mr. Kirkley, assisted by his estimable wife, has erected an elegant church, with stained glass windows, rich-toned bell and handsome interior, at which a large congregation of traders and Indians assemble every Sunday. This gentleman and his wife formed a portion of the party to which the writer belonged on his trip across the Plains from St. Paul to Fort Garry, and gave most interesting accounts of Arctic life. He has been sixteen years a resident of these remote regions, and has just returned to his post from England, where he went two years ago to leave his children at school. After lecturing on British America and its missions before immense audiences in all the great halls of England he returns with his wife to their Arctic home at Fort Simpson, on Mackenzie river, to spend nine years more in the mission work. It seemed almost incredible that this gentleman, of thorough education, polished address and rare oratorical powers, who might command a high position in the Church at home, should thus exile himself from kindred, children and almost every comfort, and spend twenty-five years of his life in the midst of hardship and deprivation. Two and sometimes four years are required for letters to go from him to England and return. Only once a year does he hear anything from the outside world. Every year he goes out on a trip to other posts, travelling in dog trains and on snowshoes, and, with the officers of the fur company, experiencing all the dangers and suffering so thrillingly described in the narratives of the most adventurous Arctic explorers. To the individual whose knowledge of the far North is derived exclusively from the reports of explorers, it appears marvellous that men should regard life in the Arctic regions with such satisfaction as do the distant traders of the fur company. I meet here at Fort Garry every day gentlemen of education and culture who have spent years in trading in the extreme North, and who talk of their extraordinary experience with as little consciousness of having accomplished anything peculiar as the canal boatman tells of his weekly trips. Several here have been to the farthest northern border of the continent, and think no more of a trip of two or three thousand miles with a dog train and snowshoes than the Eastern man does of visiting Chicago by rail. A trip alone on foot in winter of 500 miles is of common occurrence.

FUR TRAFFIC.

The goods taken into the fur region by the Hudson Bay Company consist of a superior class of blankets, made expressly for them, substantial woollen and cloth goods, prints, ribbons, cutlery, flour, sugar, tea, rum, tobacco, guns, ammunition, traps, beads, trinkets, &c. All these articles are sold at the several trading posts at very small rates compared with prices in the United States, many of them actually selling at retail far north of Fort Garry for less than the same goods can be bought in New York. The Hudson Bay Company's blankets are unequalled in warmth, durability and lightness, and their tea, tobacco and rum are of excellent quality. The company's store sells to free traders and settlers the same as to its own employés, and carries on a very extensive trade. Large quantities of ammunition and tobacco are annually given out in presents to Indians trading with the company; and in all its dealings the most scrupulous honesty is maintained. If a clerk or company fur trader were to cheat an Indian in traffic he would be immediately suspended and perhaps dismissed from the service. This policy, in affording the Indians blankets, tobacco and ammunition, a market for their furs, a shelter in distress, and honest dealing, without any interference with the Indians' lands and hunting grounds, has preserved peace during the whole occupation of the country, and is probably the only system by which Indians can be harmoniously treated with by the whites.

In establishing a basis of values among the Indians the fur company adopted the peculiar system of using skins as a sort of currency. For example, a beaver counted as one "skin," with a fixed value at the company's trading posts, which, however, would be changed from time to time according as the respective fur animals were scarce or plentiful. A red fox or marten counted the same as a beaver, but a black fox counted as four skins, while it would require two minks or ten muskrats to make a skin. This principle was carried out respecting all furs in the far north, but the price paid was entirely irrespective of the intrinsic value of the fur, the company paying but very little more for the most highly prized furs than for the most common. To illustrate, the red fox, counted as one skin, brought from one to two dollars in market, while the black fox, counted at only four skins, would sell at from seventy-five to one hundred dollars in market. The reason for this was that if a wide discrimination were observed in estimating the value of furs with the Indians the rich furs would be hunted in preference to the cheap ones and would very soon be exterminated. This rule, of course, applied only in remote districts, where the company had no competition and could always control prices. The Indians in Alaska have a regular bead currency, with a generally recognized value among their tribes, and the company in trading with them purchases for a handful of beads, costing perhaps a penny, furs worth many dollars in market. When the Indian fur hunters come in to the posts with furs a great deal of fuss and etiquette is generally observed on both sides. The Indians are daubed with paint and decked out with feathers, and approach the post with all the dignity of chiefs coming to make a treaty. Each Indian receives a piece of tobacco as a gift, and, finally, after considerable strutting around, during which no allusion whatever is made to trade, the Indians bring in the furs and commence business at the company's store. A great many Indians, true to the spendthrift element in all types of humanity, waste their gains on fancy dress and luxuries, and when winter sets in are compelled to part with gun and all other property to support life, finding themselves poverty-stricken and helpless when the hunting season commences in spring. To most of such the company always gives an outfit on credit each season, trusting to the Indians' luck in trapping for pay, and as the company makes its own prices on everything there is very little ever lost by the plan. Rum is not an article of traffic among the Indians, it being sold only in the settlements, and to the employés of the company, except where opposition traders furnish liquor to the tribes. Here, of course, the company must do the same or lose furs. Wines, brandy, &c., in small quantities are also shipped out for the company's officers and are supplied at very low rates.

MODES OF TRAVEL.

The first peculiar means of conveyance met by the traveller to the fur region consists of the Red River carts, already briefly described in the HERALD, but deserving of additional notice in this connection. These quaint vehicles are generally constructed without a particle of iron being used about them in any form, and as the axles are never greased their squeaking and screeching make the roads travelled by them hideous to the stranger. They are drawn by an ox in shafts, with rawhide harness, and carry about 800 pounds. One driver generally manages three or four carts, and the expeditions between Red river and the buffalo plains and St. Paul, in Minnesota, consist of from fifteen to thirty carts, organized into what are called brigades. Dried hides are used to protect the loads from rain, and nothing can be more picturesque than a distant view of one of these brigade encampments on the prairie, with its conical tents, red blankets and scattered groups dressed in half Indian attire.

From York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, and from Fort Garry peculiarly constructed boats, called York boats, go out each spring in brigades with supplies for the northern ports. These, as before described, meet at Norway House, on the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, and receiving there the furs brought from the north return in the fall to their respective starting places. They are about thirty feet long, high and sharp at each end, and carry from six to eight tons. Eight men are assigned to each boat as oarsmen, and who not only have to drag these heavy concerns around the many portages or rapids encountered on the route, but also carry the cargoes in 100 pound packs, by means of a strap placed across the forehead, supporting the pack on the man's back. Halfbreeds are generally employed for this purpose, and become in this work splendid specimens of physical development. A square sail is fitted to the boats for sailing when the wind is favorable, and heavy storms in Lake Winnipeg are sometimes ridden out in safety by these long, narrow, deep craft, when much more pretentious vessels would go to the bottom.

THE BIRCH CANOE

is the favorite mode of conveyance, and is brought to the highest state of perfection here. A trip in one of the light crafts exceeds in romance the most fanciful sketch of hunter life. In the days of the old Northwest Company a canoe started every year on the 1st of April from the mouth of the Columbia river, on the Pacific, arriving at Fort William, on Lake Superior, on the 1st of July. Remaining there until the 20th of that month, it would take its departure for the west again, reaching the Pacific by the 20th of October. From the Pacific to Montreal, via the Columbia river, the Saskatchewan, Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods, Lake Superior, &c., a canoe would travel in 100 days. The voyagers signify their master by the name of Bourgeois—a term handed down from the days of the French in the province of Canada, and pay him the greatest respect. If the shores are swampy the Bourgeois is carried to his canoe on the back of some sturdy fellow generally appointed for the purpose. He seats himself on a mattress somewhat low in the centre of his canoe, his gun, tobacco, pipe and toilet articles by his side, and perhaps a favorite spaniel at his feet. No sooner is he at ease than the light paddles are dipped and the fragile craft speeds through the currents with surprising fleetness, while yell upon yell from the half dozen paddlers express their delight at starting. If the current is favorable a hundred miles will be travelled by nightfall. The crew spring ashore, a roaring fire is kindled, supper is served, and after a night of sweet repose, lulled by the ripples among the reeds and lilies, at dawn the voyagers are again up and away. Occasionally the men relax their strokes and light their pipes, but no sooner does the headway of the canoe die away than they renew their labors and their chorus, a particular voice being ever selected to lead thd song, and the men joining, with pipes between their teeth, in the wild refrain. The guide conducts the march. At the hour of breakfast they put ashore on some green plot. The tea kettle is boiling, a gay mat spread on the turf, and breakfast is despatched in twenty minutes. At noon they put aground again. The liquor can accompanies the provision chest. The fare is spread in simple style, and in twenty minutes more the voyagers are again on their dashing way until twilight checks their progress. When it is practicable to make way in the dark, four hours is the voyagers' allowance of rest; and, at times, in boisterous lakes and bold shores, they keep, for days and night together, on the water. They sing to keep time to their paddles, to keep off drowsiness and fatigue, and because their buoyant spirits cannot help it. Through hardships and dangers wherever their bourgeois leads they will follow with alacrity and cheerfulness—over mountains and hills, carrying the canoe on their shoulders, along valleys and plains, through pathless forests and down foaming rapids. When about to arrive at their destination they dress with special care, put on their plumes and bead-worked adornments, and raise the chosen song. Greetings such as only the long separated members of the brotherhood of trappers and voyagers know are heard on every hand, each addressing his comrade as brother, and vieing in expressions of affection and joy. The journey ended, the crew give themselves to indulgence and ease, and crowd as much pleasure as is attainable into their brief holiday, until the bourgeois calls them away to the canoe and the winding river again.

DOG TRAINS.

Next in novelty of conveyance is the dog train, in general use from the northern territories of the United States to the Arctic Sea. These trains are somewhat different from the Esquimaux trains, the dogs being harnessed in single file, while those of the latter are driven abreast. Four dogs constitute a good team. They are of no particular breed, all species of good sized dogs being used. Most of the train dogs are half wolf, and are as surly and vicious a set of rascals as ever existed. The dog sledge consists of a thick plank, about a foot wide and ten feet long, with the forward end turned up like a skate. A dressed skin, resembling parchment in appearance, is attached to this, very much like the upper leather of a laced shoe, and the traveller, placing his robes inside, gets in, and is wrapped up as tightly and in about the same manner as his foot would be in an English shoe. The baggage of the traveller is placed at his back and the driver runs on snowshoes behind. The freight sledges consist of only a plank curved at the end, without any covering. Most of the dog trains have little bells and beautifully bead-worked trappings, and when fully rigged form very elegant turnouts. On the journey the dogs are fed only once a day, that being at night, when each animal is given about two pounds of pemmican, equal to four pounds of fresh meat. The dogs get no water, but eat snow as a substitute, and sleep at night among the drifts without any bed or covering. Sometimes they are not unharnessed on a trip in consequence of their liability to run away or their fierceness when being harnessed up. The driver carries a small whip composed of a stick about two feet long, with a very heavy rawhide thong of the same lenth, and several small pieces of tin attached to the upper end of the stick where the lash is attached. The driver always stops the train and takes a dog out of harness before flogging him for misconduct, and when he does punish an animal it is in the most cruel manner, beating him over the head in all cases. In doing this the pieces of tin make a great jingling, and as the driver runs along behind the sledge he has only to call a shirking dog by name and rattle the tin to arouse the animal very suddenly. A long strip of rawhide drags upon the ground behind the sledge, with which the driver holds it back whenever descending into a hollow. When the travelling is bad and the dogs are liable to become disabled by the ice on thin crust, little moccasins are put upon their feet. Their average rate of speed, with a load of 100 pounds per dog, is forty miles per day; but in an emergency, with good snow, they can make seventy miles. Journeys of many hundred miles are made with such sledges in the depth of winter, and one hardly knows which to admire most, the power and speed of the dogs or the endurance of the driver who runs along behind. Very often at night, when several dog sledges are coupled together, the men sleeping in their robes and blankets on the snow, some old dog will rise up and let out a prolonged dismal howl. Instantly another joins in, and in a few moments every dog will get up into a sitting position and unite in a chorus of howling, which, if not checked, would soon make a raving maniac of the traveller. No pen can adequately describe it. The dogs are an article of traffic the same as horses and sell at from five to twenty-five dollars apiece, according to quality, there being as much difference in the "willingness" and bottom of dogs as of horses.

THE SNOW SHOES

are already so well known that they need no elaborate description. Everybody in the Northwest Territory wears them in winter, and those accustomed to their use will make journeys of hundreds of miles with them, travelling at from thirty to forty miles per day. The Norwegian snow shoe now being introduced into Minnesota by the Scandinavian immigrants are very different from the American snow shoe and consist of a thin strip of wood about four inches wide and ten feet long. This is turned up a little in front and has a piece of hog skin, with the bristles attached, fastened to the under part of the rear of the strip so as to prevent it from slipping back. The Norwegian does not lift them from the surface of the snow, but slides them along as he travels, and when descending a hill he puts them to the same use as the runners of a sleigh and glides down at great speed. He uses a pole to assist him in ascending eminences, and can travel faster with these seemingly unwieldly runners attached to his feet than the Red River man will with his light Indian snow shoes.

THE FUR ANIMALS,

to the pursuit of which all this outlay, organization, intellect and endurance are devoted, consist of reindeer, musk ox, moose, elk, bear, beaver, otter, fox, wolf, wolverine, fisher, marten, ermine, muskrat, &c., whose habits are familiar to every reader of natural history. The black fox skins are the most valuable. These compose the imperial robes of Russia, and sometimes bring as high as $150 a piece. The red fox skins go to China, they being the royal fur of that empire. The ermine caught in this country is a small white weasel, different from the royal ermine of Great Britain, and is not a very valuable article. Fisher, marten and minx are the most used for ladies' robes, and are collected in great numbers. Millions of muskrat skins are thrown into market every year, and many a lady pays a large sum to the fur dealers for a set of rat furs which cost eight or ten cents a skin, and which are made up so as to resemble the more valuable furs. Here at Red River muskrat skins bring from eight to ten cents a piece, mink from $2 50 to $3 50, marten from $3 50 to $5, fisher from $5 to $6, otter from $3 to $4, and beaver from $1 50 to $2. These, of course, are the prices paid by traders to the hunters who bring the skins in from the plains. The carefully assorted marten skins from the far north are worth from $7 to $15 a piece in gold, and the same class of mink from $3 to $5 each. The furs are packed in bales and shipped in large assortments, the Hudson Bay Company sending all its furs to London, where it has two great auction sales each year. Russian dealers purchase more than any others at these sales, and supply the Russian and Chinese demand. The United States are supplied principally by the independent fur traders, who ship their furs via St. Paul to New York. Long experience is necessary to qualify a man for a good judge of furs, and such individuals command high positions in the service of the company. Furs are assorted when first packed at the trading posts, again when shipped and again on their arrival in London, the finest being selected from all lots, carefully matched and sold at very high prices.

THE BUFFALO,

now rapidly disappearing from the country, has long been an important item of the Hudson Bay Company's trade, and is still hunted to a considerable extent. About forty thousand buffalo robes go from Red River into the markets of the United States and Canada every year, together with a much larger quantity from the Missouri plains. None of these robes go abroad, but all are consumed in the United States and Canada. The buffalo hunting season commences in November, and lasts all through the winter. At this period of the year the skins are covered with thick hair, and are vastly superior to those taken in summer. The hunters and Indians attack the herds in great numbers, slaughtering the buffaloes by thousands, living upon the best portions of the meat, and preserving only the skins, which, after being dressed, are packed in bales and shipped East. The favorite Indian method of buffalo hunting is to drive the animals into an immense enclosure of stakes and bushes planted on the plains, and then shoot the frantic animals at leisure. Professor Hind, in his elaborate report of explorations in the Saskatchewan district, gives the following graphic description of the Indian hunt:—

"We passed through the camp to a place which the chief's son pointed out and there erected our tents. The women were still employed in moving the camp, being assisted in the operation by large numbers of dogs, each dog having two poles harnessed to him, on which his little load of meat, pemmican or camp furniture was laid. After another smoke the chief's son asked me, through the interpreter, if I would like to see the old buffalo pound, in which they had been entrapping buffaloes during the past week. With a ready compliance I accompanied the guide to a little valley between sand hills, through a lane of branches of trees, which are called "dead men," to the gate or trap of the pound. A sight most horrible and disgusting broke upon us as we ascended a sand dune overhanging the little dell in which the pound was built. Within a circular fence, 120 feet broad, constructed of the trunks of trees, laced with willows together, and braced by outside supports, lay tossed, in every conceivable position, over two hundred dead buffaloes. From old bulls to calves of three months old, animals of every age were huddled together in all the forced attitudes of violent death. Some lay on their backs, with eyes starting from their heads and tongues thrust out through clotted gore. Others were impaled on the horns of the old strong bulls. Others again, which had been tossed, were lying with broken backs two and three deep. One little calf hung suspended on the horns of a bull which had impaled it in the wild race round and round the pound. The Indians looked upon the dreadful and sickening scene with evident delight, and told how such and such a bull or cow had exhibited wonderful feats of strength in the death struggle. The flesh of many of the cows had been taken from them and was drying in the sun on stages near the tents. It is needless to say that the odor was overpowering, and millions of large blue flesh flies, humming and buzzing over the putrefying bodies was not the least disgusting part of the spectacle. At my request the chief's son jumped into the pound and with a small axe knocked off half a dozen pair of horns which I wished to preserve in memory of this terrible slaughter. "To-morrow," said my companion, "you see us bring in the buffalo to the new pound." After the first "run," ten days before we arrived, the Indians had driven about two hundred buffalo into the enclosure, and were still urging on the remainder of the herd, when one wary old bull, espying a narrow crevice which had not been closed by the robes of those on the outside; whose duty it was to conceal every orifice, made a dash and broke the fence; the whole body then ran helter skelter through the gap, and dispersing among the the sand dunes escaped, with the exception of eight, who were speared or shot with arrows as they passed in their mad career. In all 240 animals had been killed in the pound, and it was its offensive condition which led the reckless and wasteful savages to construct a new one. This was formed in a pretty dell, between sand hills, about half a mile from the first, and leading from it in two diverging rows. The bushes they designate as "dead men," and which serve to guide the buffalo when at full speed were arranged. The "dead men" extended a distance of four miles into the prairie, west of and beyond the sand hills. They were placed about fifty feet apart, and between the extremity of the robes might be a distance of from one and a half to two miles. When the skilled hunters are about to bring in a herd of buffalo from the prairie they direct the course of the gallop of the alarmed animals by confederates stationed in hollows or small depressions, who, when the buffalo appear inclined to take a direction leading from the space marked out by the "dead men," show themselves for a moment and wave their robes, immediately hiding again. This serves to turn the buffalo slightly in another direction, and when the animals, having arrived between the rows of "dead men," endeavor to pass through them, Indians, stationed here and there, go through the same operation, and thus keep the animals within the narrowing limits of the converging lines. At the entrance to the pound there is a strong trunk of a tree placed about one foot from the ground, and on the inner side an excavation is made sufficiently deep to prevent the buffalo from leaping back when once in the pound. As soon as the animals have taken the fatal spring they begin to gallop around and around the ring fence looking for a chance of escape; but with the utmost silence women and children on the outside hold their robes before every orifice until the whole herd is brought in. They then climb to the top of the fence, and with the hunters, who have followed closely in the rear of the buffaloes, spear or shoot with bows and arrows or firearms, at the bewildered animals, rapidly becoming frantic with rage and terror, within the narrow limits of the pound. A dreadful scene of confusion and slaughter then begins; the oldest and strongest animals crush the weaker, and the shouts and screams of the excited Indians rise above the roaring of the bulls, the bellowing of the cows and the piteous moaning of the calves. The dying struggles of so many huge and powerful animals crowded together create a revolting and terrible scene, dreadful from the excess of its cruelty and waste of life, but with occasional displays of wonderful brute strength and rage; while man, in his savage, untutored and heathen state, shows, both in deed and expression, how little he is superior to the noble beasts he so wantonly and cruelly destroys.

The Red River hunter is scarcely less wild in his chase of the buffalo, and with his mouth full of bullets he dashes in among the animals, loading and firing at full gallop with wonderful rapidity. The skins taken from the dead animals are scraped, softened by rubbing them with the brains of the buffalo, and when dry are packed, ten in a bale. In the summer season the skins are comparatively worthless; but nearly as many buffaloes are killed as in winter to make

PEMMICAN

the staple article of food on the plains. The meat is cut from the carcass in long strips, dried in the sun and then pounded with flails like those used for thrashing grain until it is finely pulverized. It is then put into large sacks, made of the green buffalo hide, and melted buffalo fat poured into and stirred up with the meat, until it becomes thoroughly mixed. This gets very hard when dry, and is eaten raw or cooked in various styles. Fine pemmican is made with considerable attention to choice of meat and cleanliness, and the marrow of the bones is used instead of the tallow. No article of food contains more nourishment in proportion to weight and bulk than pemmican, and a man can carry enough of it to sustain him on a march of a month. It is not very unpleasant, even at first taste, to the fastidious, and a little rough life on the plains will very soon give a man a decided "hankering" for it.

ROMANCE OF TRAPPER LIFE.

In the sketch thus hurriedly given of the fur trader's occupation and surroundings only the most prominent features of the subject can be delineated, leaving it to the imagination of the reader to fill up and color the picture. The branch of mercantile pursuit which confines the trader to a residence of a series of years among savages in the distant wilds of North America, may appear to some as a banishment rather than an appointment of choice in search of competency which in a variety of ways fortune places more or less within our reach; yet of the persons who have spent any portion of their years in these regions few are known who do not look back with a mixture of fond remembrance and regret on the scenes through which they have passed, preferring the difficulties and dangers of their former precarious but independent habits to all the boasted luxuries and restraints of polished society. In the wilderness they spend a long, active and healthful life, their tables are supplied with venison, wild fowl and fish, and summer sunshine blossoms and fruits and winter cheer fill a large measure of content and happiness each year. In the frequency of their voyages the diversity of landscape brings ample food for contemplation and delight. The indispensable discharge of duties in the thronged fort or bustling camp, domestic endearments, the making provision for the passing day, the sport of the gun and fishing tackle, with the current events among the tribes, furnish unbounded variety to banish unhappiness and *ennui*. The company's chief officers live in great comfort, if not luxury. They ramble at their pleasure, enjoy the merry dance or the pastime of some pleasing game, the morning ride and evening stroll on the blossoming prairie and down by the willow-fringed river, and are everywhere treated with the utmost deference and respect. They are the greatest men in the land, and no desires remain ungratified. The buildings of the company are neat and commodious, each class being provided with separate abodes. Even in the wildest district woman claims and receives her due share of attention and regard. Her presence brightens the solitude of many a lonely post, and her tender hand relieves many a pang of trouble and sickness in the wilderness. Although descended from aboriginal mothers many of the females at the different establishments throughout the Indian country are as fair as the generality of pure whites, the mixture of blood being so many degrees removed from the savage as hardly to leave any trace, while their delicacy of form, their light and nimble movements and their bright, black, sparkling eyes render them objects of no ordinary interest and attraction. They make considerable progress in culture and refinement, and acquire much of the ease and gracefulness of fashionable circles.

The traders, from their constant intercourse with Indians, make a free use of tobacco, mixing it as the Indians do with a certain herb indigenous to the Indian country. This, with their favorite beverage, strong tea, constitutes their chief luxury, and agrees well with their mode of life. But whether it be the change of food, habits or climate as the cause, longevity is seldom known among them after returning to civilized society; and very few of the hundreds who have retired from the trade during the last half century, some with competency and some with moderate fortunes, have lived to enjoy their hard-earned wealth. Shut out for so many years from the busy scenes of life, the fur trader is unprepared for the wiles of designing persons, to whose devices he easily falls a prey; or perhaps he squanders his means so profusely as to soon reduce him to penury. On the other hand, should he be provident and saving, having spent most of his life in a region where money is so little used, and where he lived and roamed so long without it, he becomes disgusted with a country where nothing can be procured without it, and where its influence is all-powerful. The usages of refined society have no charms for him, and he soon begins to pine and sigh for days gone by never to return. He foresees that his wealth must be left to persons who had no trouble in acquiring it, and who will be consequently less scrupulous in spending it, and his return to his early home soon becomes a source of bitter reflection instead of of pleasure. In fine, whether the romantic life of the fur trader or the pecuniary prospects which such a career holds out to him are considered, it will be found from his own experience that the advantages to be derived from it are by no means an adequate compensation for the hardships and privations he has to encounter and for the sacrifice he has made in renouncing so early in life the comforts and privileges of his native land.

CAN AMERICANS BUILD SHIPS?—IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS.

[From the Wilmington, (Del.) Commercial, Dec. 17.]

The ships that now command the commerce of the ocean are of a class that have never been built in this country, and in which, even with all the materials free of duty, our shipbuilders cannot compete with those of England.—*New York Herald.*

Corrections of the above:—

First—Ships precisely similar to those "that now command the commerce of the ocean," can be built in the shipyards of this city any day in the year. We have every modern and improved facility for the work Moreover, ships of a tonnage very nearly the average of the ocean steamers, have baen built here, and though intended for coast trade they are entirely fit for sea service.

Second—Our shipbuilders can compete with those of England, when the duty on foreign materials is remitted and a corresponding drawback allowed on those of home production. We have the written statement of the firm who have built more iron vessels than any other in the United States that if Congress should see fit to give this relief—

> The shipowner will not have reason to complain that he cannot have ships built equal to those of any nation and at as reasonable prices.

We quote also the statement of another of the iron shipbuilders of this city, who testified before the Congressional Committee that

> One thing is pretty clear—that if American builders can obtain their material at the same rates paid by the English and Scotch builders they will be able to compete with them in building ships.

Now, these two firms, whose statements we have thus quoted, and who say, that with the legislation suggested our shipbuilders can compete with those of England, have built more iron ships than the combined productions of all the other establishments in the United States. For certain classes of work they have sometimes been successful in obtaining contracts, when in competition with foreign builders, and they have turned out work which will compare favorably with the best that Europe has ever produced.

Will the NEW YORK HERALD and all other newspapers which feel or profess an interest in the restoration of our shipping interests note these facts?

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1202, 1772, 6682, 1748, 2320, 3516, 1710, 1610, 956, 800, 1814, 1826, 1926½, 336, 1752, 1846, 5854, 1868, 252½, 7541.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Brady. Demurrers—Nos. 1, 10, 15, 18, 20, 26. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 146, 35, 15, 140, 32, 33, 13, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 42, 59, 65, 84, 46, 93, 95½, 106, 107, 112, 122, 30, 43, 32.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Opens at ten A. M. Calendar called at twelve M. Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 315, 143, 191, 1043, 265, 97 307, 57, 93, 471, 475, 335, 361, 73, 171, 275, 363, 449 451, 447, 163, 157, 455, 457. Part 2.—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 206, 602, 603, 604, 262, 458, 558, 544, 559, 826, 120, 462, 78, 48, 572, 456, 512, 578, 270, 546, 254, 414, 506, 296, 384, 454, 350, 418, 570, 442, 1172, 112, 394, 492, 326, 520, 146, 110, 316, 342, 344, 406, 402, 130½, 476.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Before Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 270, 18, 105, 139, 169, 130, 460, 461, 241, 465½, 161, 397, 316, 320, 68, 207, 249, 365, 128, 300, 295, 87, 319, 221, 403, 453, 245, 163, 425, 452, 278, 49.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 5118, 4492, 4515, 4546, 4607, 4592, 4593, 4597, 4599, 4639, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4505, 4606, 4608.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4549 4237, 4336, 4390, 4477, 4508, 4530, 4537, 4550, 4568, 4577, 4578, 4587, 5588, 4589, 4590, 4591, 4594, 4595, 4596.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge Cardozo.—The People vs. Michael Kerrigan, Stephen Terhune, John Sailor, William Reilly, Charles Jones Jones and Frederick Lee, robbery; Joseph Murray, John R. Williams and James Thompson, burglary; William Egan and John C. Cormick, felonious assault and battery; John Jones, William Martin and George Johnson, grand larceny; John C. Burnell, embezzlement; Jane Quigley, David D. Thomas, Annie Moran, Robert Stanley and James Cain, larceny from the person.

Thirty miles of the grade of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad, between Fort Howard and Wolf river, have been completed and accepted. The road bed is fourteen feet in width—the widest in the State.

EUROPE.

Complications of the Eastern Question Consequent on the Russian Declaration.

ENGLAND'S APATHY IN THE WAR CRISIS

Condition and Force of the British Navy.

The Roman Elections and Political Feeling in the Holy City.

By special correspondence from Europe we have the following interesting details of our cable news telegrams to the 1st of December.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian Declaration—Effects on Turkish and Other Stocks in Constantinople—The Black Sea—If Open to Russia it Will Also be Open to Turkey—The Ambition of Russia—The Danube Wanted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27, 1870.

The declaration lately made by the Russian government to the several Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, on the occasion of the conclusion of peace, settling the "Oriental question," after the Crimean war, that it considers it now as null and void, has made a grave impression here among the speculators in Turkish consolidés and other stocks. The former at once fell from fifty-one to forty one piastres (the nominal rate being one hundred), and bearing six per cent interest. What is more surprising is that this decision on the part of the Russian government was well known several weeks ago, and so reported by your correspondent in a letter of that date; and it is only now that the reality seems to have penetrated the minds and fears of said speculators. The actual result has been a panic, or otherwise "big scare," something like that of the government authorities of Canada on their learning that the Fenians intended invading "the Dominion." Divers and various rumors were also set in active circulation, to add to the alarm of the uninitiated noodles of the Borsa or Exchange of Galata. Since then, however, returning common sense has come to the succor of those having no capital to spend or effective stocks to dispose of, and who only deal in imaginary funds, thus Turkish stocks have again been slowly rising. The story spread far and wide that this declaration was supported by Austria and Prussia, and it proved to be utterly false.

For Russia to make such a declaration is little else than an insult to each and all of the Powers which drew up and signed the treaty in question, and amounts to a threat or menace, based upon the troubled state of Europe in general and between France and Prussia in particular. To the Sultan it is an act of folly, inasmuch as, whatever may be his friendly feelings towards the Czar and willingness to relieve him, of that which he, very naturally, feels to be a grievance, and even an infliction, and an unnecessary offence to his *amour propre*, it is impossible for him even to modify or totally remove without the full consent of all the great Powers signing said treaty.

The question amounts to this—First, that said treaty neutralizes the Black Sea, shuts it up against all vessels of war, with certain clearly defined exceptions in favor of small ones, as much so as Lake Erie is closed to the naval forces of England, notwithstanding that she owns its northern shores, as well as to those of all other Powers; and second, that it denies to Russia (as well as to Turkey) the right of erecting fortresses on its shores, or of constructing and maintaining naval forces in its waters. Certainly the Black Sea is a "sea" and not a "lake," and is considerably larger than Lake Erie; but both are equally destitute of any good sea ports, and belong only to two Powers. Each is cut off from the rest of the world, except by, for Lake Erie, the St. Lawrence, and for the Bosphorus, the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The question, therefore, arises as to the object and use of a naval force to Russia in the Black Sea, if not only as a perpetual menace to Turkey; and even her fortresses can only be considered in the same light. As to the Sultan, he keeps up no fortresses in the Black Sea, nor any naval force, when he might have both, and even large navy yards on its southern coasts. These are denied to him, as well as to the Czar, and if the neutralization of the Black Sea is, according to this declaration, to cease for the Czar, it must equally cease for the Sultan. Some months, if not indeed years, must pass before Russia can again construct a naval force in the Black Sea sufficiently formidable to meet that of the Porte, which, at the present moment is the fourth naval Power in Europe, and it would be scarcely reasonable to suppose that said declaration is to be followed up and carried into execution by a large naval force from the Baltic. After the defiance expressed in this said declaration to all of the Powers signers of said treaty, and to England in particular, it can hardly be supposed that such a force as could break through the Straits of the Dardanelles can be fitted out in Russia, and pass through the Straits of Gibraltar, without being noticed. Though England might not be able to oppose any land demonstrations against Turkey, the ocean and Mediterranean would be her chosen element, and this fact would naturally offer itself to the serious consideration of Russia.

A request for a modification of the Treaty of 1856 on the part of Russia would, probably, meet with favor and sympathy, while her declaration exposes her plans and views to criticism on the part even of those who "wish her well." In fact, it is equally as haughty and defiant as the Embassy of the late Prince Menchikoff, which resulted in the Crimean war and the Treaty of 1856.

The ambition of Russia is to again command the mouth of the Danube, by the possession of the strip of land in Bessarabia on which once stood the famous Turkish castle of Ismail, captured by the famous Suwarrow, and by the Treaty of 1856 taken from her, will now again come on the tapis. Notwithstanding all her promises to clear the sand bars at the mouth of that river, she never did it; and her tenure of one side gave her a claim to maintain its *statu quo*. Since 1856 the allies have formed a commission, and undergone no inconsiderable expense to keep the mouth clear of all obstructions, and this has been effected with entire success. It is not, then, very probable that Germany, and especially the Austro-Hungarian empire, will side now with Russia in giving her again a claim to obstruct the free navigation of that noble river. Prussia will not permit the ambitious views of Russia over Roumania, to the destruction of Prince Charles—a Prussian Prince—now, happily for the Moldo-Wallachians, reigning with much wisdom over their destinies. These considerations, therefore, render it highly improbable that an *entente* between Russia and Prussia will be made to the disadvantage of Turkey, and the well known policy of Austria in favor of the latter, and her own self-preservation on the Panslavic question, casts their destinies together in the East. As to a war between Turkey and Russia at the present time, and on account of said treaty, no one believes it for a moment. The threadbare story of the "suffering Christian population of Turkey" cannot well be got up again by Russia, after all the reforms effected here by the Sultan's government, and the total absence of any facts on which to base such an absurdity. What other story may be got up, however, remains to be seen. *Qui vivra verra.*

ENGLAND.

The English Navy—Apathy at the Admiralty and Horse Guards—Return of All Effective Men Called for—Wooden Ships and Iron-Clads—An Old Salt's Opinion—Ships Forming the Flying Squadron—Loose Way of Sending Ships to Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1870.

No definite orders have yet been given to the Commanders-in-Chief at the home ports relative to getting ships down the harbors; and both at the Admiralty and Horse Guards the amount of apathy concerning affairs going on around us, which has been observable in high officials during the past few days, is most remarkable. At the Admiralty the First Lord, instead of being engaged in preparing for gigantic contingencies, has been going deep into the whole of the facts concerning the loss of the Captain—and with the exception of his attendance at the Cabinet council yesterday for a few hours, he has been pursuing his inquiry with an avidity which leaves no doubt but he is determined to sift the whole of the Captain question.

INQUIRIES.

An order has been sent to all the home ports calling for a return to be made of all men who are able to serve afloat, and also for the number of pensioners available to take the place of those men in the reserves. What the result has been I am for the present unable to say, but should imagine it will be far below the mark. In some of

THE DOCK YARDS

extra hands have been taken on during the past few days and are put on to work at the ships under repair and building. The Bellerophon, the late chief constructor's pet iron-clad, is in dock at Portsmouth, and orders of the most stringent character have been issued that she must be ready by the middle of the ensuing month; from what I saw of her I am inclined to believe that it will be nearer the commencement of the New Year, as she is undergoing a thorough overhaul and refit. Her guns she had in the last commission are to be replaced with ones of heavier metal, and for a certain fact I know they will not be ready for her before the end of January. The Hercules, which is lying just outside the dock the Bellerophon is in, will be ready for sea some time next week, when she will join the Channel squadron under Vice Admiral G. G. Wellesley, and Rear Admiral A. P. E. Wilmot, now at Weymouth. The latter officer is gaining for himself a most unenviable notoriety by issuing the most insane orders to the division of the squadron under his command. I understand that some report has been made to the Admiralty that he his really not fit to be entrusted with so important a command at such a crisis as the present; but you may rest assured that no notice whatever will be taken of it, because he is the First Lord's brother-in-law.

WOODEN VESSELS.

The ships of the old flying squadron, some of which have only been in commission under two years, are found to be rotten. This does not speak well for "laying up" splendid wooden frigates for years; yet the number of fine old new liners, I should say—as some of them have not hoisted the pennant at all, others, perhaps, have been in commission two, three or at the most five years, which block up the harbors of Portsmouth, Keyham and the Medway—is alarming. These vessels are launched and are at moorings in the harbors for years, rotting. It always appears to me a matter of surprise, when passing these fine old wooden vessels which cluster the harbors, that as they are considered obsolete in these days of armor plates, iron-clads and steam rams, that they are not sold. Then, again, the question arises, is the day to return when naval battles shall be fought on board wooden ships? It is the opinion of many that it will return; and conversing with old blue-jackets as to the ship they would rather go to sea in and the vessel they would prefer to fight on board, the general reply is, "Give us a wooden ship, master, both for fighting purposes and for comfort; as if a shot once gets into one of them 'ere iron coffins it 'ill take the devil himself to get it out before it has done its work."

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Returning to the flying squadron: the one just arrived is being paid off. The new one is being commissioned as fast as they can draft the men. The ships at Portsmouth will proceed to Plymouth in the early part of the ensuing month, when the squadron will be inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at the latter port, and proceed to sea about the 10th prox., in all probability making a course for the West Indies. The ships composing the squadron will be:—

Narcissus, screw steam frigate, 35 guns, 2,665 tons and 400 nominal horse power.

Flagship of Rear Admiral F. B. Paget Seymour, C. B., Captain W. Codrington.

Immortalité, screw steam frigate, 28 guns, 3,059 tons, 600 nominal horse power. Captain F. W. Sullivan, C. B.

Cadmus, screw steam corvette, 16 guns, 1,466 tons, 400 nominal horse power.

Volage, iron screw corvette, cased with wood, 8 guns, 2,322 tons, 800 nominal horse power, Captain M. C. Seymour, and two other vessels not yet selected—in all probability one of the sloop and the other of the corvette class.

IRON-CLADS.

The Vanguard, fourteen guns, double screw, armour plated ship, one of the latest iron-clads, has arrived at Lisbon and . now on her return, having completed her sea trials with every success, and the vessel by this cruise has obtained the confidence of all on board. As an instance of the loose way in which the ships are sent to sea at some of the ports, a few days ago a small craft of the gunboat class was signalled, "proceed to sea," and on making through one of the intricate channels at the entrance of the anchorage another signal was made from the Admiral ordering her detention. At the port few could understand the reason of the last signal, however the truth crept out. She was going to sea with every chance of meeting a succession of gales down the Channel without having been put through her trials with all her weights on board. I venture to say had such occurred in any other navy than her Britannic Majesty's the official who had so grossly neglected such an important piece of duty would suffer the mildest punishment of being kicked out. But not so in this glorious navy. It will probably result in a court of inquiry and the official be enjoined to be more careful for the future. Two new gunboats of the stanch class are to be launched at Portsmouth on Monday.

ROME.

The Roman Elections—The Ballot—Electoral Colleges—The Ministerial Party—Opposition—Hostile Demonstration—Dreams of Intervention—The Clergy Not Insulted in the Streets.

ROME, Nov. 29, 1870.

On Sunday, 20th instant, there was a stand-up fight between the moderate and ultra-liberal parties in Rome. The result has served to demonstrate the enormous superiority of the moderates and the credulity of the reds in expecting a victory at the hustings. Out of the five electoral colleges of Rome only one has definitively returned a member—General Cerroti—of the moderate party, but the moderate candidates in three other colleges are far ahead of their republican opponents, and in the fifth the republican—Colonel Amadei—is only superior to the Duke of Sermoneta by twenty-one votes. For a member to be returned to the Italian Parliament it is necessary, besides being at the head of the poll, to obtain a third of the votes of the college he represents, and if under that figure he has to compete anew by ballot with the candidate who next to himself has obtained most votes.

As only General Cerrotti, moderate condidate for the Second Electoral College of Rome, has got the required number of votes for immediate nomination, amounting to 699, his adversary, the Garibaldian, Colonel Pianciani, is excluded at once from all chance. In the First College the moderate Signor Tittoni—370 votes—will try his chance again by ballot, against the advocate Placidi—129 votes; Third College, advocate Marchetti—430 votes—against the republican Colonel Culandrelli—85 votes; Fourth College, Prince Emanuel Ruspoli—504 votes—against the quondam Roman Triumvir, Mattia Montecepi—16 votes; and Fifth College, Colonel Amadei, republican—120 votes—against the Duke of Sermoneta, moderate—99 votes.

The opposition journals are, of course, indignant at this fresh instance of what they call the wily arts of the *Consorteria*, or ministerial party; but it is unjust in them to apply such a name to men like Cerroti, Tittoni, Marchetti, Ruspoli, and Sermoneta, who have given no signs of servility towards the government, but are known to be sincerely desirous of the welfare of their country, although not prepared to go the whole hog with Signor Sonzogno and the republicans of Milan and Naples.

In this electoral combat the clericals in general have abstained from voting on principle; but if any of them have approached the ballot boxes it has been in favor of the opposition candidates, hoping that their admission into parliament might weaken the government. There is no love lost between the priests and the republicans but they would not shrink from momentary union to upset the moderate majority now in power in Italy.

I mentioned in my last letter that a *coup de main* had been attempted by the opposition members of the *Circolo Romano*, on the 13th instant, consisting in an address to the Romans condemnatory of the delay of the ministry in conducting the King and transferring the seat of government to Rome, and expressive of distrust in the ministry since the resignation of Signor Sella, the member of the cabinet to whom the occupation of Rome is chiefly owing. Several of the moderate members of the *Circolo Romano* having subsequently protested against this address, Signor Sella has retained his place in the ministry, and his proposal to the representation of one of the electoral colleges of Rome only served to divide the votes of the republican electors, so that altogether the scheme resulted in a *fiasco*.

Another *fiasco* has been the threatened hostile demonstration on the Piazza of St. Peter. We have been apprehending the clamors of a boisterous multitude against the gendarmes and the Swiss guards in the Vatican for the last day or two, for such has been the rumor prevalent; but it may be reckoned upon pretty safely that the government authorities will allow of no demonstration of any sort in the neighborhood of the Vatican, knowing very well that nothing would please the priests so much as a turbulent infraction of order and shouts of "Down with Pius IX.!" or "Death to Antonelli!" Anything like personal violence would, they hope, be productive of a European intervention over again. These sentiments are confirmed by the language of the clerical journals, especially the *Imparziale*, which, in its impression of this day, has a violent leader entitled "The Mission of the Catholic Party." The writer accuses the Catholics in Rome of a supine trust in foreign intervention, instead of vigorous action in behalf of their Pope-King. The *Imparziale* condemns too unlimited trust in Providence, as may appear from the following quotation:—

"The Catholic party in Rome, forgetting that God says 'Save thyself and I will save thee;' 'guard thyself and I will guard thee,' is always dreaming of some intervention—A, B or C—to re-establish the rights of the Holy See and the privileges hitherto enjoyed by its subjects. The comedy succeeded for two or three times; but the error was when the too ingenuous Catholic party cradled itself in these hopes, considering them like the dogma of infallibility. Not caring at all for the political and social transformation going on in Europe it continued to exclaim, 'The French will come, or the Germans, or some one or another. I shall not move.'" The *Imparziale* goes on to specify the successive events leading to the occupation of Rome by the Italians, all of which the Catholics in Rome beheld unmoved, "expecting Bavarians at Porta San Pancrazio, French at Porta Salara, Prussians at Porta Maggiore, Austrians at Porta Pia, and now even Russians to converge at Porta Angelica, although they are directed towards Constantinople. * * * The Pope is now a martyr, the Pope is a prisoner, the Pope is threatened in his own house, the Cardinals cannot go abroad with their liveries—prelates still less; the priests are butts for every blackguard that passes, the Jesuits are driven out of the Roman College, the insignia of Jesus are obliterated with the point of the chisel—what do the Catholics do? They are scandalized, they weep if needs be, they pray, they go to the Vatican to have the honor of kissing the Holy Father's foot, and after that?—nothing. All this is good, very good, excellent; but will sacrilege and infamy cease through prayer? It is not to be dreamed even. Do you know what the revolutionists do? They laugh at your simplicity." The article winds up with a bitter reproof to the Catholics of Rome for not displaying the same life as their brethren in the rest of Italy or imitating the active devotion of the Catholics in Belgium, Ireland and France.

There is no truth in the statement that priests cannot go abroad without being insulted. I meet hundreds every day in all public places of resort, and ecclesiastical students in full garb are to be seen on the Pincio morning and evening getting their constitutional recreation. I met a cardinal yesterday afternoon walking with a Capuchin friar on the road to St. Agnes *extra muros*, quite cheerfully, followed by two footmen and carriage. It is true there were not the usual gay liveries on the flunkies nor the red reins and tassels on the harness, but his Eminence was in full costume—gold chain, cross, scarlet stockings, all complete.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Dec. 18, 1870.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY

during the past week was dull and unsatisfactory, despite all allowances for the fact that the time is drawing near when trade is almost suspended. The dry goods houses were occupied in replenishing small assortments of stocks for out of town dealers, who have been doing rather better, owing to the temporarily active retail business at this season; but no large lots were ordered. The cold weather, in coming so late, seems to have deferred activity in woollen cloths, as if the public who deal with the retail clothiers had made up their mind to piece out the balance of the winter with last year's garments. Household woollen goods have been in fair demand. In groceries the trade has been good. In cotton and wheat results have been very unsatisfactory, and for a very curious reason. Cotton was heavy because of a fear in Liverpool that the war on the Continent is going to be prolonged, and prices have steadily fallen. On the other hand wheat was inactive, although steady in price, the dulness being due to a fear in Liverpool that the war is not going to be prolonged. In other words, the cotton manufacturers are unwilling to order largely because the war may continue and bring depression in the trade, while the flour and wheat merchants are unable to descry the future and dread to lay in heavy stocks lest the war should suddenly cease and leave them overstocked. Thus two of the most important articles of our foreign exports are subjected to an uncertainty which checks the demand for them. The up town trade is brisk, and most of the retailers are doing as good a business as ever transacted at this season of the year.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Looking at Wall street simply in its legitimate character of a place of the purchase and sale of securities on commission, the week has been a very remunerative one to the brokers, whose business was largely augmented by a very active decline in the stock market. The storm so long brewing burst in great fury on Thursday last, when the "bear" cliques, who have been the most active operators of the street since the advent of the European war, brought their long siege to a conclusion by a sharp and brilliant attack upon the "bull" side of the market. They had feinted and manœuvred for several months with anything but gratifying results. Wearied of their long exertions they compressed their powers into a single blow and made a raid on the money market, which they rendered exceedingly stringent, and forced a decline ranging from 3 to 6 per cent. In one instance the fall in price—taking the highest and lowest quotations of the week—was just 6½ per cent. In another instance while the "bulls" supported the stock particularly the price advanced in the midst of the general decline and rose to the highest it has attained for many months. The efforts made and the means employed by the cliques engaged in this onslaught upon the market are, perhaps, the most exhaustive on record. Money to the extent of $5,000,000 was locked up and one of the banks unwittingly made their tool. Defamatory circulars were printed and distributed to the public. One Congressman was supplied with this circular and with propositions for Congressional enactments calculated to frighten holders of stocks. Another Congressman was induced to revive the question of the tax on the scrip dividend of New York Central, with a view to add to the general consternation. Not, of course, that the tax is not justly due to the United States, but the revival of the subject originated not in any love of justice, but through speculative designs in Wall street. They also impugned the integrity of one of the most reputable of our trust companies. The attack was, moreover, the last resort of the "bear" cliques, who were afraid to remain short of stocks on the eve of the New Year disbursements of interest, which, other things being equal, are likely to lead to a grand flood tide in prices, which would engulf and ruin the "bears." In one respect the present season is just like the corresponding season in 1868. In November of that year the same locking up of money was resorted to by the bear cliques, and almost the same parties are concerned. The time was about a month earlier only. Daniel Drew, who had quarrelled with his confreres in the Erie combination, went short of Erie, upon which the Fisk-Gould party made a "corner" that cost Mr. Drew, according to street rumor, at least two millions of dollars loss. The same gentleman is now reputed to be the leader of the "bears," and to be short of stock to the extent of many millions. His leading antagonist is reported to be Commodore Vanderbilt, who has an old grudge to settle, and who desires nothing more delicious than the opportunity to "twist" his old opponent, who sold him Erie as fast as the presses would print it—in the days before stock was registered.

The government market was strong on a speculative movement, which was arrested by the excitement and decline in the stock market.

Money was exceedingly irregular. In the beginning of the week the rate on call ranged from five to seven per cent. On Thursday it opened at seven per cent and advanced to ¼ a ½ per cent a day. On Friday it opened at ⅛ a ¼ per cent a day, and relaxed to seven per cent. On Saturday it opened at 1-16 a ⅛ per cent a day and relaxed to 4 a 5 per cent. At this juncture stocks suddenly improved 1 a 2 per cent.

Gold was unsettled within narrow limits—viz., between 110⅜ and 111⅛. It advanced to the latter quotation on the fear of fresh complications arising out of the Luxembourg question, but eventually fell back to nearly the lowest price of the week.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Contrary to general expectation the bank statement proved very favorable, the net or surplus reserve having been augmented over a million dollars by the banking movement of the week. The loss of legal tenders attributed to the withdrawal of money for speculative purposes has been more than overcome by a gain in specie. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.		Changes.
Loans	$268,147,232	$266,378,918	Dec.	$1,768,314
Specie	15,935,848	17,980,573	Inc.	2,044,725
Circulation	32,185,477	32,154,358	Dec.	31,119
Deposits	194,181,355	192,024,391	Dec.	2,156,964
Legal tend'r.	49,124,022	47,442,080	Dec.	1,681,942

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The government market was favorably affected by the relaxation in money, and prices advanced and closed steady, if not firm, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 109⅞ a 110; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109⅝ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113 a 113¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅝ a 107⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107¼ a 107½; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106¼ a 106⅜.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 65 a 66¾; Cumberland Iron, 25 bid; Western Union, 45 a 45⅛; Quicksilver, 4 bid; Mariposa, 6 a 7; do. preferred, 10⅛ a 10⅜; Boston Water Power, 18½ a 19¼; Adams Express, 64; Wells-Fargo Express, 30 bid; American Express, 45⅛ a 46; United States Express, 32 a 33; Pacific Mail, 40⅛ a 40⅛; New York Central consolidated, 91⅛; do. scrip, 87⅞ a 87⅞; Erie, 22⅞ a 23; do. preferred, 45 bid; Harlem, 130¼ a 131⅞; Reading, 97⅛ a 97⅛; Michigan Central, 120⅛ bid; Lake Shore, 91⅛ a 91⅛; Panama, 76½ a 77⅛; Union Pacific, 14⅞ a 15; Illinois Central, 132½ a 133⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅛ a 104⅜; Chicago and Northwestern, 70⅞ a 70⅞; do. preferred, 81⅞ a 81⅞; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 81¼ bid; New Jersey Central, 106 a 106¼; Rock Island, 105⅞ a 106; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 55¼ a 55⅜; do. preferred, 79⅞ a 79⅞; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 48¼ a 49½; do. preferred, 68⅞ bid; Fort Wayne, 94¼ a 94⅞; Alton and Terre Haute, 25 a 26; do. preferred, 54¼ bid; Chicago and Alton, 114½ a 115; do. preferred, 119; Ohio and Mississippi, 28⅞ a 28⅞; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 48; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 106⅞ a 107; Morris and Essex, 88⅞; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 1⅛ a 1¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 99⅞ a 100; do. preferred, 106¼ a 107; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17 a 17⅛.

THE FINAL STREET QUOTATIONS.

The following were the prices of the leading stocks in the closing dealings on the sidewalk on Saturday evening:—Western Union Telegraph, 45⅛ a 45⅜; Pacific Mail, 40⅛ a 40⅜; New York Central Consolidated, 91⅛ a 91⅜; New York Central scrip, 88⅞ a 88⅞; Erie, 22⅞ a 23; Reading, 97⅛ a 97⅜; Lake Shore, 91⅛ a 91⅜; Northwestern, 71¼ a 71⅜; do. preferred, 81⅜ a 81⅞; New Jersey Central, 107¾ a 108¼; Rock Island, 106 a 106¼; St. Paul, 55⅝ a 55¾; do. preferred, 80⅛ a 80¼; Wabash, 49⅞ a 49⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, 29 a 29⅛; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 1⅛ a 1⅜.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	110¾	110⅝
Tuesday	110⅞	110⅝
Wednesday	111⅛	110⅜
Thursday	111⅛	110⅞
Friday	110⅞	110⅜
Saturday	110⅞	110⅜

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL DIVIDEND.

A circular issued by the directors of the St. Paul Company in explanation of the failure to pay a cash dividend on the common shares states that the net earnings applicable to a dividend therefor were $780,257—or over seven per cent cash. But expenditures for additional equipment and real estate, and a contribution of $72,000 to the sinking fund exhausted $667,635. The directors ask the shareholders to sanction the proposed dividend of seven per cent in common stock.

THE FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A recent investigation of the financial situation of the Treasury of North Carolina reveals the fact that the State has on hand over $500,000 with which to make a start in paying the overdue interest on her bonded debt. The following is a transcript from the official proceedings of the Senate on Monday last, as published in the columns of the Raleigh *Sentinel*:—

Mr. Love, from a special committee appointed to ascertain and report the amount of money at present in the Treasury, submitted the following, to wit:—

General fund—Special tax collected in 1869	$484,859
Paid out on coupons to January 20, 1870	208,470
Balance	$276,389
Loaned under chapters 80 and 174, laws 1869, 1870	250,000
Balance	$26,389
Repaid under said acts	172,172
Special tax now in Treasury not repaid	77,827
Total	$276,389
Special tax in Treasury	198,562
Literary fund in Treasury	257,083
Special deposits	75,567
Total	$531,213

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was steady and firm, but we heard of no business of consequence. Other kinds were dull and unchanged. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15¼c. a 15⅝c.; good do., 16½c. a 17c.; prime do., 17½c. a 17¾c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18½c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17¾c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 9c.; Cearn, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was comparatively quiet, the demand from all classes of buyers being less active, but prices were firmer and advanced ⅛c. per lb., as will be seen by reference to our quotations subjoined. The sales were 2,641 bales, including 1,615 for export, 1,011 for spinning and 15 on speculation. The business in future deliveries was fair, and prices advanced ⅛c. per lb., the market closing steady at the improvement. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 400, at 14⅛c., 400 at 14 1-16c.; December, 100 at 14⅛c., and January, 100 at 14 15-16c., together; January, 100 at 14⅛c., 200 at 14⅛c., February, 100 at 15c., together; January, 200 at 14⅛c., 100 at 14 13-16c., 1,600 at 14⅞c., 1,100 at 14 15-16c.; February, 100 at 14 15-16c., 650 at 15c.; March, 200 at 15c., 50 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15⅛c. Exchanges—1-16c. paid to place 100 December for 100 January; ⅜c. paid to place 200 December for 200 March; total, 4,500 bales; also, late yesterday—December, 300 at 14 9-16c.; January, 600 at 14⅛c., 1,500 at 14⅛c.; February, 200 at 14 15-16c., 700 at 15c.; May, 100 at 15⅛c.; 200 f. o. b. Mobile, private terms; total, 3,600 bales; grand total, 8,100 bales. We append the closing quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
Good ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
Low middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
Good middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 3,749 bbls. flour, 565 bags corn meal, 6,600 bushels wheat, 36,750 do. corn, 18,300 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 1,637 do. peas and 600 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour was dull, the demand from all classes of buyers being very light and prices were unchanged. The sales were about 5,500 bbls. at prices within the range of our quotations annexed. Southern flour was quite steady in value, with a moderate demand; sales 600 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but prices were steady; sales 270 bbls. Corn meal was quiet, but quite steady in value; about 200 bbls. were sold at $3 90 a $4 for Jersey and $4 35 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00	a	$4 90
Superfine State	5 10	a	5 50
Extra State	6 00	a	6 10
Choice do.	6 20	a	6 40
Superfine Western	5 10	a	5 50
Extra do.	5 85	a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 00	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90	a	6 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10	a	6 50
Family	6 50	a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 90	a	6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25	a	6 40
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50	a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 75
Rye flour	4 25	a	5 40
Southern extra and family	5 50	a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00	a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25	a	4 35

—The market for wheat was dull and nominal. The views of sellers were considerably above those of buyers, and hence business was restricted. No. 2 spring was generally held at $1 38. The sales were confined to about 10,000 bushels, part at $1 58 for white Genesee. Corn was quiet, the sales being 25,000 bushels, at from 72c. to 77c. for new mixed Western and yellow. Oats were quiet, but the market was firm. The sales were about 25,000 bushels, at 61c. a 62c. for Ohio and State afloat, and 58c. a 60c. for do. on the track. Rye was dull and unchanged; a small lot of old Western was sold at 87c. Of barley 4,000 bushels two-rowed State were sold at 80c. Barley malt was dull and unchanged; 1,200 bushels Canada brought $1 15.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull, the offerings being very light, and rates were generally heavy. The chartering demand was light, except for petroleum vessels, which were in fair request, but held above the views of shippers. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 1,100 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d.; 50 hhds. tallow at 22s. 6d.; 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d., and per steamer, 800 bales cotton at ½d. a 9-16d. and 150 tierces beef at 7s.; grain was quoted at 6½d. by sail and 7d. a 7½d. by steam. To London, 500 bbls. flour at 3s., 700 bbls. rosin at 3s. 1½d., 10 tons clover seed at 30s. To Glasgow, 15,000 bushels wheat on private terms. The charters were:—A bark to Catania and Gallipoli with 11,000 cases petroleum at 28c.; a ship to London, general cargo; a ship 688 tons to Antwerp, general cargo, and a brig to the West Indies, on private terms. The vessel reported in our last to the Mediterranean was chartered to Constantinople, with 24,000 cases petroleum, at 30c.

GUNNIES were dull, and we heard of no sales of consequence. We quote:—Cloth 23½c. a 24c. and bags 18½c.

HOPS.—With free receipts and no demand, except for small lots to supply present wants, the market was dull and heavy. The few sales made were at prices within the range of 7c. a 16c. for common to prime grades.

HEMP.—Manila was dull and nominal at 13c. gold; other kinds were dull at 11½c., gold, for Sisal; 7½c., do., for Tampico (in bond), and 5c. a 6½c., for jute.

HAY.—The demand was moderate at the prices previously current.

MOLASSES.—All kinds of foreign were dull and we heard of no sales; prices were heavy and nominal, with fair offerings. Domestic was firm, with a moderate demand, the sales being 70 bbls. at 69c. a 72c.

NAVAL STORES.—There was but little demand for spirits turpentine, which was without particular change in value, closing at 46c. a 46½c. for merchantable lots in yard. A few small sales were made at 46½c., and 100 (New York bbls.) were sold at 47½c. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin was dull but firm at previous figures. Strained was held at $2 10. About 500 bbls. were sold within the range of $2 20 a $2 60 for No. 2, $2 75 a $3 75 for No. 1, $4 a $5 for pale and $5 25 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull and nominal at $2 40 for Wilmington.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet but steady at 82c. a 83c. in casks; we heard of no sales. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value, being steady at the quotations published in our last issue.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 997 bbls. pork, 430 do. beef, 635 packages cut meats, 1,605 bbls. and tierces lard. The market for pork on the spot was inactive, but about yesterday's figures prevailed. The demand was entirely for jobbing lots, the sales of which were at prices not differing from those obtained yesterday. There were sold 75 bbls. at $19 12½ a $19 50 for inspected and uninspected mess; prime mess was generally quoted at $20 50. Pork for future delivery was in moderate demand at steady prices, the sales being 750 bbls. at $19 for December and $19 25 for March. Dressed hogs were quiet and a trifle lower, the market closing at 8½c. a 9½c. for heavy to medium and 10c. for pigs. Live hogs were quoted at 7½c. a 7⅝c., with a moderate demand, and arrivals of 1,725 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Lard was quiet, but prices were steady, especially for prime lots, which sold at 12½c. The sales were 200 tierces at 12½c. for prime Western steam, 12⅝c. for kettle and 11⅞c. a 12c. for steam and kettle city; also 1,500 tierces for future delivery, at 12¼c. a 12⅜c. for December; 12⅜c. for January, seller's option, and March on private terms. Bacon was dull, but prices were steady. Sales 200 boxes short clear, for December and the first half January, at 11c. Long clear on the spot was generally quoted at 11c.; the offerings for quick delivery were small, and business was restricted to some extent in consequence. For cut meats there was but little demand, and we heard of no particular sales. Prices remained nominal, at 11c. a 12c. for Western pickled hams, 12c. a 13c. for city do., 15c. a 17c. for smoked hams, 8½c. for pickled shoulders. Beef hams were dull and unchanged. A few small sales were made within the range of $29 a $31. Beef, in tierces, was quiet, but steady, at $26 a $32 for prime and India mess, with sales of 150 tierces within the range. For beef in bbls. a moderate demand prevailed at unaltered prices. Sales, 50 bbls., within the range of $10 50 a $15 for plain mess, and $15 a $17 50 for extra do.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk was very firm on account of the smallness of the offerings and the firmness in prices on the creek, though there was no business of consequence transacted, buyers being disinclined to pay the high prices demanded. Holders refused to sell below 13c., which price was fully ½c. above the views of buyers. The closing prices on the creek were as follows:—Upper Road, spot, $3 30; Lower Road, first three months of next year, $3 55 a $3 60, buyer's option, and $3 30 seller's option; first six months do., $3 65 a $3 95, buyer's option. Crude in bbls. was dull, and prices were nominal at our last quotations. Naphtha was in demand, but business was restricted by the increased firmness of sellers, the most of whom were unwilling to sell cargoes below 9½c. The demand for refined was moderately active, but the amount of business transacted was small, the firmness of holders restricting sales; the market closed very strong at 23c., with some parties asking 23⅛c. a 23¼c.; for future delivery there was some demand, but at prices below the views of sellers; the sales were 500 bbls. on the spot, on private terms, and (not previously reported) 6,000 do. for February and March on private terms, closing at 23½c., and 1,000 cases on private terms. In Philadelphia the market was a trifle more active, and prices were stronger for both spot and futures; there were sold 2,000 bbls. for March at 23⅛c., 1,000 do. for January and 1,000 do. for February, both at 22⅛c., and (late yesterday) 4,500 do. for January at 22⅛c., buyer's option; lots for December delivery closed at about 22⅛c.

RICE.—Carolina was slow of sale, the demand being almost entirely for small lots, but prices were firm. A few small sales were made within the range of 6½c. a 7¼c. for fair to choice. Rangoon was dull and unchanged.

SUGAR.—The market for raw continued to rule dull, the demand from all classes of buyers being extremely light, and prices were heavy and nominal at our quotations below. The sales were 60 hhds. and 125 boxes, on private terms. Refined was dull and heavy, and prices were easier, closing at 14½c. a 14⅝c. for hard, 13⅞c. a 13⅞c. for soft white, 13c. a 13⅛c. for extra C. and 11c. a 12⅛c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good refining, 10⅛c. a 10¼c.; good to prime refining, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅛c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do., 10 to 12, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 12⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 13⅛c. a 13⅛c.; do. white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.

STEARINE.—The transactions were unimportant, the demand being light, but prices were unchanged. A few small sales were made within the range of 11c. a 12½c. for common to choice.

SEEDS.—Clover was steady and firm at 11½c., at which price a few small sales were made. Timothy was dull and unchanged. Linseed was in demand and rather firmer. Further sales were made of 2,300 bags per Flying Foam, 3,000 do. per Free Trade and 2,500 do. per Rivesdale—all at $2 12½, gold, duty paid, on sixty days' time.

TALLOW.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady at 8⅛c. a 8⅞c. for good and prime grades.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 185 bbls. The market was more active and higher prices were realized. The sales were about 300 bbls., at 95c. for iron bound, the market closing strong.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17, 1870.

Tobacco—Sales 72 hhds., at $4 95 a $6 45 for common to good lugs, $6 75 a $15 for low to good leaf. Bagging quiet, 26½c. a 27c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17, 1870.

Spirits turpentine dull. Rosin firm. Crude turpentine steady at $1 70 a $1 90. Tar steady at $1 75. Cotton firmer; middling at 14c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 17, 1870.

Cotton in good demand; middlings, 14⅛c.; sales, 2,000; net receipts, 4,432; exports coastwise, 629; stock, 80,996.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1870.

Cotton dull; middlings, 14⅛c. a 14⅛c.; sales, 6,600; net receipts, 3,424; gross, 4,123; exports to Great Britain, 3,741; coastwise, 1,053; stock, 166,439.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17, 1870.

Petroleum—Crude firm at $4 20; refined at 20c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 17, 1870.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 25. Corn quiet at 81c. a 82c. for mixed Western. Oats 58c. for Western. Barley 95c. a $1 for Canada. Rye and peas inactive. Corn meal, $1 80 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts $20 a $21, shipstuffs $25 a $26, middlings $30 a $33 per ton. Highwines advanced to 93½c. a 94c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 63c., to New York 58c., and to Albany 50c.; grain and mill feed to Boston $6 80, to New York $5 80, to Albany $5 per ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 $1 05⅛ a $1 05⅜; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 41c.; during the afternoon unchanged. Oats quiet and steady at 38½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 68c. a 68½c. for No 2. Barley firmer at 69½c. a 70c. Highwines steady and firm at 85⅛c., iron bound. Provisions active. Mess pork, $17 37½ a $18. Lard, 11c. Dressed hogs active and steady at $6 75 a $8 65. Live hogs active and lower at $5 50 a $6 12½. Cattle quiet at $3 25 a $6 15. Receipts—7,000 bbls. flour; 43,000 bushels wheat; 25,000 bushels corn; 1,000 bushels rye; 3,000 bushels barley; 18,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour; 2,000 bushels wheat; 13,000 bushels corn; 6,000 bushels oats; 4,000 hogs.

FATAL ASSAULT IN WILLIAMSBURG.

On Saturday afternoon last John Betzger was sent to inspect the painting done on a house belonging to Mrs. Fries, Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg. Being somewhat under the influence of liquor when he reached the building, Betzger used language toward the painters that greatly incensed them, and they ordered him to leave. Instead of doing so he flourished a putty knife and threatened to cut one of the workmen with it. This threat so excited Mathias Keller that he, as alleged, struck Betzger on the head with a piece of wall stripping, and the blow rendered him insensible. Keller then, assisted by Andrew Stahe and Julius Wagner, ejected the injured man from the building, and his friends removed him to his residence, No. 108 Bushwick avenue, where he expired at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. After his decease, Keller, Stahe and Wagner were arrested by the police of the Sixth precinct, and they were committed by Coroner Whitehill to await the result of an inquest, which he will probably hold this evening. Betzger leaves a wife and two children.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Loss Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning the three-story brick building No. 99 First street, Williamsburg, occupied on each story by manufacturers, took fire and was completely gutted, the flames having got too much of a start on the firemen.

The first floor was occupied by John Gibbs & Co., brass finishers. The stock, tools and machinery, estimated at a value of $20,000, were badly damaged. Insured for $5,000 in the Excelsior and Metropolitan Companies of New York.

The second floor was occupied by William Vogel as a tin factory. His loss is estimated at $7,000. Insured in the Williamsburg City Company for $3,000.

Curtis & Taylor occupied the third story as a printing block factory. Loss not ascertained. Insured for $1,200 in the Star Insurance Company.

The building owned by Andrew Harman was insured for $3,000 in the Williamsburg City Company. The loss of Mr. Voge, who occupied a portion of the third story as a manufactory of skate irons, was not ascertained.

THE ONEIDA FREE LOVE COMMUNITY.—Brother Noyes' family at Oneida, N. Y., are getting into difficulty, and after practising complex marriage for twenty years, are at last subjected to the opposition of journals in the neighborhood of their home. The case provoking this hostility is that of a Mrs. Royce, who was divorced from her husband at the instance of her brother, it is alleged, for the purpose of becoming a member of the community. This is denied, and it is asserted by those in authority among the communists that Mrs. Royce will not be admitted, and indeed that the community's doors have been closed against all applicants for membership since December, 1867. According to the practice of the Oneida family each woman is the wife of every man of the community, and each man is the husband of every woman; otherwise they are a harmless and pious flock, putting implicit faith in Noyes, the head of the family. They have threatened to sue one of the neighboring newspapers for libel, for criticizing their morals, which has incited the people of Madison county to take measures for the suppression of their institution.

A pardon was received at the Massachusetts State Prison on Friday, from the Executive Department at Washington, for R. D. C. Waterhouse, who was sentenced in May, 1864, for counterfeiting United States currency. Mr. Waterhouse is now accordingly at liberty.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

FINLAY—MAGEE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Jamesburg, N. J., on Thursday, December 15, by the Rev. Benjamin S. Everett, JOHN FINLAY, of Hoboken, N. J., to MARY E., daughter of Joseph C. Magee, Esq.

FUREY—WHIPPLE.—On Wednesday, December 14, by the Rev. T. Taaffe, JAMES A. FUREY to CHARLOTTE FRANCES, eldest daughter of A. W. Whipple, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HAMILTON—GRAY.—On Thursday, December 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. M. Maury, W. H. HAMILTON, of Clifton, N. J., to GERTRUDE, daughter of the late John Bowie Gray, Esq., of Stafford county, Va.

LOUNSBERY—BARTLETT.—On Wednesday evening, December 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Hudson city, N. J., by the Rev. Wm. V. V. Mabew, GEORGE H. LOUNSBERY, of Aiken, S. C., to JENNIE C., only daughter of the late Jacob C. Bartlett. No cards.

WOOSTER—TUTTLE.—On Thursday, December 15, at the Unitarian Church in Dorchester, Mass., by the Rev. Nathaniel Hall, JORET E. WOOSTER, formerly of this city, to ANNA E., daughter of Thomas W. Tuttle, of the former place.

Birth.

HAYWOOD.—On Friday, December 9, in Savannah, Ga., the wife of John H. Haywood, of a son.

Died.

ABELMAN.—On Saturday evening, December 17, FREDERICK H. ABELMAN, son of the late Conrad Abelman, aged 27 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and also of his brothers-in-law, John Jung and F. C. Rosebrook, and the Jewellers' Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 40 Market street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ALBRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Friday, December 16, ANN MARIA ALBRIGHT, aged 61 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 341 Ninth avenue.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 17, JOHN ALLEN, aged 79 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. R. D. Conn, 550 Washington avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Haven papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Friday, December 16, at 53 Ludlow street, of apoplexy, ELIZABETH BROWN, aged 51 years.

CAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 17, at the residence of his father, 33 South Portland avenue, JAMES F. CAIN, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, Lawrence Cain. The friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLLIN.—On Saturday evening, December 17, NORTON FRANK, only son of Norton P. and Abbie G. Collin, aged 6 months and 20 days.

Funeral from No. 13 Elm place, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONNOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 17, JOHN CONNOR, a native of Arrigdle, county Derry, Ireland, aged 58 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 137 Graham st., East Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

CON.—On Saturday, December 17, CHARLES CON, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Seamen's Boardinghouse Keepers' Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 43 Oak street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COWEN.—On Saturday, December 17, JOHN FRANCIS, son of Charles and Margaret Cowen, aged 1 year, 6 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 142 West Twenty-fourth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DENMAN.—At New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, December 13, RALPH MARSH DENMAN, aged 38 years.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary R. Matthews, No. 17 Cedar street, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J., on the following morning, at eleven o'clock, for interment. Coaches will be in attendance at Market street depot on the arrival of the twelve and one o'clock trains from New York.

New Haven papers please copy.

DUNN.—Suddenly, at the residence of her parents, No. 103 Crosby street, LIZZIE, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Dunn, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. No further notice.

FRY.—At Harlem, on Saturday, December 17, JOHN FRY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, east side Second avenue, near 112th street, on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

GIBSON.—On Saturday morning, December 17, after a long and serious illness, MARY ANN JOSEPHINE, beloved wife of James Gibson.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 343 Tenth avenue, corner of Thirtieth street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Columba's church, West Twenty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HAYWOOD.—At Savannah, Ga., on Friday, December 9, the infant son of John H. and Charlotte Haywood.

HOLKINS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, December 18, JOEL HOLKINS, aged 31 years.

Remains to be taken to Springfield, Mass., for interment. Funeral at Christ church, Springfield, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

JONES.—On Friday morning, December 16, after a long illness, at his residence, No. 263 Fifth avenue, OLIVER H. JONES, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at Cold Springs, L. I. A special train will leave Hunter's Point at half-past eleven A. M., returning in the afternoon.

Long Island papers please copy.

LADEWIG.—At Hoboken, on Sunday morning, December 18, GUSTIVES LADEWIG.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 50 Meadow street, Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, December 17, JOHN LOUIS MARTIN, youngest son of John Louis and Susan Martin, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 247 West Twenty-first street.

MATHER.—On Saturday, December 17, MARIA CLINTON, only child of S. Talmage and Emily S. Mather, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 63 West Thirty-fifth street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

MAUNDER.—On Sunday, December 18, JOHN MAUNDER, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Peter Maunder, and brother-in-law, W. M. Thurman, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 470 West Twenty-second street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MILES.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday morning, December 17, MARTHA M. MILES, widow of William B. Miles, aged 51 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Barclay street, near Parsons avenue, Flushing, on Tuesday forenoon, at half-past eleven o'clock. Carriages in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the half-past ten o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, December 17, HUGH MITCHELL, a native of the county Roscommon, parish of Discart, Ireland, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, when the remains will be taken to the Church of the Dominican Fathers, corner of Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, where a high requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NAGLE.—On Sunday, December 18, CATHARINE, wife of Michael Nagle, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 201 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

NEGBAUR.—On Saturday afternoon, December 17, at four o'clock, DAVID NEGBAUR, aged 25 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence 75 Fleet street, Brooklyn, to-day (Monday), at twelve o'clock.

The members of Emanuel Lodge, No. 654 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, at their rooms, corner of Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. D. Negbaur.

By order of RAPHAEL D. DAVIS, M.
JACOB LAZARUS, Secretary.

The members of Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation, to be held in the lodge room, corner Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, to unite with Emanuel Lodge, No. 654, F. & A. M., in paying the last tribute of respect to our late deceased companion, David Negbauer. By order of

RICHARD ENGLAND, H. P.
JACOB LAZARUS, Secretary.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, December 16, H. SOPHIE, only child of the late Warren and J. L. Newcomb.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the New York Hotel (Washington place entrance), on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock.

NEWMAN.—At his residence, corner North Eighth and Third streets, Brooklyn, E. D., after a short illness, THOMAS NEWMAN, a native of parish of Clough, county Longford, Ireland, aged 49 years.

The remains will be taken to St. Vincent de Paul's church, North Sixth street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at ten o'clock A. M. The funeral will leave the church this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

O'BEIRNE.—After a long illness, borne with Christian grace and fortitude, MARY ELIZA O'BEIRNE, aged 29 years.

Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Michael's church, Jersey City, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for her soul. Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, James R. and Robert D. O'Beirne, are invited to attend.

PRYER.—On Thursday evening, December 15, of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN A. PRYER, son of the late Jasper Pryer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Saviour, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Friday, December 16, ESTHER A., wife of Benjamin Scott, and daughter of William and Ellen Stanford, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Barrow street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 18, JOHN SCOTT, native of county Cavan, Ireland, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 188 East Warren street, on Tuesday. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's church, Hicks street, at nine o'clock, and from thence to the Cemetery of Holy Cross.

SEYMOUR.—At his residence in Troy, N. Y., on Sunday, December 18, Mr. HENRY I. SEYMOUR, aged 46 years.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHEAFF.—On Saturday, December 17, LILLY, daughter of John H. and Mary Jane Sheaff, aged 1 years and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, 575 Grand street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, December 17, HARRIET, wife of Thomas Sherwood, aged 50 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, at Tarrytown, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot on the arrival of forty minutes past ten A. M. train from New York, via Hudson River Railroad.

SCHMITTHENNER.—On Friday, December 16, of inflammation of the lungs, JULIE ELISE, youngest child of William A. and F. P. Schmitthenner, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 390 Hart street, between Stuyvesant and Lewis avenues, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 17, MARGARET, wife of Henry Summerfield, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First place Methodist Episcopal church, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

UNDERWOOD.—At 135 West Twenty-sixth street, on Thursday morning, December 15, WILLIAM NEWCOMB, only son of John Underwood, late Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glassnevin, Dublin.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

English, Cape of Good Hope and Western papers please copy.

WILLISE.—On Sunday morning, December 18, GEORGE W. WILLISE, aged 42 years and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 360 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Buffalo papers please copy.

YOUNG.—On Saturday, December 17, JOHN YOUNG.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Kincaid, 209 Park avenue, Brooklyn, this (Monday) morning, at half-past eleven o'clock.

ISRAEL IN RUSSIA.

Condition of the Jews in the Muscovite Empire.

Penal Laws and Contradictory Provincial Restrictions—The Law and the Word, and Israelite Republican Rule—The "Kagal," Its Influence and Authority.

The London *Athenæum*, in an able review of two new books, entitled "The Book of Kagal—(Kniga Kagala)." "Hebrew Local and Universal Societies—(Yevreiskiya bratsva myestniya i vsemirniya); by J. Braphmann, (Wilna)," makes the following editorial remarks on the subjects referred to above:—

It is singular that no recent traveller in Russia has thought of telling us something about the Russian Jews. Yet there are 2,000,000 of them, chiefly concentrated in Poland and the Western Governments. Their condition is curiously anomalous; in Bessarabia they are not allowed to live within fifty versts of the frontier, and in other districts they form thirty-five per cent of the population, and possess all the property and wealth of the place. In Kharkof, till a short time ago, no Jew was allowed to remain, while in Yelisavetgrad, which you will reach in a day, your driver will reply to your interrogatories by telling you that if you continue to call him a Jew *(zhid)* instead of a Hebrew he can have you fined twenty-five rubles. While Rabbinical schools are closed in Odessa the first synagogue is being opened at Moscow; while poor Hebrews in some of the smaller towns are prohibited all occupations but usury, Polyakoff stands high in the confidence of the government as a maker of railways, and is prevented from buying the most magnificent palace in St. Petersburg only because a lingering scruple forbids the sale of the family chapel to a Jew. The Jews in Russia, hampered by contradictory enactments and restrictions, have almost created an *imperium in imperio*, and have their own customs, their own dress, their own laws and even their own language—at least the mixture of corrupt German, Polish, Russian and Hebrew, which they all speak, is known as the Israelite language, and can be heard to advantage at the Jewish theatre at Warsaw. Everybody in Russia has regarded the Jews with such contempt and indifference that the revelations of Mr. Braphmann—himself a Christianized Jew—on Hebrew laws and customs, supported by authentic documents from the archives of Wilna, have excited a great astonishment and have at once reopened "the Hebrew question," which has been for some time rising in importance. Some Russian liberals propose various remedies and measures; some, who call themselves very liberal, think the Jew should have no civil rights, while others, with whom we believe our readers will agree, say there is one very simple remedy—abolish all distinctions and educate the Jews equally with other Russian subjects and there can be no Hebrew question.

With the Hebrew question in Russia, however, we have at present nothing to do, and the books of Mr. Braphmann are chiefly interesting to us as showing the peculiarities of the Hebrew law and life actually existing in Russia, derived from the Talmud and the ancient Judaic law. The line of Schiller,

Die Juden bilden einen Staat im Staate,

has been wonderfully realized in Western Russia and Poland, where the Jews have formed and preserved to this day in every city or town a Talmudical municipal republic, of a very aristocratic kind, in which the patrician caste have arbitrary and despotic power over the plebeians. This government is carried on by two institutions, the Kagal or Kheder-Hakagal, the communal government, and the Beth-Din, the Talmudical Court, which is partially recognized by the Russian laws. The government is indeed elective, but both electors and elected must have obtained a certain rank in the community, gained nominally by proficiency in the learning of the Talmud, and often granted in reality to rich men for a money consideration. The Kagal not only directs the schools and internal government of the community, but supervises and regulates all the affairs of Hebrews with the non-Hebrew population, forbidding or allowing them, as it considers best for their interests. This power is completely arbitrary, and there can be no appeal from it. The authority of all external laws and regulations is denied and said to be not binding on Hebrews, and they are strictly forbidden to have recourse to a Russian court in disputes with each other, even when the Russian laws coincide with the Hebrew. The Kagal, however, does not scruple to have recourse to the external authorities when necessary and practicable to assist it in its objects. The Kagal claims to have authority over the whole territory and population of the district. Non-Hebrews are there, and in possession of property only as infringers of the rights of the chosen people of God. The Kagal grants or sells the right of living in the district to a new comer, and without the necessary paper a Jew coming from another district would find it impossible to live or support himself. The property of non-Hebrews is, according to the Talmud, a free wilderness, or, as Rabbi Joseph Kulun says, "a sort of free lake," in which only that Hebrew can place nets who has obtained a right for it from the Kagal. Thus regarding the property of non-Hebrews as the general property of the community the Kagal sells to Jews the right to occupy this property, and even draws up bills of sale and receives money from them. More than that, it sells the right to *exploiter* individuals, to lend them money and to get hold of their property. Things of this kind seem almost incredible, although Mr. Braphmann quotes in full formal acts, one selling the right to the shop of a Russian merchant, another a part of the city lands with the buildings that may hereafter be erected by the government, and another a whole Franciscan convent. After such a sale no other Jew can interfere without the permission of the purchaser, and should a Jew purchase or get hold of real estate belonging to a Christian, which had not previously been disposed of by the Kagal, he would have to buy again from the Kagal before his rights would be recognized by the Rabbinical Court or by his fellows.

Besides its power of fixing the residence of Jews the Kagal claims the right to interfere with their choice of occupation, and to prevent them from exercising it; regulates even the details of their domestic life; fixes the number of persons that can be present at a marriage or festival, the musicians that can be employed, and many other petty things. One of its greatest powers is in the butchering of cattle. The Jews, even with us, as is well known, can eat no meat but that killed in accordance with the precepts of the law of Moses; and in Russia this rule is most strictly regarded; but the religious instincts of the people do not keep them so much to its strict observance as the active supervision of the Rabbinical authorities. They are the more particular as they collect a tax on meat, which supplies funds for communal purposes. This tax has been recognized and confirmed by the Russian laws, and the government officials are required to assist in its collection, on the ground that the Kagal will thus be able to make good the deficiencies in the government taxes of Jewish communities. No doubt part of this tax comes from Christians. The Kagal is also authorized by law to impose a tax on all liquors sold in taverns and dram shops kept by Hebrews in country villages. This tax, of course, falls on the consumers; the purchasers are all peasants, and there are no other dramshops. Another curious instance of a tax on the whole population, for the benefit of the Jews, is found in Wilna. In the Jewish quarter there has long been permitted a tax on provisions for the Kagal; and a few years ago the Kagal succeeded in persuading the city authorities to remove the public fish market to that quarter, thus laying the excise on the whole community. This tax, in 1867, was farmed out by the city council for £340. One might almost think Judaism the State religion there.

THE KAGAL.

The Kagal maintains its authority by means of such taxes, and by severe punishments inflicted by the beth-din. These include forbidding intercourse of the neighbors with the condemned, prohibiting him to ply his trade, preventing his wife from purifying herself with the bath, and excommunication. As he who transgresses one tittle transgresses the whole law, excommunication is threatened for very slight offences, and, in a town almost wholly Jewish, it is really civil death. Sometimes, as occurred a few months ago at Shkloff, actual physical punishments are used. In that case, a woman suspected of improper intimacy with a man, suspected only, for the Rabbinical court has no rules of evidence, was beaten almost to death, and driven naked along the public street. In cases of great obstinacy the arm of the civil power is sometimes called in; and to prevent an appeal to the civil courts from its decisions, the beth-din takes good care to have the parties sign beforehand, on stamped paper, documents which would prevent such action. The author accuses the Kagal of buying up government officials, to make them wink at any stretch of power in their proceedings.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

The local brotherhoods or societies are powerful agents of the Kagal. The author divides them into learned, whose object is to expound the Talmud, industrial or trade unions, religious and benevolent. The chief benevolent societies are those for buying up captives and the burial societies. As no Jews are held in bondage, the objects of the first of these can only be guessed at. Burial societies were instituted because the clergy are forbidden to perform funeral rites, which are considered secular and unclean works to such a degree, that even now, if the burial of a Jew has to take place on a feast day it must be done, if done at all, by Christian hands. These societies become often instruments of great oppression and extortion. In 1866 a Jewess named Broyd complained to the city authorities of Wilna that the burial society had taken from her 1,500 rubles (£188) for the burial of her husband. She did not wish to pay, but the body was left unburied for five days, and then the society compelled her to pay and to sign a paper that she had given this sum to the society for benevolent purposes. When the Kagal learned that she had complained, they fined her 500 rubles (£60) in addition, as a contribution to the deficiences in the recruiting tax for poor Hebrews. The local authorities could do nothing to assist her, but were compelled to assist the Kagal to collect the tax, on the ground that in matters relating to the communal liabilities of Hebrews, the Kagal was a government institution. A similar case has very recently occurred at Kief.

The only remedy against such extortions is to become a member of the ruling class; and for that end every plebian Jew tries, if possible, to have his sons educated in the Talmud, that they may gain the necessary rank, and be better off than himself. The "Alliance Israélite Universelle" is an attempt to unite all Jewry by means of such societies.

Mr. Braphmann writes with no animosity towards the Jewish race, to which he himself belongs, but attacks sharply the system of the Kagal, which, in his opinion, is disliked by the most of the lower class, and does far more than the government to keep the Jews in a state of separatism. Until this influence is overthrown he thinks it impossible for the Russian Jews to coalesce with the rest of the population of the empire.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The most trying part of the season is now past, and managers can draw a breath of relief that the holidays have come at last. This being the week before Christmas the preparations for that great festival may interfere to some extent with the business at the theatres, but the worst is past. The bills are in general very attractive, and some long-looked for novelties are announced.

First, we are to have "Saratoga," a genuine American comedy, at the Fifth Avenue theatre. The entire strength of the company, with the exception of Miss Ethel, is cast in it. High expectations are formed of it, and great care will be exercised in its production. Tuesday has been selected for the opening night. This evening the ever welcome "London Assurance," with the vivacious Fanny Davenport as Lady Gay Spanker, will be given for the last time.

The beautiful comedy, "Coquettes," seems to have taken a firm hold at Wallack's. All mention of its successor is laid aside for the present, as it seems to be booked for a long and successful run.

"Rip Van Winkle" enters upon its 128th performance at Booth's to-night. The announcement of its withdrawal in January has brought up the houses to their original standard, and few vacant seats may be seen now when the curtain rises. The preparations for "Richelieu" go on with unremitting perseverance, and we may look for a revival such as will astonish even the metropolis.

An interesting event at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday will be the début of Mlle. Aimée, a new aspirant for *opéra bouffe* honors. She will make her bow as Boulotte in "Barbe Bleue," the best, we opine, of Offenbach's operas. When we consider what a success Irma made in this *rôle*, we can only say that Aimée has selected a trying test for her abilities. Only two nights of "Les Brigands" remain, and likely the members of the company not cast in "Barbe Bleue" will favor the provinces with *opéra bouffe*.

The success of the revival of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's seems now to be an established fact. With the dancing of Cora Adrienne and Bonfanti, the scenery of Voegtlin, the music of Operti and the thousand and one spectacular attractions, it is easy to account for the crowded houses.

"Wee Willie Winkie" enters upon its twelfth week at the Olympic, with undiminished success. The name of Fox is a powerful talisman with the public, and "standing room only" may be looked for for many a week to come.

Miss Lina Edwin has made a genuine hit with the burlesque of "Little Jack Sheppard." It is not that this little play possesses any intrinsic merits beyond hundreds of its kind, but the sparkling music, which is well sung by this lady's admirable company, is something we do not usually hear on the burlesque stage. Miss Laura Keene will take temporary possession of the theatre about the middle of next month.

The local sketches of police court celebrities, at the Globe, have been received with favor by crowded audiences. Mr. Hart is a clever actor and to him much of the success of the institution is attributable.

"Neck and Neck" has met with unparalleled success at the Bowery and enters upon its fourth week. A spectacular play, called "Sunburst," has been added to the bill for this week.

Miss Givn, the great English *tragédienne*, will give a grand dramatic rendering of "Antony and Cleopatra," at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday.

"Paris," in a reconstructed form, will be presented at Wood's to-night. Miss Ada Harland and Miss Nellie Henderson appear for the first time.

"The Black Dwarf" holds its run at the Comique. The rest of the bill is very interesting and bewildering in its length and variety.

The San Francisco Minstrels burlesque "Les Brigands" to-night. Immense preparations have been made for it.

Juveniles will be delighted to hear that their favorite temple, the New York Circus, will be this week the scene of a grand fairy spectacle, "Cinderella," got up especially for the holidays with costly costumes and appointments and a troupe of sixty little children.

The Bryants have also a burlesque on "Les Brigands" which will tax all the resources of their *bijou* establishment.

Tony Pastor has secured the Miaco Brothers, mid-air champions; little Josie, a singer; Carton, a commedian, and Miles Morris, ditto. "New York by Gaslight" is the drama for the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams produce "The Emerald Ring," the best of their extensive *repertoire*, to-night at the Park, Brooklyn, supported by Mrs. Conway's excellent company.

The burlesque on "Across the Continent" has made a hit at Hooley's.

A new bill is promised by Welch, Hughes & White's Minstrels at the Brooklyn Opera House.

The New York Conservatory of Music gives the first of a series of musical soirées at Steinway Hall this evening. A very interesting programme has been prepared and will be entirely rendered by pupils.

Mrs. G. C. Howard plays Topsy, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening.

Miss Emma Celia Terry gives a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday.

The diorama of Ireland at Apollo Hall is still continued.

The little son of Mr. Oliver B. Goldsmith, owing to a letter from several prominent citizens, will give a Shakspearian recitation at Chickering's Hall on Wednesday and another on Friday. This extraordinary child is only six years, and repeats with wonderful expression whole scenes from Shakspeare.

Miss Vienna Demorest, a charming young soprano and composer of rare ability, appeared for the first time in public a few days ago at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and gave promise of becoming a bright star of the concert stage. One of her songs, "Birdie," has been accepted by Mlle. Nilsson, and included in her *répertoire*. This young American artist is yet in her teens, and inherits, although in a different line, much of the talent of her remarkable mother.

The annual performance of the "Messiah" by the New York Harmonic Society will take place at Steinway Hall on the 26th inst. Miss Brainerd, Mr. Barry (of Boston), Mr. Simpson and Mr. Joseph Jewett have been engaged to take the principal parts. The conductor of the Harmonic Society having abruptly terminated his connection with that body, the management applied to the Executive Committee of the Church Union Association for the services of their conductor, Dr. James Pech, and for the assistance of any of the members of the association who are familiar with the music to be performed, and who might feel disposed to aid an old organization in perpetuating, in the midst of many temporary distracting influences, the annual performance for the past twenty years of Handel's "Messiah." It is generally believed that Dr. James Pech has consented, very generously on a short notice, to direct the work on the evening referred to. Dr. Pech is thoroughly familiar, from long experience, with oratorio music, in which he has been as thoroughly educated as any musician we can remember.

Blind Tom plays to-night at the Cooper Institute.

The Liederkranz Society celebrated the centennial of Beethoven last night at their hall with a grand concert, in which the principal works of the great composer were performed.

Dr. James Pech, on Saturday night, at the Philharmonic concert, gave the orchestra and audience a surprise by presenting them with copies of a very cleverly written *brochure*, giving the life of Beethoven and some bold but well founded remarks on his works. The following extracts will suffice for the present:—

Haydn and Mozart often approached the very verge of propriety, but the caution with which they planned their works preserved them from remarkable excesses. Beethoven, however, following only the impetus of his imagination, and disdaining those constraints which sober judgment would suggest, rushes madly on, and often

Plays such fantastic tricks
As make the critics weep.

The history of the progress in art of a mind like Beethoven's would be most interesting and instructive. He does not seem to have devoted much time to close study, but to have acquired his powers of composition by continual practice. Notwithstanding this, the beauty of his first works, their novelty and the effects which they produced, created for him immediately a crowd of admirers. These persons quickly made him "the god of their idolatry," and, as became true believers, would not allow that there could be a spot or blemish in his creations. Thus situated, and with an impetuosity of temper which made interference of any kind a dangerous office, it is not surprising that Beethoven should occasionally have entertained false notions of his art; that he should have mistaken noise for grandeur, extravagance for originality, and have supposed that the interest of his compositions would be in proportion to their duration. That he gave little time for reflection is proved most clearly by the extraordinary length of some movements in his later symphonies, to which we might apply the epithet, "*Romans de longue haleine*," given to certain French novels of the old school. The great fault, if we may say so, which Beethoven committed, in making many of his compositions so long, will be seen if we consider that music, though the most vague, is the most exciting of the arts, and not all the finest passages from Homer, nor an exhibition of all the battles of Le Brun, would create half the effect on the minds of a party of British or American soldiers going into action as would be produced by "Rule, Britannia," or "The Star-Spangled Banner."

ENGLISH SPORTING GOSSIP.

Loss of Two Celebrated Horses—Wild Dayrell—His Pedigree—Emblem, Winner of the Grand National Steeple Chase, Shot.

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1870.

On Sunday last Wild Dayrell, winner of the Derby in 1855, was found dead in his box at Chilton, near Hungerford. He was only eighteen years of age, having been bred in 1852 by Ion out of Ellen Middleton, a daughter of the famous Bay Middleton. Of his birth the well known sporting writer, "The Druid," lately deceased, says:—"When a colt appeared, between twelve and one A. M., the butler was rung up and rushed to the scene with his night-cap on his head and a bottle of wine in his hand; and as it was necessary to remove the little stranger into a warmer box he got a wheelbarrow and insisted upon 'wheeling the winner of the Derby for once in my life.' There was nothing in that speech, but when Rickaby got home to his cottage, about five on that April morning, he assured his wife that there must be something remarkable for good or evil about that colt, as he had just seen the strange sight of a wild duck and a wild drake actually sitting on the quickset hedge, close by the high road. That morning was, indeed, a remarkable one in the annals of Littlecote. It hailed the first blood colt that Mr. Popham had ever possessed, and the first that Rickaby ever trained; and the latter was never at Epsom in his life till he fulfilled the threat of 'bringing the money away.'" The colt, a very big one, so pleased the eye of Lord Lennox that he gave 500 guineas for him; but in a trial he performed so badly that his lordship sold him at Tattersall's to the breeder for less than half the sum he had given for him. He had soon cause to repent of his precipitation, for Wild Dayrell made great improvement as times went on, and at the Newmarket First October meeting, when he stood sixteen hands two inches, he cantered away with a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, T. Y. C. During the winter he got on splendidly in his Derby preparation, and in a trial with Jack Sheppard and Gameiad beat both with the greatest ease. At this time his market price was 100 to 7, but the ring, believing he had no chance, laid against him with the greatest ardor, so that the process of "getting out" brought the horse to a very short price long before the fall of the flag on Epsom Downs, the more especially as the field he had to meet was a remarkably "rotten" one. His most notable probable opponents—St. Herbert and Lord of the Isles—had run such a fearful race for the Two Thousand Guineas that the former could not go to the post, while the latter had ruined his chance. Of the other horses engaged Lord Derby's favorite, De Clare, broke down on the Sunday before the race; and another well known animal, Rifleman, had to be scratched. The consequence was that Wild Dayrell won with the most ridiculous ease; but he injured himself so much that he was afterwards comparatively worthless on the turf, though he was "patched up" sufficiently to win a race at York; but finally broke down in the Doncaster Cup, won by the great Rataplan. At the stud he was not a brilliant performer, and was chiefly known for getting brilliant two-year-olds who would not be trained; but his son Buccaneer is one of the greatest sires of the day, and has a tremendous reputation in Austria, where he is stationed. Of his progeny Buccaneer won the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot; Hurricane the One Thousand Guineas; Horror was third to Thormanby in the Derby, 1860; Wild Oats ran a dead heat with Pero Gomez (second for the Derby and winner of the St. Leger last year), for the Criterion Stakes, and of the others, Ischia, The Roe, Romping Girl, Wild Moor, Wild Agnes, Molly Carew, Moonbeam, Sea King, The Rake and Avalanche.

Emblem, the winner of the Grand National steeple chase and other important races, was recently shot by order of her owner, Lord Coventry, on account of her infirmities. She was bred in 1856 by Teddington, winner of the Derby, out of Miss Botty, and was purchased by Lord Coventry for 300 guineas after she had run several times on the flat. In this class of race she never shone, and she was accordingly trained for the "jumping business," and for some time followed hounds. In this line she attained extraordinary excellence, and wound up a series of brilliant performances by winning the Grand National in 1863. In the following season Lord Coventry did not send her over the Liverpool country, and was represented by her own sister, Emblematic, who, strangely enough, also won. In 1865 he sent out both to do battle for him in the Grand National, and Emblematic finished third to Alcibiade, while Emblem was a splendid mare, with the heavy weight of 172 pounds on her back. She afterwards carried off the Grand Annual Steeple Chase at Warwick, with 174 pounds, and turned the tables on Alcibiade, and at Cheltenham, a little later, was successful in the principal steeple chase, with the enormous impost of 181 pounds; and worked up the spectators to such an extent that they plucked hairs out of her tail to preserve as mementos of so wonderful a mare. She broke down soon afterwards, and was put to the stud, where, however, she was so unsuccessful that of late years she has been allowed to roam at will through the pastures at Croome, near Worcester.

THE IRISH CHURCH IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Father Farrell's Lecture on St. Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, in the Twelfth Century.

One of the most interesting and instructive lectures in connection with the history of the Irish Church during the Middle Ages was delivered last evening at St. Bernard's church, Thirteenth street, to a densely crowded audience, who, for upwards of an hour, listened to the learned and accomplished lecturer with the deepest attention. Father Healey, the respected and zealous pastor of St. Bernard's church, ascended the altar and announced that the distinguished young Irish *artiste*, Mlle. Rosa D'Erina (Miss Rose O'Toole), had kindly consented to preside at the organ, and would sing the following sacred selections of music, viz.:—"Ave Maria," Cherubini; "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Handel; "Ecce Panis," Cherubini; "Ave Maria," Gounod; grand march for the organ, Rosa D'Erina. The above selections were rendered by the fair *artiste* in the true style of sacred compositions, and created among the audience quite a sensation. Possessing a splendid soprano voice of great culture and capable of the most varied modulations, it seems specially adapted to the sublime music of the Catholic Church.

The learned lecturer commenced his discourse by a rapid review of the state of Ireland from the conversion of Ireland by St. Patrick to the invasion of Ireland by the Danes, and described in beautiful language the noble efforts of the Irish race to throw off the Danish yoke, which efforts were crowned with triumphant success at the battle of Clontarf, in 1073, by the great King Brien Boiroimhe. Coming to the subject of his lecture, Father Farrell described the great virtues and sanctity of St. Lawrence O'Toole, but told his audience that his object was to present the great saint to them as a noble specimen of a great Irishman struggling for the freedom of his fatherland. Referring to the celebrated Bull of Adrian IV., in which he is alleged to have made a grant of Ireland to Henry II., of England, the able lecturer disputed its authenticity on the authority of Abbe Macgeoghegan and other distinguished historians. In a strain of the purest and most fervid eloquence he gave a rapid epitome of the great labors of the Saint and of his opposition to the gross misrepresentations of the English Court as to the state of Ireland at the Court of Rome. Father Farrell made an admirable reference to the perpetuation of the grand old Irish name, O'Toole, in the fact that the splendid voice they heard reverberate through the sacred edifice was that of Rose O'Toole, descended from the same noble family, and who would, through the music of her native land, renew the ancient glories of Ireland in a foreign land.

At the conclusion of the lecture the audience manifested their delight by the most enthusiastic applause, and we can truly add that a more instructive and highly interesting lecture, exhibiting the most perfect acquaintance with the ancient history of Ireland, it has never been our pleasure to listen to.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF FENIAN ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

[From the Detroit Post, Dec. 16.]

Yesterday afternoon the United States authorities in this city received apparently reliable information as to the whereabouts of a large quantity of arms and munitions of war, which belonged to the Fenian Brotherhood, and which had been sent here last summer for use in the contemplated raid on Canada. A search warrant was immediately issued, and Deputy Marshal Harry Blanchard, assisted by Deputies Alvord, Bartlett and Sullivan, proceeded, about five o'clock, to the house of James Holihan, corner of Rivard and Franklin streets, where the articles were said to be located. Holihan was found on the premises, and a warrant for his arrest having been previously issued for violation of the neutrality laws, he was taken into custody. A search of the house was then made, and, stowed away under the beds in bedrooms, and in closets and garrets, were found a large number of guns, &c. They were immediately taken possession of under a warrant authorizing their seizure, and were taken to the United States Marshal's office to await the action of the Court in the matter. There were found in Holihan's house altogether upward of 200 stand of arms and eight cases of Fenian uniforms.

The guns are apparently new, and are a superior breech-loading rifle. They are furnished with bayonets, and are complete in every respect. They have been well kept, are nicely polished and in good order. It is not known where these guns came from. They may have been purchased abroad, or, more likely, they are a United States arm made over. The Fenian uniforms were new, and had never been unpacked from the cases. They consisted of dark pantaloons and the ordinary army blouse of green cloth. The packages were directed to Mr. Holihan, but the point from which they were shipped could not be ascertained.

It is understood that Holihan is the treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city, and that he had charge of these war outfits as such officer. They are supposed to have been sent here last spring, previous to O'Neil's raid, and their discovery, with that of 500 more rifles which were found at another place, and were to be brought in at a late hour last night, gives color to the story which was current at the time that an expedition was fitting out here for operations in the adjacent parts of Canada. It will be remembered that at that time pretty definite details of the proposed expedition were known. The United States authorities then received information as to the place where the arms were stored; but the Fenians eluded their vigilance and removed the arms before search could be made. In all probability the rifles seized yesterday were part of the same lot which were then reported to be secreted in a certain barn in the Eighth ward.

TENEMENT HOUSES ON FIRE.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock this morning fire broke out in one of the two four story tenement houses over the Phenix Plaster Mills, Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street. The flames soon spread through both buildings and completely gutted them. The consternation produced among the occupants of the houses when the alarm was first given was extreme, and the shrieks of the women and children, crying out for help, soon brought a large number of persons to the street in front of the burning buildings. One of the houses was supplied with fire escapes, by means of which the inmates were enabled to get down without serious danger; but in the other, it having no fire escape, were it not for the extraordinary exertions of the firemen in using the ladder there must have been loss of life. As it was no injury was sustained by any of the inmates of either house. The loss is estimated at about $15,000. It could not be ascertained if there was any insurance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Tybee reports having left United States steamers Yantic at St. Domingo city, December 6, and Nantasket at Porto Plata, December 13, all well. The Swatara was expected at St. Domingo city from Martinique on the 7th.

The United States steamer Resaca was lying in Auckland for a considerable portion of last month and underwent some necessary repairs. It was reported that she was offering twenty dollars a month for 100 recruits to complete her crew. The officers of the vessel and the people of Auckland seemed to relish the acquaintance and an interchange of the usual compliments took place.—*Wellington (New Zealand) Independent, Nov. 3.*

The United States steamer Resaca sailed from Auckland for Valparaiso October 1.

PERSONAL NOTES.

S. B. Cleghorn, the new Mayor of Columbus, Ga., is thirty-one years of age, and lost his leg and several fingers at the battle of the Wilderness.

Miss Lily Peckham, of Milwaukee, who studied law just long enough to be shocked at the iniquity of the profession, is now preparing herself for the ministry.

Professor Cook, New Jersey State Geologist, who has been on a tour to Europe, returned to his home at New Brunswick last week with health much improved.

Bishop Persico has appointed Very Reverend William J. Hamilton, Vicar General of the Diocese of Savannah, to the pastorship of the Catholic church of Augusta.

The radical nominee for the Senate in the Seventeenth district of Georgia, one Aaron Gilbert (colored), has been indicted for sending a challenge to one R. H. Kirk.

George P. Elliot, member elect to the Massachusetts Senate from the Sixth Middlesex district who was a member of the Senate in 1867, is the senior member by date of service in the Senate of 1871.

Matthias Rich, of Ward Nine, will be the President of the new Common Council of Boston. Mr. Rich is of the firm of Matthias Rich & Co., wholesale grocers, and has had a year's experience in municipal affairs.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that in consequence of the continued indisposition of Judge Busteed the United States Circuit Court stands adjourned from the 19th of December to the third Monday in January next.

Hattie Rogers, a member of a travelling female minstrel troupe, attempted suicide by taking laudanum, at Sparta, Wis., on Thursday. At last accounts her condition was critical. A misunderstanding with her lover was the cause.

Among the speakers at the dinner of the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, Mass., on the 21st inst., are Governor Claflin, Mayor Shurtleff, General Howard, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. George S. Hillard, Chief Justice Bradley, of Rhode Island; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. John H. Clifford, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Bellows and J. P. Thompson, of New York, are expected.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Legislature of Alabama is on a recess, which will last until the 18th of January.

The Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas, heretofore untaxable, will be placed on the tax rolls next spring.

A new post office has been established in Cortland county, N. Y., to be called Creswell, formerly Harford.

Navigation on the Upper Mississippi has about closed for the season, most of the boats having made their last trips.

Two hundred and twenty-seven miles of the Midland railroad have been completed, and 147 miles are in successful operation.

Mrs. Rachel Trimble, widow of ex-Governor Allen Trimble, died at her residence in Hillsboro, Ohio, on the 25th ult., in the eighty-first year of her age.

The Venango (Pa.) papers call for the suppression of an establishment in Franklin where young girls are in training for the "female minstrel" business.

A regular divorce matinée was held in the Common Pleas Court room, Indianapolis, Ind., on Saturday, Judge Blair presiding. Four divorces were issued.

A firm in Louisville has received an order from France for 1,500 casks prime mess pork for use in the French army. The contract is to be filled by the 15th instant.

Catharine Fealty died in Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio, on the 25th ult., aged 103 years. She was a native of Ireland and one of the first settlers of McLuney.

There is a vigilance committee in Southwestern Kansas, and the well disposed people assert that its operations are more damaging than the acts of the marauders which it was formed to suppress.

The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Belfast, Me., will be celebrated on the 21st or 22d of this month. Mr. Joseph Williamson will deliver an address, and there will be other appropriate exercises.

The Duxbury (Mass.) and Cohasset Railroad Company have contracted with H. G. Reed, of Scituate, for the building of its entire road, eighteen and a half miles long, the road to be ready for the rolling stock by July 1, 1871.

The average price of cotton last year was ninety-nine dollars a bale and the aggregate value of the crop three hundred and ten millions. This year the average price is about sixty dollars and the value of a three and half million crop will be two hundred and ten millions.

The shipments of produce from Red Wing, Minn., during the season of 1870 were as follows:—Wheat, 876,524 bushels; flour, 31,417 barrels (in the aggregate equal to 1,083,909 bushels of wheat); barley, 81,943 bushels; butter, 1,782 pounds; hides and skins, 43,188 bundles; oats, 20,548 bushels.

Among the vessels which have been put on the berth at Boston for Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of anticipated immigration to the South African diamond fields, is the old schoolship Massachusetts. She will sail about January 1, under command of Captain George N. Elliot.

The shipment of corn from Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday last week amounted to 40,000 bushels, being the heaviest ever known. It is impossible to fully supply the demand in that city for cars for the shipment of grain. Within six months a half dozen new grain-dealing firms have sprung up in Peoria.

A despatch from D. Huntington, at the summit of Mount Washington, dated seven P. M. Thursday, reports the temperature at five degrees below zero. Velocity of wind, ninety-two miles an hour. It is fearful, but we have full confidence that the house will stand. The clouds on the mountain are dense.

Strong indications of coal oil have been discovered near Swanville, Ind. In quarrying rock for turnpike purposes a ledge was opened that is strongly impregnated with crude oil in the seams. A specimen, says the Madison *Courier*, showed strong signs that oil in paying quantities was not far off.

The Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad has been purchased by James F. Joy, of Detroit, and not Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Joy's plan is to extend the road to St. Paul via Ripon, connecting with the Northern Pacific at the former point. A line of steamers is to connect the road with the Detroit, Howell and Lansing Railway, now in process of construction, and which will terminate either at Whitehall or Pentwater.

The will of Richard Nelson Haydon, of Chicago, one of the victims of the ill-fated steamer Cambria, has been probated. The estate is valued at $600,000. The will provides that for twelve years the rents of certain property shall be divided between the Orphan Asylum, the poor of the parish of Christ church, the Home of the Friendless and the Magdalen Asylum, the respective portions to be paid on each Christmas morning.

A party went up Mount Washington from Lancaster, N. H., last week, to visit Professor Huntington, who has arranged to spend the winter there. The party found the ascent a difficult one, and one of their number came nearly giving out. The Professor is entirely alone, his companions not yet having joined him. The telegraph furnished by government does not work very well. The frost has accumulated on the outside of the building a thickness of two or more feet, sticking out like needles. The scientific world will await with much interest the report of his winter's experience.

GERMAN CATHOLIC MEETING IN EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 18, 1870.

The German Catholics of this city held a large meeeting to-night. They denounced the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel and pledged themselves to the support of the Pope's severeignty and took measures to form a Peter's Pence Society.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Sunday, Dec. 18—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.65	16	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.80	22	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.76	27	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.75	28	N. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.91	38	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.82	50	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.90	25	S. W	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	29.94	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	29.94	57	N. E.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Nashville	30.03	35	—	Calm.	Fair.
Montgomery	29.95	49	—	Calm.	Light rain.
Cincinnati	30.08	39	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.02	30	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.94	30	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.05	33	S.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.00	57	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga.	30.37	47	—	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.16	31	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.97	30	E.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.09	23	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.02	20	S.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.10	35	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
New York	30.06	30	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Boston	29.87	24	N W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 20	Moon rises.morn	3 38
Sun sets	4 34	High water...eve	5 44

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Iowa	Dec 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Dec 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Dec 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Dec 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Cork	Dec 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Dec 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tyrian	Dec 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	Jan 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 18, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Iowa (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow Dec 3, with mdse and 70 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather up to the 15th inst, since strong NW gales.

Steamship Copernicus (Br), Verrill, Buenos Ayres Nov 18, Montevideo 19th, and Bahia 29th, with mdse and 10 passengers, to Busk & Jevons. Had rough weather with strong variable gales.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St Domingo Dec 6, via Porto Plata 10th, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford Bros & Co. Had strong N and NW winds and heavy head sea during the last 4 days.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New Orleans Dec 11, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Dec 13, lat 24 44, lon 83 40, passed schr Adeline Elwood, steering WNW; 17th, 60 miles north of Hatteras, steamship Juniata, bound South.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Dec 15, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Dec 15, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship W P Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse, the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Philadelphia for Somerset, Mass.

Bark George Kingman (of Boston), Eldridge, Malaga, 50 days, with fruit, to L E Amsinck & Co; vessel to Russell, Howe & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 29. Had strong gales most of the passage. The G K is anchored on the bar.

Schr Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores and cotton, to W K Hinman & Co.

Schr Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr G O Parker, Holbrook, Virginia for Boston.

The bark Quickstep (of Portsmouth, NH), from Liverpool, which arrived on the 17th, reports came Northern passage and encountered strong W gales throughout; carried away foretopgallant, mast lost and split sails, &c; has been 20 days west of the Banks and 6 days west of Fire Island; has had a pilot on board 5 days. The Quickstep anchored on the bar.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.

Steamship Concordia (Br), Edge, Boston for New York, in ballast, to V H Brown & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Silas Brainard, Hawkins, Portland, Ct, for New York

Schr Iris, Corwin, New Haven for New York.

Schr Geo Downing, Hutchinson, Glenwood for New York.

Schr Minquas, Heany, Southport for Virginia.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Young Teazer, Slocum, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr M A Witham, Kelly, Baltimore for Westport.

Schr S Wooster, ——, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Percy, Holden, Elizabethport for Portland.

Schr Wm Capes, Cargill, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Jacob Raymond, Anderson, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Harriet Ryan, Wixon, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Moses Eddy, ——, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Geo Brown, Gidney, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Jane, Nash, Hoboken for Westerly.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, New York for Boston.

Schr A C Pierce, Raynor, New York for Middletown.

Wind at sunset WNW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The new river channel at Ellsworth, Me, will be twelve feet in depth at high tide.

Marine Disasters.

BARK BOMBAY PACKET, Burke, from St John, NB, for Newport, W, went ashore on Cross Island 13th inst, and is a total wreck. She had a cargo of 350,000 feet lumber, most of which was saved; also the spars and rigging. The lumber was to be sold at auction.

BARK ALMIRA.—Capt Marchant, late of bark Almira, of Edgartown, gives the following particulars of the loss of his vessel:—About 8 AM, Aug 26, while engaged in boiling oil, the vessel struck a large cake of ice, staving in her starboard bow. The shock was so great that one breast hook and four timbers were broken; about eight feet of plank by four feet wide were also broken. The fore hold was broken out and pumps kept constantly at work, but as the water was gaining rapidly it was deemed advisable, after a careful survey, to abandon the ship. The mate was on the bow sailing the ship when she struck. Had on board when the vessel was abandoned 220 bbls of oil and about 1,500 lbs of bone. Ship and contents sold at auction for $400.

BARK THOMAS DICKASON, Lewis, of NB, at Honolulu, from the Arctic, reports that in coming out of the sea experienced terrible weather and lost 300 bbls oil in the gale. Lost considerable copper in the ocean and two boats. It was very tempestuous in the Arctic after Oct 4, and if the ice had been south, as in former seasons, many ships would have been lost.

BARK ELIZABETH SWIFT, Bilven, of NB, at Honolulu, reports Oct 3 lost a large whale from alongside after laying by him 6 hours; fluke chain parted; blowing a gale from the N at the time. The gale continued until Oct 11, very heavy, most of the time from N to NNW by compass, with thick weather and a heavy sea; the heaviest weather Capt Bilven ever experienced in the Artic Ocean. Saw neither sun nor land but once during the gale. Lost a boat and sails, carried away head gear and stove bulwarks on both sides, with other damages.

BARK MINAS, Hamill, of NB, at Honolulu, reports lost foretopmast and split sails and stove bulwarks.

BARK HELEN SNOW, Campbell, of NB, at Honolulu, reports Oct 4, hove to in a heavy gale of wind, lost three boats and gear during the night. Oct 5, starboard bulwarks, from the main rigging forward, washed overboard. Oct 7, lost 50 bbls shooks off deck, damaged both topsails and lost foretopmast staysail. Oct 10, passed East Cape and went into St. Lawrence bay, lying there 4 days boiling and stowing down oil.

SCHR INONA, Kendall, from New York for Bangor, in going into Holmes' Hole night of 16th inst, got aground on the Canal Flat, but will probably be got off without damage when the wind moderates.

SCHR MEXICO (of Newport), Nothrup, was dismasted in the heavy blow of 15th inst.

SCHR JULIA PARSONS, of Gloucester, reported lost at sea Nov 20, was valued at $8000, and insured in a Boston office for $6500.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to purser J R Vandusen, of the steamship Tybee, from St Domingo, for his attentions.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship H Livingston, from Savannah, for favors.

SCHR JOHN P COLLINS, recently sold at New Bedford, was purchased by Capt Benj Baker for $800.

SCHR WAMPATUCK, of Plymouth, Mass, owned by J D Churchill and others, which was seized June 27, 1870, for a violation of the treaty of 1818 and the fishing laws, and referred to the Vice Admiralty Court in Halifax, was forfeited 6th inst, together with her stores, cargo, &c.

SCHR ROMP—The St John, NB, Telegraph states that the schr Romp, belonging to Mr Asa Bucknam, of Eastport, seized for infraction of the fishery laws, would be declared condemned by the Court of Vice Admiralty on the 2d inst, unless the owner can "show cause" to prevent.

FISHING ITEMS—Schr Marshal Ney, of Provincetown, recently arrived from the Grand Banks, reports the loss of two of her crew, Alexander McRae, of Cape Breton, and Reuben Hurlburt, of Yarmouth, NS, who were lost on the Bank Oct 14. The estimated value of the fish taken in the Gloucester district, including Rockport, during the season of 1870 is $3,724,500. There are 573 vessels in the district. The Eastport Sentinel says the herring fishing in our waters has been profitable for the past week. Large quantities have been taken in the weirs, and the fish are large and fat. Some have been sold at the rate of 45 cents per bushel. Three fishing vessels arrived at Portsmouth, NH, last week, having been absent but one day, bringing in the aggregate 52,000 pounds of fish, principally cod and haddock. Eight millions of fish have been used the past season at the oil factory on Charles Island, Ct. They made about 3,000 bbls of oil. The schr Joe Hooker, of Harwichport, owned by Valentine Doane, commanded by Edwin Phillips, with a crew of 16 men, stocked $14,056 in the shore mackerel fishery last summer. The "high line" made $527 with no interest except his line.

Notice to Mariners.

Schr Julia, of Newport, used as a lightvessel on the SE part of Hog Island, for the steamers of the Narragansett Steamship Co, parted her moorings during the heavy blow of the 15th inst and went ashore at Bristol Ferry.

Whalemen.

Bark Pioneer, Hazard, of NB, was off the coast of Africa Aug 6; oil not reported.

Bark Lagoda, of NB, at Honolulu, was bound westward sperm whaling.

Bark Ocean Steed, Russell, of NB, was at St Michaels Dec 2, with 450 bbls sp oil.

Bark Cicero, Clay, of NB, was at St Michaels Dec 2, with 190 bbls sp.

Bark Roman, Jernegan, of NB, was at Honolulu Nov 12, with 1350 bbls oil and 18,000 lbs bone.

Bark Sea Breeze, Gray, of NB, was at Honolulu Nov 12, having arrived from the Arctic on the 5d, with 1400 bbls wh and walrus oil and 18,000 lbs bone. Had received some damage coming from the Arctic—sprung bowsprit and lost boat. Was bound home direct as soon as damages were repaired.

Off Herald Island Oct 2, barks Navy, Bouldry, cutting in her 11th whale; Eugenia, Nye, do, taking her 4th whale.

Honolulu, Dec 16—Arrived, barks Concordia, Jones, Arctic Ocean, with 1,600 bbls whale oil, 20,000 lbs bone, 1,800 lbs ivory; 17th, Paied, Newbury, do, 800 bbls walrus oil, 15,000 lbs ivory, 500 walrus hides; 20th, Count Bismarck, Dallman, do, 1,200 bbls whale oil, 18,000 lbs bone, 2,500 lbs ivory; Active, Blackmer, do, 1,100 bbls whale oil, 16,000 lbs bone, 600 lbs ivory; Minerva, Allen, do, 1,100 bbls whale oil, 14,000 lbs bone, 1,700 lbs ivory; ships Con Howland, Homan, do, 1,700 bbls whale oil, 21,000 lbs bone, 1,700 lbs ivory; Europa, Mellen, do, 900 whale oil, 13,000 lbs bone, 900 lbs ivory; 21st, barks Ben Cummings, Haley, do, 1,200 bbls whale oil, 16,000 lbs bone, 700 lbs ivory: 22d, Navy, Bauldry, do, 800 bbls whale oil, 12,000 lbs bone, 400 lbs ivory; Eugenia, Nye, do, 1,300 bbls whale oil, 17,000 lbs bone, 1,100 lbs ivory; 23d, ship Daniel Webster, Marvin, do, 1,300 bbls whale oil, 17,000 lbs bone, 1,100 lbs ivory; 24th, bark Mary, Smith, do, 15 bbls sperm oil, 800 do whale, 12,000 lbs bone, 300 lbs ivory.

Sailed Nov 21, ship Onward, Pulver, New Bedford (would cruise awhile); 22d barks Aurora, Barnes, New Bedford; 24th, Monticello, Williams, to cruise; 25th, Norman, Taber, New Bedford (would cruise awhile).

The Northern whaling fleet all in excepting the Japan. 46 vessels average 1,195 bbls whale oil, 15,200 lbs whalebone, 1,400 lbs ivory—a very large catch.

The whaler Monticello has been purchased by parties here and fitted for a cruise, commanded by Captain Williams, late of the Hibernia.

Money for use of fleet plenty. Whalers' drafts taken at two and three per cent discount. 17 whalers bound home. The Ioland, Ceylon and Ethan Allen, loading oil for New Bedford.

Spoken.

Brig Julia A Hallock, from Philadelphia for Gibraltar for orders (not as before), Dec 10, lat 38 47, lon 73 52.

Foreign Ports.

BAKER'S ISLAND, Oct 19—Arrived, ship Frank Flint, Smalley, San Francisco.

In port 19th, bark Nereid, Bearse, for Queenstown—had 1,000 tons guano loaded and would sail 30th.

Sailed 19th, ship St James (Br), Hatfield, Queenstown, with 1,700 tons guano.

ENDERBURY ISLAND, Oct 12—Sailed, ship Tabor, Otis, ——, with 1,900 tons guano.

GRIMSBY, Dec 17—Arrived, steamship Main (NG), Von Oterendorp, New York (Dec 3) for Bremen.

HONOLULU, Nov 15—Arrived, barks Castlehow (Br), Campbell, Liverpool; 16th, Ebering, Burr, Petropaulovski; 25th, steamship Moses Taylor, Floyd, San Francisco; brig North Star, Hatch, Newcastle; 26th, bark A J Pope, Plasse, Bremen; 28th, schr Lovet Peacock, Gustafson, Port Townsend.

Sailed 19th, barks D C Murray, Bennett, San Francisco; 24th, Camden, Robinson, Port Townsend; brig Byzantium, Calhoun, Tahiti.

HOWLAND'S ISLAND, Oct 15—Sailed, ship A W Weston, ——, with 1,036 tons guano.

PORTO PLATA, Dec 10—No American vessel in port.

SYDNEY, NSW, Oct 30—Arrived, bark Alice Cameron, Carter, New York.

Sailed 29th, bark Ashburton, Smith, Hong Kong.

ST DOMINGO CITY, Dec 6—At anchor outside the harbor, a schr from Boston, one from Baltimore (probably the Br schr Frances, Capt Dahms), and a schr unknown.

TURKS ISLANDS, Dec 1—Cleared, brig Rising Sun, Griffin, New Haven.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 16—Arrived, schrs Farragut, Howard, Wilmington, NC; J G Babcock, Philadelphia; S Morris, Seaman, and J S Detwiler, Grace, do; Everglade, Weehawken; Southerner, Darling, New York.

17th, AM—Arrived, schr Eureka, Mayo, New York. Came up from below, bark Carrie E Long (before reported as arrived).

Cleared—Steamships Alhambra, Wright, Savannah; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; bark Alexandrina (Br), Mitchell, Cienfuegos; schrs Oriole, Baker, Apalachicola; S Hartley, Drinkwater, Galveston.

Sailed (wind NW, fresh)—Bark Marblehead; brigs Stromness, J Howland.

18th—Arrived, steamships Palmyra, Browne, Liverpool; Kensington, Matthews, Savannah; Blackstone, Loveland, Baltimore; ships Zephyr, Porter, Manila; Winged Hunter, Small, Calcutta.

BELFAST, Dec 10—Arrived, schrs Robert Byron, Clark, Baltimore; 12th, Atalanta, Pierce, New York.

CHARLESTON, Dec 15—Cleared, brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, St Marys, Ga.

18th—Arrived, steamships Georgia, Crowell, New York; Maryland, Baltimore; schr S H Sharp, Philadelphia.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 14, AM—Arrived, schrs John McAdam, Willard, Baltimore for Boston; J B Marshall, Marshall, Wilmington, NC, for do; Seventy-Six, Teel, Philadelphia for do; May Day, Adams, New York for Salem; Nettie Cushing, Pressey, do for Thomaston. Returned, schr Gov Cony.

Sailed—Brig J W Driscoll; schrs Florida, Sarah, Chase, I B & F L, Wm Jones, Pallas, American Chief.

Evening (wind NW, light; clear)—In port the above arrivals.

FALL RIVER, Dec 14—Arrived, schr Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Richmond, Va.

Sailed—Schr M E Rockhill, Rockhill, Baltimore or Philadelphia.

15th—Arrived, schrs Tangent, Verrill, Weehawken; J B Smith, Williams, Philadelphia for Dighton.

Schrs E A Elliot, and Eunice Rich have not sailed, as before reported.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 15, PM, wind blowing a gale from WNW—Arrived, schrs Margaret Reinhart, Hand, Philadelphia for Boston; Sydney C Tyler, Barratt, do for do; Mary H Westcott, Gandy, do for Hingham; Grand Island, McIntire, New York for Boston; Idaho, Davis, Elizabethport for Portsmouth; James G Craig, Maxwell, Norfolk for do.

16th, wind WNW to NW, blowing a gale—Arrived, schrs M A Harmon, Parker, Baltimore for Portland; G M Partridge, Bunker, Rondout for Salem.

17th, AM, wind NW, blowing heavy—Arrived, schrs Addie Blaisdell, Small, Baltimore for Boston; Nicola, Kellar, Weehawken for do; Richard Bullwinkle, French, New York for do; G W Kimball Jr, Hall, do for Salem; Inona, Kendall, do for Bangor.

Sailed—Schr Finback.

MOBILE, Dec 13—Cleared, ships Tonawanda, Turley, Liverpool; Nile (Br), Aylward, do.

MACHIAS, Dec 3—Sailed, schrs Decorra, Clark, West Indies; 8th, H L Holway, Thompson, do; 10th, Frank, Randall, New York; Ontario, Sprague, West Indies.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 13—Arrived, ships Hermine (NG), Wilms, Bremen; Royal Charlie, Murphy, Liverpool. Below, coming up, ships Montebello, Seivell, from London; S Vaughn, Falbrook, from Martinique.

Cleared 13th (not arrived, as misprinted yesterday), steamship New York (NG), Ladwigs, Bremen; ship Kalos, Manson, Liverpool; brigs Rosa (Span), Roig, Barcelona; Chanito (Span), Gelpi, do.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 13—Arrived, brig H M Rowley, Rowley, from New York.

Outside, outward bound, ships St James and Helen Clinton, bark Fille de l'Air.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Commerce, Evans, Newcastle, Del; 15th, Nadab, Cheney, do.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 16—Arrived, schr S C Hart, Kelly, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, Dec 15, PM—A fierce northwest gale has been raging here through the day, and no vessel has been boarded. Arrived, schrs Jane F Durfee, Murty, from Georgetown, DC, for Fall River; Charles C Bearse, of New York.

In port—Schrs C W Dexter, Nason, from Gardiner; J P Collins, Gray, from Port Johnson; Cabinet, Stevens, from Haverstraw; Sarah Jane, Jackson, from New York; also brig S P Brown, Marble, from Boston; schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, from Philadelphia; sloop Pearl, Littlefield, from Piermont, NJ; also schrs Mary J Mead, Thrasher, and S L Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton for New York; J S Terry, Rayner, Providence for do; Willard P Phillips, Hawkins, do for Port Jefferson; Lillian M Warren, Hatch, do for Baltimore; sloop Ida E Vail, Norton, do for New York; also, schrs Whistler, Keefe, Taunton for do; Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland for do; Josephine, Phinney, Sandwich for do; J Truman, Kelley, New Bedford for do; Elisha T Smith, Baker, and Florence, Sherman, Providence for do; Ella E Sylvester, Goodspeed, do for Deal Island; also, brig Ponvert, Allen, from Pensacola; schrs James Tilden, Jordan, from Ellsworth for New York; Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland for do; Jachin, Sea Foam.

16th, 8 AM—No arrivals. Wind NW, fresh.

NORWICH, Dec 15—Arrived, schrs Chief, Champlin, and Memento, Mason, Hoboken; W Doneley, do.

NEW LONDON, Dec 15—Arrived, schrs Daniel Webster, Parker, Hoboken; Ruth Halsey, Hoyt, do for Providence.

PORTLAND, Dec 15—Arrived, schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schr Fred Fish, Davis, Charleston.

Sailed—Brigs Charlena, Merriwa, Seaside; schrs Abbie, P S Lindsey, and others.

16th—Arrived, steamer Panther, Georgetown, DC; barks Sarah B Hale, White, Matanzas; Andes, Davis, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Hannibal, Cox, Elizabethport; 15th, Z Steelman, Philadelphia.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 16—Sailed, schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgdon, New York.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 16—Arrived, schr Favorite, Clark, Elizabethport for Pawtucket. Below—Schrs Henry Castoff, Dumont, South Amboy; Davison, Smith, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Bark Sabre Moses (Br), Killam, Charleston, to load for Liverpool.

Sailed—Bark Adriatic (Br), McKenzie, Charleston; brig Daphne, Fountain, New York; schrs Frank B Colton, Somens, and Babel H Irons, Irons, Philadelphia; W G Dearborn, Birch; North Pacific, Eaton; A D Scull, Scull; A M Acken, Jones, and W D B Norton, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—Sailed, ship Thatcher Magoun, Peterson, Cork.

SAVANNAH, Dec 14—Arrived, bark Nile (Br), Worden, Bristol, E; schrs Ann E Glover, Boston; Daniel Pierson, Pierson, Greenport.

18th—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, New York; brig E H Rich, Hopkins, Boston; schrs M C Hart, do; Kenduskeag, Wyatt, New York.

SALEM, Dec 15—Arrived, schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Newcastle, Del.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL WONDER. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-one years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become carious. The Life Balsam does not contain a particle of mercury or any mineral.

Principal depot, 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists, $1 per bottle or six for $5. Sent everywhere by express. Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 15c., permanently cures Catarrh.

A.—NOVELTY—NOVELTY—NOVELTY. RUSSIAN TEA. RUSSIAN TEA. RUSSIAN TEA.

The undersigned, a Russian, keeping a restaurant at Nos. 113 and 115 John street, New York, having supplied his patrons and friends since July with KACHTINSKIL TEA, which they found of the best quality, and in a few days took all I had, which has persuaded me to import some more of the same quality of Green and Black Tea which I have just received. The best judges of tea have found it to be of the best fragrance and flavor and at the same time very economical, I am anxious to introduce the tea to the American public and will therefore sell it at Russian prices, viz.:—

Black Czar's Tea, per pound........ $2

Green Czar's Tea, per pound........ $

To preserve the fragrance and flavor each pound is packed in lead paper. Orders by mail will be promptly executed. Parties at a distance can receive their orders by express C. O. D. BARIS BLOTNEROFF, 113 and 115 John street, New York city.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM different States for various causes. No publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free.
F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

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ENGLISH THIEVES.

Night Visit to the Haunts of Crime in Liverpool.

Where the Robbers Reside and How They Live—Vice at Midnight—The Training Schools of Murder and Their Inmates.

[From the Liverpool Journal, Nov. 21.]

We know not how many breakers of the eighth commandment there are in Liverpool; but the police report issued last year by Major Greig showed that during the previous twelve months no less than 10,584 cases of offences against property were reported at the detective department. Theft is becoming a very common offence in this country, and, in proportion to the population, is in excess of what it was three centuries ago, when death on the gallows—having failed to produce any good results among criminals—was abolished, and the device of appointing beadles for the apprehension of vagabonds, sharpers, sturdy beggars and dishonest persons substituted. In 1581 Rector Fleetwood established a body of detective police or private searchers in the metropolis, to hunt up these characters who then pestered the city. Not very long afterwards, in spite of detectives and the arrest of rogues by the hundred in a batch, a company of bold rascals "encompassed Queen Elizabeth's coach while she was riding abroad in the evening to take the air." Later on a city alderman was robbed, and these two important events led to a regular crusade being made against robbers, street prowlers and known rogues. More lamps were hung in the streets, and from that moment the offences decreased. With the growth of population, however, thieves, pickpockets, burglars, sharpers and the other species of scoundrels have once more become more numerous; robbery and housebreaking have been made scientific pursuits, for the mastering of which schools were founded, and they are still existing in many parts of the country. Cut-purse establishments were opened for the training of lads in the art of severing in a dexterous manner the pockets of ladies and elderly gentlemen from their outer garments.

Similar establishments were not unknown in Liverpool; and although the police have been instrumental in breaking up the most notorious, we are not at all certain that a few schools for thieves do not still exist in our midst. Otherwise, how are we to account for the large number of juvenile depredators who annually make their appearance in our several police courts? Last year the numbers were 1,758, more than double what they were in 1861. The majority of them were adepts at the art of thieving, and did credit to the schools in which they were trained.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS AT MIDNIGHT.

The writer of this article very recently spent a night among the thieves of Liverpool. Under the pilotage of detective constables Boyes and Jones—two of the cleverest and most discreet members of the force, who were specially retained for the purpose by the gallant major who controls our guardians of the peace—a visit, which extended over several hours, was made to the domiciles of the "light fingered fraternity." Although they are to be found in almost every quarter of the town, it was manifest that our thieves appreciate the motive which, it is to be presumed, influences "birds of a feather in flocking together." They take up their residences in certain localities, and avoid as much as possible intruding upon districts where their presence would create general suspicion. These houses are well known to the police authorities, and those members of the force who have had any experience in their business can tell, the very moment a man is "wanted," where to pitch upon him.

Leaving the Central Station in Dale street just as the chimes at the Municipal offices struck half-past ten, our party—four in all, including the governor of an establishment to which, when times are hard, the thieves resort for temporary relief—made the circuit of Vauxhall road, and, stooping low, crept down a precipitous flight of steps into a dark and dismal court. If brought deviously and blindfolded to this place, within call almost of the Town Hall, we should scarcely have known it for a not remote part of the town in which our lives are passed. A compound of sickening smells, wretched dwelling houses, with their vile contents, animate and inanimate, presented themselves. The first door that was opened—for no ceremony was observed by our guides—brought to light lowering foreheads, sallow cheeks, brutal eyes, matted hair, and dirty, vermin-haunted heaps of rags. We were in the presence of those who, it was confidentially whispered, are first class thieves. "Well, my lads, how are you? Here's some company come to see you." "Right glad to see them," is the answer, given in a tone that belied the sincerity of the speaker. While these words are hurriedly spoken the roving eyes of the detectives search every corner of the room. "What's up now? Who's wanted?" breaks in one of the company. "Not you, my lad," and, finding we are not bent on arresting any of the crew, they resign themselves to a state of utter indifference. One could not help being struck with the perfect *nonchalance* with which the ambassadors of the law conducted themselves. Although surrounded by a gang of ruffians who could have done us serious bodily injury, not a sign of threatening demonstration was made; on the contrary, every thief cowered before us like a schoolboy in the presence of his master. Probably the hands of our guides have been laid upon the collars of the majority of the fellows; and yet they remained masters of the position. Let them but produce their wand of office—the ghostly truncheon or the grim "darbies"—and utter the portentous words, "My lad, I want you," and we venture to think the whole gang would be stricken as with paralysis, while not a finger would be moved as the handcuffs were being fitted on. Before the power of the law the thieves bowed with an abject air, and made, indeed, a skulking show. "Good night, my lads." "Good night, and thank'ee, Mr. Jones" (this is for the coppers which the rascals importuned for beer), and a number of baleful faces attend us to the door. Passing up the street an apparently well-to-do man, smoking the pipe of peace while waiting the arrival of his lodgers, was accosted. "Business," we learned, whatever that might be, "was bad, but it was no use complaining." "Was anything up?" asked the smoker in a half doubtful, half indifferent manner. The words, "Nothing much," seemed to lift a burden from his mind, while his breathing became more regular and measured than before. A returned convict was our friend, who owed his experience of jail life to one of his visitors, against whom, however, he entertained no feeling of resentment, or, at all events, had too much good sense to show it. Nay, he went so far as to invite our party into his apparently well furnished room, but did not press his hospitality on hearing that we had "other fish to fry." The courteous "good-night" of the officers was as courteously responded to, and the convict was left to ruminate, if he chose, over the vicissitudes which beset the burglar's life.

IN THE BEER HOUSES.

Midnight had nearly arrived, and before the twelve bells struck we made our way to a beer house a little more than a stone's throw from the Wellington monument. This was the resort of some of our noted thieves, and entering by the side door we came unexpectedly upon a company of about a score of coiners and smashers, pickpockets and burglars, tramps and beggars, the company including a few of the gentler sex (not very gentle here). Although the visit was an unexpected one (they always are, although the breakers of the law live in continual fear of the police), the Bacchanalians were not discomfited. On the contrary, we were smiled upon by all, and a few of the motley crew eagerly pressed forward to shake the hands which at some time or other are likely to be laid upon them in anything but a friendly manner. The attention shown to the officers was of the most obsequious character, the proffered glasses starting up in every direction, and blessings falling from lips which, doubtless, but a few moments before had been uttering curses. The sight of a gold watch which was inadvertently taken from the pocket during the temporary absence of our guides became the object of general attention, and but for the reappearance of our friends it is very doubtful into whose possession it would have come. The landlord was not in the least discomposed at the visit, for he continued drawing for the half drunken hags and maudling lads his pots of beer and quarterns of gin as though the customers belonged to the most respectable portion of the community. Evidently the company were delighted at finding the officers did not "want" anybody, and as we retired a chorus of laughter rang upon the midnight air.

"TRAMPS'" LODGING HOUSES—DRUNKENNESS, GAMBLING, SICKNESS.

Turning down a narrow street the tramps' lodging houses were reached, and entering one which was the resort of card sharpers, a woman and her two children were seen sleeping on a truckle bed. The door was not locked, and as a candle was still burning on a side table, our party entered and aroused the beldame from her slumbers. After rubbing her eyes for a moment she sat upright, and, without waiting to be questioned, said her master was at Shrewsbury, attending the races, and she did not expect him home until the end of the week—"if he came then." There was evidently a world of meaning conveyed in that word "if," the woman uttering it as though conscious of the uncertainty of her wishes being realized. None of her lodgers had yet returned; but the gentlemen were at liberty to go up stairs and see for themselves, if they doubted her word and were in search of any one. Being assured to the contrary, she again reclined upon her couch, while one of our cicerones treated us to a few tricks of sleight-of-hand with one of the many packs of cards that were lying on the table.

The next place to which our steps were bent was a court of the vilest description, one of the houses in which was devoted to a most infamous calling. It was kept by a middle aged woman, the mother of two children, the eldest nursing her illegitimate sister. Every sense of shame and decency was stifled in the wretched mother, who, in the boldest and most depraved manner, gave us an insight into the way in which she gained her living, interspersing her discourse with adjectives which need not be repeated here. The only things in her living room were a chair and a bundle of rags, while the room above, which was "let out for occasional visitors," was little, if any, better.

An occasional visitor presently made her appearance from above, and no sooner had she come among us than she recognized our companion, muffled and disguised as he was, and boasted of the good time she had had of it since she left that portion of the Workhouse Hospital to which many of her class continually resort. She did not exhibit the least feeling of shame, the abandoned life she had led having completely seared her conscience and destroyed the best part of her womanly instincts. Advice was given, but apparently with no effect; and as we turned from her it was with a feeling of sorrow that those who aid and abet her in the degrading calling she pursues are allowed to offend with impunity. In another house a woman was found mysteriously sitting up all night in the dark, by the smouldering ashes of the kitchen fire, waiting for the tramps and cadgers who return to her roof at uncertain hours.

CARDS.

The scene shifted, and we were presented to a more cheerful company. "Well, my lads"—the officers always used this form of speech, no matter how many of the other sex were present (in this instance the company was equally divided)—"how are you to-night? Playing cards, eh? Who wins?" "Well, we are about evens; and we finish with this rubber, for all the beer is gone. I hope you are well." "Aye, all right, my lad;" and without more ceremony we take a look through the house, while the men smoked their pipes and went on with their game, which no doubt they continued until their lodgers arrived.

FEMALE RUIN.

More houses of the same description were visited. In one a girl, whose hair fell in luxuriant tresses down her back and partly hid her sometime handsome Hibernian features, was recovering from a drunken debauch, and, with more oaths than we like to remember, prayed us be seated. In another a drunken father was training his children in anything but the "way they should go;" and, disconcerted at our intrusion, treated us with less ceremony than we had hitherto been accustomed to. In several other houses young lads and lasses were huddled together with the oldest *habitués* of our police docks, while here and there a musical party was found, among whom songs were pitched without the least regard to time or tune; a thieves' *conversazione*, held by lamplight, being the entertainment in one or more instances.

A RAT PIT.

We were too late to take part in a "friendly meeting" which had been held at a public house midway between Vauxhall road and Christian street, the resort of notorious thieves and persons of bad character. The friendly meeting took the form of a ratting match, and as we drew up at the door of the "pub," the lovers of this filthy sport were issuing from it. There was no mistaking the character of the assembly, every one of whom was capable, if facial expression goes for anything, of committing any offence ranging between pitch and toss and manslaughter. Boniface was on the best of terms with our guides, and it was with evident sincerity that he regretted their visit had been delayed. The sport had been excellent, the company jovial, and nothing had occurred to mar the entertainment. Perhaps the gentlemen would like to see the slaughtered rats; they were the biggest vermin ever put in a pit, and he (the landlord) was proud of the success which had attended the meeting. The gentlemen addressed did not desire to feast their eyes upon a couple of score of mangled rats, but as they had never before visited a "pit," they readily availed themselves of the opportunity to gratify their curiosity. Ascending two flights of narrow, tumble-down stairs, a large attic was reached, the sides of which were lined with raised benches. In the centre, upon an elevation, was an iron cage, about five feet high, formed of small bars of iron, placed in a circular form, about half an inch from each other, so that the company, which would probably number a hundred, could see the dogs attacking the vermin.

The bottom of the pit was covered with blood, although only one dead rat remained, and a sickening stench emanated from the cage.

We were glad to regain the open air, and could not help congratulating ourselves upon having narrowly escaped being participators in a disgusting and cruel sport. Surely if the police were to bring the provisions of the third section of the Habitual Criminals' act, 1869—which prohibits the assembling of known thieves and other persons of bad character—to bear upon the landlord of the house in question he would soon find it to his advantage to discontinue these friendly meetings.

MELANCHOLY.

By the time our round was finished the weather had set in dull and wet, and the long lines of street lamps were blurred as if we saw them through tears. Exchanging a friendly word with the guardians of the night who were posted at street corners or were pursuing their measured tread along the wet pavements, from which the lamps were reflected with a peculiar brightness, we reached the place of separation, and, after thanking the officers for their escort and commending the discretion they had exercised, parted from them, profited, at all events, by the experience we had gained during a night among thieves.

NEWS FROM ASIA.

Interesting Reports from India, China and Japan.

Material Progress, Civilization and Religion.

By the European mail at this port we received our newspaper files from British India, China and Japan. The dates are:—Calcutta, October 26; Shanghae, October 11; Hong Kong, October 11, and Yokohama, October 18. The journals supply the following interesting news reports from each of the countries named:—

It is thought, says the Calcutta *Englishman*, that another financial crisis is imminent in Bombay, owing to the number of redrafts that are being sent back for losses on shipments of cotton by natives.

Captain Halpin had arrived at Singapore to make arrangements for laying the cable to Australia, China and Japan.

The railway bridge over the Sutlej river, completing through railway communication between Calcutta and Lahore, was opened in state by the Maharajah of Putteala on the 15th of October.

Business has been rather more active during the week in Calcutta, especially in jute, silk and rice, and freights have risen in consequence from five to ten shillings per ton.

The proposed new Insolvent act for India is, with a few alterations, an adaptation of the new English Bankruptcy act.

A telegram from Madras reports (October 25) that a mail train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extension has plunged headlong into a river swollen by floods, but no particulars have as yet been received.

Five classes for the instruction of officers in field telegraphy and signalling with lights at night are to be opened in different parts of India.

Major MacMahon, British political agent at Mandalay, was ordered to return to the King of Burmah the order of the Tsalway, conferred on him by his Majesty, and reprimanded for "accepting it without permission" of her Majesty the Queen of England.

The death rate in the Central Provinces of India during August was 1·6 per 1,000. 108 persons were killed by snake bite and wild beasts.

The prospects of the crops in the Central Provinces are still very favorable, but the cattle disease is spreading rapidly.

During the month of August the deaths in the Northwestern Provinces were at the rate of ten per cent of the population.

The new Burmese Governor at Bhamo has abolished all restrictions on trade between Europeans and natives.

The India General Steam Navigation Company intend to despatch steamers to ply on the Irrawaddy for the trade between Upper Burmah and Rangoon.

Colonel Fisher, Lieutenant Colonel Hills, Major de Bude, Captain Galwey and Lieutenant Chapman form a committee appointed to report on the best gun for mountain warfare in India. Two bronze muzzle-loaders and two steel muzzle-loaders, with fifty rounds each, are to be sent by long and rapid marches straight across the hills from Jutogh to Mussooree, not following the roads but practising on the way.

M. Esquer, Judge of Pondicherry, published a new work on Caste, "Les Castes dans L'Inde."

Mr. Drew, Geologist to the Maharajah of Cashmere, was sent to Gilghit to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Hayward's (the explorer) death.

Lord and Lady Napier and the Commander-in-Chief returned to Madras for the cold weather.

The Bishop of Calcutta left Cochin for Beypore.

No fewer than five cases of insubordination and striking superior officers by British soldiers were published in general orders in one week.

A guide to Indian music was published at Bombay, by Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apyakhtiar.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

[From the Calcutta Englishman, Oct. 26.]

The Viceroy remained at Jeypore as the guest of the Maharajah till the 18th instant, paying visits to all the principal buildings and establishments in the city, among which the School of Arts, under Dr. De Febeck, is the most conspicuous, and twice going out tiger shooting, on one occasion bagging two tigers, and on the other one.

The death of the queen mother of Burmah took place in the palace at Mandalay.

Nga-pay, says the Rangoon *Gazette*, the chief adviser of the Mengoon Mentha during his late rebellion, and for whose apprehension a handsome reward was offered by the British government, was cleverly captured by Mr. P. B. Doyle, Superintendent of Police, a few days since.

The King of Bokhara wrote to the Russian General, informing him that Shahur Subz had been taken by Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan. The General sent an encouraging letter to the Sirdar. He also "congratulated the King on the achievement."

From Nee-a-gata, Japan, we hear that the rice crop of the province of Echigo promises extremely well this year, and that great hopes are formed of the benefit likely to accrue therefrom, both to the foreign and native interests of that port.

It was stated in Yokohama that the steamer Delhi will take direct for Europe, through the Suez Canal, the first of the season's export of silkworm cards.

The statistics of trade for the six months ending the 30th June, compiled by the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce, present so remarkable an increase, both in exports and imports, when compared with the returns of the corresponding period last year, that they were regarded as highly encouraging.

A correspondent at Shanghae, China, writes as follows:—The literary examinations at Hangchow closed on the 16th of the present Chinese month, and the 10,000 candidates are now rapidly dispersing in peace. During the confinement in the hall of examination six of the scholars died. It is said their bodies were thrust out through a hole in the wall, and left to be cared for by friends, if there were any present.

The Maharajah of Cashmere resolved to devote 30,000 reals annually to the translation of scientific works into native languages.

It is expected that 400 maunds of cinchona bark will be shipped from the plantations of the Darjeeling Association during the trading year.

A copper mine, a lime quarry and 1,000 acres of land were sold at Darjeeling for fifty-six reals.

Russian Interests Still East.

The Shanghae *Courier* reports that 15,000 Koreans made their way from their own country into Russian territory. The Russian government fed as many as possible of the people thus being thrown on their hospitality; but the Korean government is greatly enraged at the emigration, and through the medium of some Chinese officials demanded of the Russians that the refugees should be returned. The Russians, on the other hand, being very willing to retain the Koreans, made a counter claim on the Korean government for reimbursement of the cost of the food, &c., supplied to the poor people, and as this will probably be assessed at such a sum as will be beyond the power of the Korean government to meet the probability is that Russia has gained an accession of 15,000 good settlers to the maritime region of Eastern Siberia.

The Chinese Outrages on Christians.

A Chinese mob pulled down a Catholic church at Weoching, on the Poyang Lake, on the 10th of October, and fears were entertained that they may extend their violence to Kiukiang and other mission establishments in the neighborhood. The rioters were perfectly organized, as they were at Tientsin; for when they were on the point of setting fire to the adjacent buildings they were ordered to refrain, and obeyed. The houses of some converts were pulled down, and themselves maltreated. The Taoutai was appealed to, but uselessly.

We have no very definite news from Tientsin. The Chinese believe, among other things, that the demand for Chên-kwo-Jui's head, on account of his complicity with the murders of the Christians, has been foregone, but that the French Chargé d'Affairs demanded a sum of 2,000,000 tls. compensation, about which there is likely to be difficulty. The French say, on the other hand, that this sum has been offered by Prince Kung to their officers as an indemnity for the crimes.

The Typhoon.

The *China Mail* gives an account of the late typhoon. The barometer became unsteady in Hong Kong on Saturday, September 22, and the storms commenced during the day. The sea broke heavily over the Praya, flooding the Chinese houses at the westward and covering with spray the European buildings on the Praya Central. As the tide ebbed the reflux meeting the wind got up a short but heavy sea. The yacht Fairy was lost near Lowkewan, and a French sailor drowned, a French gentleman who was on board being saved by the Chinese. A junk, containing some thirty or forty Chinese, mostly women, capsized opposite Kowlong Rock, near Kowlong City. Mr. Beart with great gallantry and promptitude brought his yacht Zephyr to an anchor, and by the use of life buoys and other means succeeded in saving all hands. The flagstaff at the peak snapped like a walking stick. The scene from the Praya front looking seaward was most fearfully magnificent. From the direction of the wind it is presumed that the typhoon sprung into existence somewhere on the coast of Japan. Being of enormous calibre and traveling very slowly it made its way southward to the eastward of Formosa and entered the China Sea through the Bashee Channel. The course it was taking would have brought the centre nearly directly over Hong Kong, but it is supposed that impinging on Formosa, it passed to the eastward.

The Cotton Trade at Madras.

According to the Madras *Standard*, the exports of cotton in September last were 1,097 cwt., valued at 22,560 reals while the shipments in the corresponding month last year were 33,910 cwt., valued at 750,600 reals. The steamer Great Victoria was the only vessel which sailed from Madras in the past month for London. She took no cotton, but 276 bales were sent to Hong Kong in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Rangoon on the 23d of September. From Tinnivelly 13,707 bales were exported, of which about 4,000 bales went to China, the rest to London. From the Godavely district about 5,000 bales were exported to London. The transactions in cotton are next to nothing in Madras, prices having fallen to 128 reals per candy, at which rate 100 bales were bought on Calcutta account.

The Nepaulese Forests.

The *Darjeeling News* complains that the Nepaulese forests, on the Mechi river, are becoming a nuisance to the residents on the British side of the river. Sir Jung Bahadoor has refused all license to cut timber in or clear away the forests, wishing to keep them as an undisturbed covert for large game; but the consequence is that wild elephants and tigers cause great destruction to both the lives and crops of British subjects.

The local paper adds:—It is too much to expect that all the jungles should be brought under cultivation very suddenly, but the government should see that no obstacles are thrown in the way of this desirable end. A proposition was made about a year ago to lease and clear the Dulka jhar, but nothing has come of it. The place is a dismal swamp and canebrake, the temporary home of all the wild animals from Eastern Nipal, and is under the fostering care of the government Forest Department.

Church News from India.

The *Indian Church Gazette* informs us that at the end of the present or beginning of the next year the following changes will be made in the stations of the clergy:—The Rev. W. Williamson, at present at Sehore, will exchange with Mr. Walshe, of Ghazeepore; Mr. Morewood will be transferred from Akyab to Chittagong; Mr. Crofton from Rangoon to Darjeeling; Dr. Mazucchelli from Darjeeling to Hazareebaugh; Mr. Moore from Landour to Lucknow; Mr. Godfrey from Saugor to Landour, and Mr. Homer from Dugshai to Saugor. The Rev. F. W. Ellis, at present at Lucknow, is expected to retire in February.

Affairs in Siam.

The Madras *Standard* received advices from one of the principal towns in Siam that the rice crops will fail if the rains do not cease. The heavy falls now experienced are likely to do great damage.

The *Advertiser*, in its issue of September 15, records the capture of a white elephant of the kind that is honored by the kings and princes of Siam with a place in the royal stables. It appears that the people were quite overjoyed at this occurrence, and our contemporary says that the animal "will be fed and cared for with marks of distinction, as if royal blood coursed through his veins."

There were, on September 14, thirty-three ships in port at Bagkok flying foreign flags and seventeen Siamese vessels loading for Hong Kong and the Straits of Malacca.

"YOUNG" ASIA.

An Illustrious East India Reformer On the Progress of the Age—His Experiences in Europe—The March of Intellect and Christianity—Interview with Queen Victoria, the Empress of India—The "Mutilated Christianity" of England—Spiritual Expansion of the Ancient Creed of the Himalayas—His "Horror" of Crinoline and Beefsteak.

By the European mail we received the following report of an extraordinary effort which has been made by a powerful Asiatic reformer to elevate the social and moral condition of the people of India and to purify Christianity in Great Britain:—

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN AT BOMBAY.

The illustrious Indian reformer, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, arrived in Bombay from Europe on Saturday, October 15, and proceeded to Calcutta on the 17th; but, notwithstanding the shortness of his stay at Bombay, he delivered an interesting lecture to the members of the Prarthana Somaj and a general audience in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the Sunday. Only scant notice of the intention of the Baboo to lecture could be given; but the hall was crowded to overflowing. The lecture was addressed to the members of the Prarthana Somaj, and was principally devoted to an account of the Baboo's general impressions of England and the English.

His voyage to England, he said, had been twofold—first, to represent the wants and grievances of his countrymen to the British public, and, second, to do all in his power to bring about a closer social and spiritual fellowship between England and India. He was glad that on the whole the results of his mission were cheering in the extreme, and he had brought his countrymen glad tidings from the West. The people in England had lionized him; but that was not his fault. They had dragged him from platform to platform and from place to place, but he had never failed to tell them what he considered to be the truth. He believed that all that he said made a deep impression on their minds, and now it was our duty to reciprocate the sympathy which they expressed in the welfare of India and its people. Everywhere he received treatment the most enthusiastic, kind and truly fraternal, and whenever he laid bare the faults of British administration he always received encouragement, and he was always cheered loudly. This showed the British public were alive to their duty towards India, and that a real interest was being created in the hearts of all generous and true Britons in the regeneration of India, its countrymen and countrywomen. The gracious Sovereign who sits on the throne of Great Britain, and who had been since 1858 the Empress of this vast country, assured him, in an interview he had with her Majesty, that she felt a deep interest in the people of India, especially in her daughters, and that she would always strive to ameliorate their condition. He greatly admired the sweet English home. "I do not think," he said, "there is [illegible] other part of the world such a thing as a sweet English home. Its sweetness, its purity, must command our respect; the well-regulated English family deserves your imitation and study. You see there not merely worldly happiness, temporal matters well managed, daily household duties accompanied with fidelity and honorable integrity, but you see there the spirit of moral righteousness and purity infused into the daily life, even into the petty details of daily transactions. This domestic life in England—essentially British domestic life in England—is not only sweet, but pure; there is not only joy and happiness on the one hand, but there is also a stern and severe moral discipline exercised by the elder members of the family, by parents over children."

On English Christianity he said:—What did I see in England? Christianity I did see. Charity and love and spirit I did see. *But it was mutilated Christianity and a mutilated Christ I saw there.* Honestly and boldly I declare in the midst of this public assembly that in the matter of certain Christian virtues the English as a nation do not leave the palm to any other nation on the face of the earth; but what I contend for is that these virtues are not the whole of the Christian virtues; that they do not constitute all that is demanded by Christ of those who say they have faith in Him. I saw Christ's hand in England, but, alas! I was disappointed in another respect—*I did not see Christ's heart and soul in England.* It was the hand of Christ outstretched for the purpose of doing good to England and to the world—the spirit of Christ's noble charity—the spirit of Him who went about doing all manner of good. Day after day and night after night I saw that spirit with my own eyes. I wish I could bless and thank the whole British nation for their fidelity in this respect. "Charity covers a multitude of sins." If that is true anywhere it is true in England. Oh, noble and disinterested England! There certainly I saw, if I saw it anywhere, the spirit of Christian charity. But where is Christian devotion—where is He who went on the mountains to pray—where is sincere, fervent prayer—where is that desire to overcome the temptations of the flesh simply with the all-conquering force of faith and prayer—where is that daily communion with God which Christ commends to His disciples? I did not see much of such devotion in England. I see that in India, in my noble ancestors. Going back thousands of years in the stream of time I find on the heights of those stupendous Himalayas the venerated men of ancient India, with closed eyes, indulging in the sweet happiness of uninterrupted secret communion with their God. (Applause.) Denounce idolatry and caste, protest against the ten thousand social corruptions that you see in India, but still can you ever for one moment make your eyes blind to those great facts you see in early Hindooism—facts which show and unmistakably prove the high state of spiritual expansion which the hearts of our forefathers had attained? This is a fact which must be acknowledged not only by Indians, as patriots and men who love to cherish and respect the memory of the past, but also by Englishmen; and I am happy to say liberal thinkers and liberal theologians in England have begun to pay better attention to this subject. And what is the result? By the inquiries of men like Professor Max Müller they have seen with their own eyes, as it were, this beautiful, gentle stream of genial devotional love flowing through the length and breadth of the country in ancient India. Now, alas, we don't see its traces even. Where are those devout men who could not live except in prayer—who felt the reality of the spiritual world as we see to-day the realities of the physical and moral world—men who wanted to prove everything upon the ground of direct spiritual testimony—men who distended their hearts and opened the eyes of faith in order to see and worship the living Father, as one infinite Spirit That, I believe, is just the thing which England must accept from India. And what is that but the very spirit of devotion and prayer which Jesus Christ tried to inculcate? The true Christian, in order to be a true Christian, must have not only outward works of charity, practical righteousness and moral rectitude, but also he must have a devout and prayerful heart. Let, then, India learn from England practical righteousness; let England learn from India devotion, faith and prayer. Let us learn of each other; let England's spirit of charity be infused into Hindoo society; let the millions of my countrymen—Hindoos, Parsees, Mohammedans, all races and sects and denominations of India—believe that Providence has for noble, benevolent and wise purposes entrusted their destinies to England, and that good will eventually come out of such political connection. England is bound to govern our country for the good of our people. Those days are gone by, never to return, when men thought of holding India at the point of the bayonet; those dark days are gone by when men thought of closing all public schools and colleges in order to prevent the rise of independent thought, the growth of independent public opinion, in native society. Men are beginning to feel that India is a solemn trust, that the English out in India are acting simply as trustees, responsible and accountable to that God who placed India in their hands for the welfare of the country—(applause)—and that if England does not discharge her duties to India in a truly Christian spirit; if England seeks to crush down one hundred and eighty millions of people in this glorious country, to destroy their nationality, to extinguish the fire of noble antiquity and the thrill of ancient patriotism—if England's object in holding intercourse with, and governing the people of India is simply to make money and to leave the people to themselves in the higher matters of spiritual life, then I say, perish British rule this moment. God will not tolerate a government at this time of the day based on principles other than those which we recognize as the principles of justice and benevolence. (Applause.)

As to social customs, the Baboo seemed to have been *shocked at the fashions in dress*, and hoped that crinoline, for example, would never be introduced among Indian women. He has *also a righteous horror of beef*, and his faith in curry and rice is quite unshaken, notwithstanding all the splendid dinner parties to which he was invited in England. His remarks on the English dinner table were delivered with considerable humor, and were highly relished by the audience. India, he thinks, has many things to learn from England, but England, also, has many things to learn from India, and they should each adopt the good institutions and customs of the other. He concludes with the following appeal to his countrymen:—"Before I depart from this hall, allow me, my friends and fellow countrymen, to say that, having returned from that great country, I cannot allow you to sleep in such a critical age as this. I can tell you in distinct and emphatic terms that England, and the whole of the civilized world through England, has assured me of Western sympathy with Eastern nations, and especially with India, the noble representative of the East. (Applause.) Such assurance carry home, but do not go to bed till you have offered a humble and heartfelt prayer to your God and the God of India and England that he may put into your mind a noble resolution from this night not to shrink back with detestable cowardice and timidity from a duty which must be done—from sacrifices which must be submitted to. Pray that He may put into your mind energy and resolution which will compel and cause you to submit to all manner of privations and sufferings in order to do good unto your country. Be loyal to the Queen and to the British government; be thankful to all those, whether men and women of your own country or men and women of England, who have in any way done you good; let not our enemies, let not our friends say that we are wanting in gratitude; let all India unite in one chorus of sweet and unanimous gratitude, flowing towards God as an appreciation on the part of the whole nation of the blessings that have been conferred upon the people by foreign nations. (Applause.) While you have love and thankfulness tell your hands to be active. Now, Parthana Somaj brethren, will you call upon all Bombay to come forward and unite with you? Are not the people of Bombay believers in the one living God? Am I to be told at this meeting that educated and enlightened natives of India—Hindoos, Mohammedans or Parsees—believe in idols? Enlightened men still tied and fettered by the horrid bonds of idolatry and superstition! No; I say in your hearts, whatever you may say, in your hearts I see an acknowledgment of the one true God. Then stand up; say in India the banners of truth must be unfurled. Lo! the light is streaming in from the West; lo! ten thousand hands are outstretched over mountains, and across seas and oceans—outstretched to redeem the millions of the Indian population from ignorance and sin and idolatry. Then we shall not be idle. When all the world says to India, "Arise!" let not India stop. Now are the grand and glorious days of reformation at hand—the kingdom of heaven, methinks, is drawing nigh for India's redemption. Sleep not, humbly I beg and beseech you. I will go down at your feet and most humbly I am prepared to beseech and implore you to take this exhortation into your thoughts. Many of our countrymen and countrywomen are dying in ignorance and darkness, in sin and superstition. Say not, then, that indolence and apathy, hypocrisy and inaction, shall characterize young India, but rather say from this night forward there shall not be compromise or sleep, apathy, hypocrisy or inaction, but young India knows what England says to her, knows what liberal generous minds in England, on the Continent and in America say at the present moment. The voice of civilization is "Onward, forward and heavenward," and let India's motto from this night be "Onward, forward, heavenward." (Prolonged applause.)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Nathan Matthews, of Boston, a Cape Cod millionaire, has signified his intention of erecting a library building at Yarmouth Port at a cost of $5,000.

Salem, Mass., is very healthy this winter, no death having occurred there between November 30 and December 9, a remarkable fact for a city with so many inhabitants.

There was a tremendous snow storm in Crystal Springs, Miss., on the 21st ult. Citizens over sixty-three years of age say they never have seen such a sight so early in the season.

In the shoe manufacturing towns generally of New England business is starting up, and many of the manufacturers are putting on their "teams" preparatory for the campaign in spring work.

Colonel John McGuirk, of Holly Springs, Miss., who was during the first of the war Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Mississippi infantry and afterwards Colonel of the Third cavalry, died in that place on the 13th ult.

The thermometer this year has not fallen in Boston below thirty degrees, or two degrees only below the freezing point, an experience, perhaps, without a parallel in this city. It certainly has had no parallel in forty-six years.

Two right whales visited the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., last week, and tarried just long enough to entice from the shore ten or twelve full manned whaleboats in pursuit, when the spouters "peaked" their flukes for deeper water, and left their pursuers resting upon their oars.

Wild ducks are said to be quite numerous in the waters about Havre de Grace, but fewer have been killed than formerly for many years, owing to the obnoxious law and the presence in the waters of the State gunboat of observation, floating the broad pennant of Commodore Davidson.

A flock of some fifty wild geese were observed in Boston on Monday over the Masonic Temple, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. The flock, evidently bewildered by the hazy atmosphere, were flying quite low and in the form of an A, and after moving southward for a while took an easterly direction, towards the harbor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY, corner Twelfth street.
Large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of MESSRS. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this city. Also a number of fine representative Pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.
The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:—
EUGENE VERBOCKHOEVEN,
by a highly finished Cabinet Landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.
DAVID COL,
by an Interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.
B. C. KOEK KOEK,
by an exquisite Landscape remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius,	L. Robbe,	T. Gerard,
L. Wintz,	David de Noter,	Van Schendel,
N. Diaz,	C. Pecrus,	E. Plassan,
Fauvelet,	L. & H. De Beul,	Kuwassey, Sr.,
F. Willems,	P. J. Toussaint,	J. Portielje,
T. Carolus,	H. Schlesinger,	E. Bidan,
Schelfout,	DeKlerk,	Carl Becker,
L. de Langue,	A. Huik,	J. Vander Waarden,
F. Von Seben,	W. Bilders,	H. De Vos,
H. Schaeffels,	Roffaen,	L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.
Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 14th inst. free, day and evening, until sale.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22,
at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Sheriff's sale of rare old Wines, Brandies, &c., consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry, Rutherford, Duery & Co.'s Star of Garter, Monsley, Nabob Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn, Bourbon, 1853; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. Bininger & Co., consisting of veryold Madeiras, old Q Brandy, Bornano and Portillo Sherries, Roriz and Ducal Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. McKNIGHT, Deputy Sheriff.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.
At 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
An Invoice of fine German Bronzes, just received, comprising Figures, Chandeliers, Extension Lights, and other very fine Bronzes by order of Consignee.
Also a beautiful Collection of prepared Birds in Groups, on Branches and under Glass Shades, all beautifully mounted and prepared by the well known taxidermist, C. Galbraith.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.
At 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets
Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.
BILLIARD TABLES, PIANOS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Brocatel and Lace Curtains, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, rosewood Bookcase and Secretary, Wardrobes, Cooking Stoves, Refrigerators, Oilcloths, &c.
Also fine rosewood Upright Piano.
Fine rosewood Upright Piano, London make.
Fine rosewood Square Piano, 7¼ octave.
Phelan & Collander Carrom Billiard Table, nearly new, with Balls, Cues, &c.
Sharp Billiard Table, 4 pockets, complete.
Also Office Furniture, Desks (sitting and standing), Safes, Stools, Chairs, Matting, Partitions, &c.
Also
50 Canary Singing Birds,
just imported from the Hartz Mountains, Germany.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FANCY GOODS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Ladies' Companion Albums, Money Bags, Leather Satchels, Toy Trunks, Fancy Boxes, Dinner Bags, Gauntlets, Buckskin Gloves, Gents' Travelling Railroad Bags, Rubber Overcoats, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
CONTINUATION OF RECEIVER'S SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, &C.
WEDNESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL will sell, as above, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, the balance of receiver's sale of fine Wines, Liquors, together with a selected stock from Bininger & Co.
Samples and catalogues ready on Tuesday.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
IMPORTANT SALE OF GUARANTEED ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.
A CARD.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL would respectfully announce that they will sell, on Thursday, December 22, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine collection of Paintings, including many contributions from our first native artists, also a number of works of the leading European painters. Every painting will be guaranteed original, and the collection will be in every way worthy of the attention of lovers of art. They will be on exhibition on Wednesday, the 21st, with catalogues.
FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
at our salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
a large and extensive assortment of fine Furs, Robes, Capes, Muffs, Gloves, &c.
SATURDAY,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom,
37 Nassau street,
a large collection of Stuffed Animals, Birds, fine cases of Birds, Branches, &c., &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER,
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Executrix's sale of
$2,000 Ready Made Clothing.
THIS DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, by order of Mrs. Mary E. Stein, fashionable Clothing, made for city retail trade in the best manner, including Pants, Vests, Sack, Business, Dress and Overcoats; Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, &c. Sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Parlor Suits.
Rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, in plain and fancy reps and other coverings, the entire balance of stock of
Messrs. Schaffer, Neuman & Metts,
including 21 Suits, made in the best manner and of the most fashionable materials. Sale positive.

ART NOTICE.—OIL PAINTINGS BY CATALOGUE.
P. LEVY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction a choice collection of Oil Paintings, at the salesroom, 80 Nassau street, this day and to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M. These are now on exhibition, and being a superb collection of the best works of American and European artists, are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell this (MONDAY) morning, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz.—Magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Ornaments, Etageres, Bookstands, Centre Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Carpets, &c.; Dining Room Furniture, Buffet, Chairs, Extension Tables, Dinner and Tea Sets, Casters, Urns, Spoons, Knives, Forks, Glassware, Silverware, &c. Bedroom consists—viz., Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Single Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Feather Beds and Covering, &c.; Kitchen and Basement Furniture, in all over 400 lots, by catalogue, of useful Household Furniture.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE FOR THREE DAYS—AT LESS THAN auction prices—A large lot of Plumbers' Brass, Iron, Copper and Earthenware; also a Wagon, Harness, Store Fixtures, &c.; at 213 East Twenty-sixth street; must be closed out immediately. ALFRED BRADY, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE—DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FURS, Piece Goods, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at 548 Broadway, near Houston, the entire and assorted Stock of a country dealer, declining business. Removed for convenience of sale. Consisting of Linens, Poplins, Alpacas, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Furs, Cloakings, Cloaks, Shawls, Showcases, &c. Dealers and public invited, as the stock must be sold at any sacrifice to pay storage and charges.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
Large and positive sale of
Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, rich Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments.
This day (MONDAY), December 19, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
Property of family leaving the city.
At their elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place, Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; magnificent Parlor Suits, made to order, covered with the richest description satin brocatel and reps; elegant rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Cabinets, bois de rose; Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Mirrors, Curtains, Etageres, Bookcases, Corner and Side Etageres, Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Sideboard, Extension Table; Servants' and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—AUCTION SALE.
$20,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
500 lots, by catalogue.
Rare chance for housekeepers.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits, Velvet Carpets, Bronzes, Silverware, Statuary, Marquetrie Cabinets, Brocatel, Lace Curtains; Rosewood and Walnut Chamber Furniture, &c., on Monday morning, at the elegant residence
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock. Sale peremptory.
A. A. SCHULZ, Auctioneer.
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered French satin brocatel; Etageres, Escritoire Bookcase, Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Mirrors, Vases, Clocks; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Canterbury; rosewood, walnut Bureaus; Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, German Cutlery, Silverware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture, Furniture servants' apartments.

AUCTION SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUTIONS to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., a large lot of Gas Stoves, Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves, Benches, Lathes, Vises and a large quantity of Tools suitable for the business, at 46 Dey street. GEORGE J. SMITH, Marshal.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DAMAGED CARPETS AT 462 CAnal street; about 2,500 yards are left and very slightly imperfect; those in want should call at once before they are all sold.

A. HOBBS, VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL AT 1 o'clock, at 537 Rivington street, Stock and Fixtures of a fine Lager Beer Saloon, in one or more lots. Buyers invited.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS 10½ o'clock, 521 East Thirteenth street, Lager Beer Saloon, Bar, Back Bar, Tables, Chairs, Glassware, Paintings, positively in lots.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 331 Bowery.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. T. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER, ARTISTS' GALLERY, 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening this week, at 7 o'clock, to pay advances, positively without any reserve, great sale of high class Paintings by American and foreign artists, embracing upwards of 500, all richly framed, viz.:—Landscapes, Figures, Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Scriptural Views, &c., &c., together with many other pleasing subjects, by eminent foreign and American artists of high repute. Also the celebrated Painting, "Betrayal of the Saviour," by Culverhouse; the "Burial of Captain Latane" on the plantation of Mrs. Brockenborough, in Virginia, funeral rites being performed by Mrs. Brockenborough, and many others of great value.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Large sale of Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., this day (Monday), December 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, viz.:—Ten or twelve fine Parlor Suits, in reps, haircloth, &c.; rosewood and walnut Chamber Furniture, en suite and single pieces; pillar and claw extension Dining Tables; walnut, marble top Sideboards; Etageres, Centre, Pier and Fancy Tables, Corner Stands; some fine Oil Paintings; a large assortment of Curled Hair Mattresses; China, Crockery, fine Cutlery, Library Bookcases, Secretary and other Desks, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; ten dozen of secondhand oak Arm Chairs, Stoves, &c., all to be promptly sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART Galleries—LEAVITT STREBIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
Monday evening, Dec. 19—Sale of a private collection of Postage Stamps. Catalogue ready.
Monday evening, Dec. 20—Sale of a private Library of elegantly illustrated Books; standard Works, rare Pamphlets, Trials, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM, 521 BROADWAY.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
DIAMONDS, RICH GOLD JEWELRY,
LADIES' DIAMOND AND GOLD WATCHES,
RARE PRECIOUS STONES, &c.,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The largest stock ever exhibited in the city, consisting of superb Diamond Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Crosses, Ear Drops, Finger Rings, &c., in the richest settings and entirely new designs. Also Sets in Pearl, Ruby, Garnet, Coral, Opal, Sapphire and other precious stones; elegant Diamond Watches, Gents' fine Gold Watches by best makers, Guard and Vest Chains, Lockets, Charms, &c., together with many other beautiful articles, all of the very best quality. Parties desiring to purchase for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
will find this a rare opportunity, as every article will be fully guaranteed. Catalogues will be ready and goods
ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, Dec. 19.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 BROADWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY SALE OF
SUPERB CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY.
just landed from Leghorn, never before exhibited; chiselled by the following artists:—Fadi, Lazzarini, Duche, Franzoni and Franchi; also Alabasters, Statuettes, French Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Tazzas, &c., will be sold by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 21, 22, 23 and 24, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, 489 Broadway, respectfully inform the public that they will offer at their salesroom, on Thursday, 22d inst.,
ABOUT 60 DIAMOND ARTICLES,
ABOUT 85 FINE GOLD WATCHES.
Full particulars hereafter. Great bargains for Holiday Presents. Goods on exhibition Wednesday.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE,
AT PUBLIC OUTCRY,
By LAMAR & KING, Auctioneers,
On first TUESDAY in January next,
Before the Court House, in Savannah,
THOSE TWO VALUABLE WHARF LOTS,
Known as O'Byrne's property, fronting on the river 316 feet and running back to Canal street 410 feet, No. 6 running to Indian street, about 700 feet.
WITH IMPROVEMENTS
On Lot No. 7, consisting of one Brick Building containing nine floors, now used as a United States Bonded Warehouse; also, a Brick Office.
MRS. MARGARET M. O'BYRNE, Executrix.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—SUPERB PARIS Holiday Goods.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on Monday, at 60 Liberty street, at 11 o'clock, one of the most superb invoices of Holiday Goods ever exhibited, viz:—Elegant Jewel, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes; a large quantity of real Bronze and Ormolu Goods, superb Clocks and Bronzes, Sevres and Bohemian Vases and Toilet Sets, and a great variety of elegant new Paris Goods; also a large quantity of Silver Plated Ware.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Assignee's sale of a large and fine assortment of Jewelry, Watches and Diamonds,
the stock of a New Orleans house,
on WEDNESDAY and following days, until all is sold,
at salesrooms 99 Church and 78 Reade street,
commencing at 11 o'clock each day.
Particulars in Tuesday's Herald. Sale positive.
By order of assignee.
HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer,
99 Church and 78 Reade street.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—PRIVATE GALLERY VERY valuable Oil Paintings, Statuary, Library, &c., to be sold at auction on Tuesday, December 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by order of the Brooklyn Trust Company. This valuable collection contains the Works of Vandyck, Carrici, Pietro Cortona, Franck, Cuyp, Le Brun, Tintoretto, Bloemart, Weenix, Marrill, Gasper Poussen and others; also Statuary, Library, &c. Sale absolute. Catalogues at the salesroom, where the paintings are on exhibition.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE—On Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 368 Grand street, near Essex Market, three marble bed Billiard Tables, Kavanagh & Decker's make; Counters, Cues, armed Chairs, Tables, Stove, Clock, Mirror, zinc lined Counter, Bar Fixtures, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c.
ISAAC BEYMAN, Marshal.

J. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, NO. 12 BOWERY—Will sell on Monday, December 19, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Toys and Dolls, Candy Boxes, Workboxes, Music Boxes, Trumpets, Pistols and other holiday Presents. Sale positive. Dealers invited. Salesroom No. 12 Bowery, opposite his former store.

J. R. FOLEY, AUCTIONEER.
By FOLEY & FREEMAN.
Office and salesroom 2,052 Third avenue, Harlem.
Mount Vernon Property for sale at auction.
On Monday, December 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., we will sell, without reserve, on the premises, the handsome private Residence situated corner of Bridge street and White Plains road, within 80 yards of the Harlem Railroad depot, containing 13 rooms, with modern improvements, and surrounded with about three acres of ground, handsomely laid off, with fruit trees, &c.; stables, outbuildings. Also the Furniture, consisting of very fine black walnut Chamber Suits, Parlor Sets, Kitchen Furniture, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
For particulars call on FOLEY & FREEMAN, 2,052 Third avenue, Harlem.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Tuesday, December 20, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, No. 1 North William street, a large stock of Crockery and Glass Ware.
JOHN CANTRELL, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, MONday, December 19, at 2 o'clock, at No. 1 avenue B, the Lease and Fixtures of a cigar Store.
JOHN H. HILTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE—THIS DAY, DECEMBER 19, AT 11 o'clock, at Starr's Tier, Long Dock, the Canalboat Dewitt C. Fox, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 135 Chatham street,
will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock,
about 700 lots of fine
Gold and Silver Watches,
fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry,
comprising
Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Studs, &c.;
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains;
also Guns and Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c.
By order D. Meehan & Co., late Laurens street, and G. Fredrick, Bleecker street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WM. S. INGRAHAM, 58 NEW Bowery, will sell this day, 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Silk Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Underwear, Table Linen, Bedding, Sheets, Blankets, Coats, Pants, Vests, Jewelry, Boots, Shoes, &c. Order B. J. Fry, 120 avenue C.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, at 10 o'clock, 300 lots Men's Clothing; at 12 o'clock 300 lots of Silk and other Dresses, Broche and Woollen Shawls, Velvet Cloaks, Furs, Blankets, Quilts; also a large quantity of Human Hair. By order of M. Bruckheimer, 371 Grand street, Williamsburg, and Samuel Goodstein, 250 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY—BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 500 lots men's and women's choice Clothing, Beds, Bedding, fine Mink and other Furs, a lot of Pictures and other valuable Goods, worthy the attention of dealers and others. By order I. AARON, 197 Grand street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Coffees, Teas, Spices,
Flour, Soap, Butter, &c.
Marshal's sale.—Will sell, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large stock of Groceries, consisting of boxes of Bluing, Mustard, Ginger, Allspice, Cloves, Ink, tubs Butter, barrels Flour, chests Tea, Canned Fruits, Blue, Almond Oil, Office Furniture, &c. P. McCABE, Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.—By virtue of an execution I will sell Monday, December 19, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the entire Stock of a cigar store, consisting of 7 cases of Leaf Tobacco, 10,000 Cigars, of different brands, 500 packages Smoking Tobacco, Boxes, Briarwood and other kinds of Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, &c.; also a large sale of Toys and Fancy Goods. Sale positive, in lots to suit dealers. By order of L. Rindskopf, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON MONDAY, December 19, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, a large and general assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, consisting of Dolls, Doll's Heads, Animals, China Tea Sets and Musical Instruments for the holidays, in lots to suit dealers. Sale positive, without reserve.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a lot of
First class Sewing Machines,
Singer's, Grover & Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's and others, all in perfect order.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy.

W. O. HOFFMAN, AUCTIONEER.
FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION.
S. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell,
on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1870,
at 12 o'clock, within their store,
111 Pearl street (Hanover square),
Choice Fancy Goods,
consisting of
Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Writing Desks,
Watch Stands, Fancy French Bags and Boxes,
furnished and unfurnished.
All just imported and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, 4 nice Parlor Suits, 7 or 8 fine French plate pier and other Mirrors, Lace and heavy Curtains, Paintings and Engravings, marble top and other Tables, rosewood Piano, Etagere, black walnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits; Hair and other Mattresses, 5 very large Feather Beds, Bedding, Linen Sheets, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Bookcase, Wardrobes, Extension Table, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves, &c.; 75 or 80 fine Carpets, Oilcloths, Matting. The whole making a fine assortment for housekeepers and others, with a great variety of other Goods.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE BOURBON OR RYE WHISKEY, AT $2 50 A gallon; pure juice Port and Sherry Wines, $2 50 a gallon; Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, $5 a gallon; all of the best quality and warranted pure. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. WM. M. GILES, 129 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

10 9TH ST., NEAR STUYVESANT ST., FIRST FLOOR.—As cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread maker; no objection to do housework; good reference.

28 EAST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands her business in all branches; good city reference.

41 SPRING ST., BETWEEN MOTT AND MULBERRY sts., rear building.—A respectable woman as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, bread; has good city reference. Would go city or country.

85 PERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

86 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO PERfectly understands bread, ices, preserving, English and French cooking; first class city reference.

102 4TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A first class cook, in a hotel or boarding house; understands meat and pastry; city or country.

111 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE, intelligent and industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a neat and economical servant; highly recommended; city or country.

112 8TH ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL ST.—A RESPECTAble woman as first class cook in a private family or a respectable private boarding house.

147 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room, between Broadway and 7th av.—A young woman as cook in a private family; will assist with washing; good city reference.

155 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; understands soups, meats, pastries and jellies, and an experienced baker; good city reference. Call from 9 to 4 o'clock, on Monday and Tuesday if not engaged.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

156 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT, NEAT WOMAN as good cook; will assist with the washing; excellent references. Call for two days.

201 EAST 58TH ST.—A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent city reference, in a private family or genteel boarding house, in the city; makes good bread and biscuit; will assist in the washing. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches; city or country; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference; also a colored young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

208 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; can come well recommended.

231 WEST 25TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; WILL ASsist with washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; understands her business; no objection to the country; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

259 6TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—AS first class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; 5 years' city reference. Call for two days; ring the bell.

262 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

288 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference.

290 ELIZABETH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK room.—A Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good baker; no objection to the country.

296 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do the work of a small family; best reference. Call for two days.

303 EAST 60TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

324 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family, or to do general housework; good city reference. Call from 8 until 4.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—Any first class place that wants a head cook unequalled in all kinds of French, Spanish, German and English cooking; is also a first class housekeeper; understands the serving of suppers and dinners for parties in the best manner. Those who want a faithful, economical woman, who can take the entire charge, will find one with the best city references from the first families.

373 EAST 8TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble North of Ireland Protestant girl in a private family as good plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker and a good laundress, and has the best city reference from last place.

446 3D AV., CORNER 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A competent woman as first class cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; understands French cooking thoroughly, boning, larding and cold dishes; can take charge of the kitchen and marketing. Good city reference.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A competent woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands her duties thoroughly; good city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID IN A PRIvate family; has no objection to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Call for three days.

133 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or to take care of children.

155 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

167 MULBERRY ST., THIRD FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A young girl as chambermaid; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; a good plain sewer; wages moderate; city reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

232 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

357 WEST 17TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference.

436 EAST 14TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family. Two years' reference from her last place.

652 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family.

654 2D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., top floor, back room.—As chambermaid and laundress; fully competent and not afraid of work. Best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING, IN ALL ITS branches, at moderate prices, by Mrs. RICHARDSON, formerly of Varick street, she having resumed business. Her old customers are invited to call at 179 (old No. 177) Bleecker street.

6 MORTON ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—AN EXPERIenced dressmaker, many years in private families in the city, desires a few more engagements by the day; does first class fitting and trimming.

14 GRAND ST., JERSEY CITY.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family or hotel. Call on or address EMMA HALEY.

14 STUYVESANT ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, can accommodate a few more ladies; best reference. Address.

18 SPRING ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress or lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; understands hairdressing; best city reference. Call for two days.

40 EAST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting, fitting and trimming for ladies and children; also all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; will go by the week or month. Good city reference.

62 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first class seamstress, no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's.

67 WEST 12TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few engagements for the season; cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

89 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wants employment by the day, week or month; good reference.

73 KOSCIUSKO ST., NEAR NOSTRAND AV., BROOKlyn.—A dressmaker wants a few more engagements by the day or week; would take work at her home; terms moderate. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

91 AMITY ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK PARLOR.—A lady as seamstress or travelling companion. Miss E. M.

107 WEST 40TH ST.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL, WHO understands dressmaking and hairdressing, as lady's maid.

107 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, OVER JEWelry store.—An experienced dressmaker to work out by the day; can cut and fit perfectly and give style.

119 WEST 25TH ST., FRONT ATTIC ROOM.—A REspectable English widow to go out by the day as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses in style, also children's clothing in the neatest manner; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

124 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—WORK by the day or week by a first class seamstress to finish off ladies' dresses and trim in the neatest style; reference

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamberwork.

195 EAST BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR.—A young German girl in a fancy store; is able to do any kind of needlework and dressmaking.

231 EAST 20TH ST.—A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day, week or month; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

235 WEST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week; understands cutting and trimming in the latest style; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

336 WEST 11TH ST.—AS DRESS AND CLOAK maker; understands trimming and altering, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; $1 50 a day. Address SOWALL.

342 EAST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXPERIenced dressmaker, who is a first class cutter and fitter, to engage by the day in private families; can operate on different machines.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTed by a dressmaker: evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $3 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

403 6TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands her business in all its branches, would like to make engagements by the day in families. Address DRESSMAKER.

570 7TH AV., IN TOY STORE.—A COMPETENT seamstress wishes a few engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking; can furnish machine if required. Call for one week.

765 8TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wishes engagements by the day or week; can furnish machine if required; best city reference. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

1,530 BROADWAY (IN STORE), BETWEEN 47TH and 48th sts., near 7th av. market.—Mme. Plowman wishes work as a first class dressmaker; ladies and children fitted with elegance and despatch. Address or call.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, WHO IS NOT strong, wishes plain family sewing to do by hand, or would be companion to a lady. In either case a comfortable home more desired for the present than wages. Good reference. Address ADVERTISER, Rahway, N. J.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, PLACES TO SEW either by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking and children's clothing. Can be seen at 66th st. and 10th av, corner house, entrance on 66th st.

General Housework, &c.

37 MONROE ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman, lately landed, as general houseworker

98 CHARLES ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A RESPECTable widow to do the housework of a small private family, with her little girl to assist or take care of a baby. Highest reference given.

112 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; has good city reference.

116 READE ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable German girl to do general housework in a small private family; can speak English; good reference.

134 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a fine washer and ironer; best city reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small family; is about one year in this country.

145 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework.

186 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework, or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

201 62D ST., NEAR 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl of first class character to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

225 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference.

246 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

340 EAST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; good reference.

843 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Call after 9 o'clock.

Housekeepers, &c.

87 4TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper in a hotel or boarding house or widower's family; can furnish references satisfactory for the past two years. No triflers need apply. Can be seen on Monday, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

105 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 4TH AV. A well educated widow lady; is a good housekeeper and manager; speaks German, French and English fluently; no objection to go South. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

131 WEST 29TH ST.—HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted, in a hotel, by an American woman, who has a practical knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

303 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER OF HUDSON.—A thoroughly competent English lady, as housekeeper in a hotel or club house, having held such position in one of the first hotels in the city; first class reference from last employer. Call on or address M. R. G.

459 6TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable, educated middle aged lady as housekeeper; is reliable and would take an interest in the welfare of the family; has a thorough knowledge of cookery and is experienced in household duties. None but respectable parties need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, as housekeeper. Address A. K., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

30½ WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A respectable woman wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own house. Inquire for Miss O'BRINE.

45 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is a good cook; has best reference.

110 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A WIDOW WOMAN desires washing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day; good reference.

129 EAST 50TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—Gentlemen's or families washing and fine fluting done.

156 WEST 18TH ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 8.—A REspectable person to take in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended; understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing.

163 WEST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; best city reference.

210 EAST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT HOUSE.—A respectable and honest woman to do some washing or to go out by the day; best city reference. Call for two days.

246 WEST 38TH ST., REAR HOUSE, TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman would like washing and ironing at her own house. MRS. CORNISH.

250 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing, or will go out by the day. Reliable, competent and trustworthy. Good reference.

270 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable, competent woman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or private families; would take interest in giving satisfaction. Call or address.

317 EAST 24TH ST, REAR BASEMENT.—LADIES' and gentlemen's fine washing and ironing, children's and ladies' clothes in neat style; French fluting and puffing completely done; gentlemen's shirts finely polished; flannels made to appear as new; families by the dozen or month; respectable city references for ability and honesty. Mrs. ROBERTS.

325 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class French laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing and ironing; shirts finely polished; a few respectable families by the month; children's and ladies' clothes neatly done; fluting and puffing completely done; most respectable city reference for honesty and ability. Mme. McDERMOTT.

402 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing at 75c. a dozen or by the month; no extra charge for fluting, or would go out by the day; best city reference.

404 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or do washing at her house; understands fluting; or would take care of a sick person.

434 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—FIRST CLASS laundress to do ladies' or family washing or gentlemen's clothing, by the month or dozen; fluting done; terms moderate. Good reference.

454 WEST 28TH ST.—A STEADY GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; city or country; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

517 2D AV.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS TO DO gentlemen's washing at 75c. per dozen, or for families on reasonable terms; would go out by the day; polishing, fluting, &c.; has best reference.

563 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get a few gentlemen's or ladies' or families' washing; understands fluting; best reference.

761 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, front house.—A respectable colored woman, to do a few families' or gentlemen's washing. Terms 50 cents to $1.

1,126 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., second floor.—A first class laundress who understands fluting and puffing, to go out by the day to wash and iron or would take gentlemen's washing home. Call on or address LAUNDRESS.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO DO, AT HER own home, gentlemen's or ladies' washing; understands all kinds of fluting. Corner East 76th st. and av. A; inquire in the grocery.

Nurses, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as monthly nurse; can be well recommended. Address, for two days, M. E. E.

137 WEST 41ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and seamstress; Scotch Protestant girl. Best city reference.

530 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to take a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for two days.

363 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A highly respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best reference. Call for two days.

444 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to mind children and sew; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; no objections to the country.

490 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN girl as child's nurse; understands the care of a child from its birth. Good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

490 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH woman as child's nurse; is experienced, and would have no objection to the country; best reference.

2,146 3D AV., CORNER 117TH ST.—A YOUNG married woman, who has lost her baby, as wet nurse in a respectable family.

Waitresses, &c.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl as first class waitress in a private family; has best city reference.

211 WEST 53D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as first class waiter in a private family; best city reference; no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days.

310 EAST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A young girl as first class waitress; best city reference from last place.

Miscellaneous.

24 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS LADY'S maid to one or two ladies; is a Protestant; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, hairdressing. Address M. B.

54 WEST 29TH ST., MISS CLINCH.—LADIES CAN rely on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest and most fashionable styles; walking suits and evening dresses made in eight hours' notice and at moderate prices; garments cut and fitted.

111 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—TO GO out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the latest styles; has her own machine.

130 8TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ROOM 19.—A REspectable woman wants housecleaning to do by the day or washing; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

219 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HAIRdressing for a few ladies by the week or month; terms reasonable. Call for two days.

395 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—AS lady's maid; understands hairdressing in all its art; a good dressmaker; best city reference.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING OR WRITING OF ANY description at her residence. Address E. E., box 124 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS COMpanion to an invalid lady, or as governess, to teach German and French. For further particulars address S. H., box 918 Post office.

A REFINED, AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY, SUDdenly reduced, desires a few hours per week of profitable employment. Address box 54,658 Broadway.

A LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT SUCCESSFULLY French, Spanish and music, will give lessons at very moderate terms, or in exchange for board and comfortable room. Address Madame W., Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE PUpils to whom she will teach French and Spanish grammatically or conversationally at $3 per month. Address Z. Z. Z., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION EITHER as resident or visiting governess; qualifications, French (Parisian), English, music and drawing; highest references. Address A. B., box 141 Herald office.

TO LADIES OF NEGLECTED EDUCATION IN ENGlish a lady offers her services for the English Branches, French, German, Spanish and Music, Penmanship, Composition and Elocution, according to the first London masters. Address M. S., box 106 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN efficient teacher, is open to an engagement; English thoroughly, French, Drawing from the round and flat; good Music and Singing; highest references. Address UPTON, box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION TO attend a confectionery store; understands her business; good references. Apply at the Working Women's Protective Union, 38 Bleecker st.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 893 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED. Reference required. Call between 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. at 116 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GIRL WANTED—TO PASTE LABELS ON PAMphlets and boxes; one accustomed to pamphlet binding preferred. Apply at No. 8 University place, at 11 o'clock.

A.—HIGHEST PRICES—WORK GIVEN OUT TO PAY for sewing machines by installments; instruction free. BLAKE & POND, 189 8th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS HANDS. Apply, before 9 A. M., at 67 West 11th st., basement door.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 69 WEST 12th st. None but good hands.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS AND GOOD TRIMMERS wanted.—Come ready to work. Apply at 101 West 28th st. Come up to second floor.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE persons; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, with city reference, at 70 7th av., near 14th st., basement door.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply to Mrs. EDWARDS, No. 4 Union square.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL TO take care of a small child; must be a good seamstress and able to dress hair. Inquire at Belvidere House, corner 15th st. and Irving place, room No. 7.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK AND TO DO part of the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the care of children; must have good references. Call at No. 7 East 12th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

45 WEST 18TH ST.—DRESSMAKERS WANTED—Trimmers and waist finishers; none but good hands need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

210 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN OF long experience as waiter or to drive and attend to one horse; superior reference. Address TILMAN.

213 EAST 37TH ST., BASEMENT.—A STEADY, SOber young man wishes any sort of work where he could make himself useful; no objection to go in the country. Steady employment more an object than wages. Address or apply to J. LYNCH, as above.

540 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; city reference.

910 BROADWAY.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS first class waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; has best city reference. Address T. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, as first class waiter; excellent references. Apply at 100 West 29th st., New York.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENCY FOR WESTERN States for a new and attractive Book, retail price not to exceed $5; for a suitable work arrangements can be made with responsible parties. Address LOOK, Herald office, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A wholesale or retail flour and feed or provision store; has had four years' experience; will make himself useful on a small salary. Address G. F. J., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN WITH FIVE YEARS' LIKE EXPERIENCE IN Boston desires a situation as salesman in a wholesale clothing house. Address SALESMAN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD EXPERIENCE, WANTS a situation as traveller; is thoroughly posted in dress trimmings, millinery and fancy goods; gives good reference. Address J. O., Herald office.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS GERMAN AND English salesmen, for our dress goods department. FLANIGAN & CO., 551 8th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

HAT, CAP AND STRAW GOODS SALESMEN WANTed.—Those having a good reliable trade in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Ohio can make liberal arrangements with MALLOY, BOYNTON & VAN CLEEF, 448 and 450 Broadway.

LAW.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, WELL EDUCATED, energetic man, a situation as clerk in a law office in this city. The advertiser has lately arrived from Europe; has had considerable experience in English conveyancing, magisterial, parliamentary and commercial law; is a good accountant, correspondent and copyist, and will accept a moderate salary where close attention to business duties will be appreciated. Address P. M., Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL DRY goods business. Those wishing to leave the city can apply at HECHT & ROSENSTEEL'S, 308 Canal st.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERKS, EXPERIENCED IN THE general dry goods business; rapid and correct and with best references, may address, with all particulars as to fitness and salary, J. G. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR BOOKKEEPER; also a young man for entry clerk; none need apply unless they can give best of references and are capable. Address, stating references, box 2,401 Post office.

WANTED—AN ATTORNEY, AS CLERK IN A LAWyer's office. Address COUNSEL, Herald office, stating age and references.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, A competent entry clerk. Address J. L., box 1,711 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; ONE who is rapid, accurate and who understands his business thoroughly, with good references. Address, stating salary expected, box 2,339 New York Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man; will be found useful and obliging, as references will prove; wages not so much an object as a comfortable employment. Address H. M., box 112 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom, in either city or country; thoroughly understands his duty; ... city reference from his last employer. Address J. M., box 129 Herald office.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; can milk; understands his business; best reference from last employer. Address A. M., box 219 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN THE country; understands gardening, fruit trees, flowers, pruning, grafting, care of horses; can milk; city reference. Address D. B., box 263 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent, steady, sober man; is a good groom and steady driver; understands his business in every respect; best city reference; four years at last place. Address COACHMAN, No. 4½ Amity st., harness store.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man of steady habits; understands his business thoroughly; best city reference. Call on or address J.B., 103 West 80th st., for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; good driver; an excellent groom; best city reference from his former and later employers. Address, for two days, R. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WANTS A SITUAtion as above; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; takes particular care of all things committed to his charge; will be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability; age 28 years; is a Protestant; no objection to town or country. Call on or address J. D., No. 9 East 39th st., for two days.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN; SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; is an excellent hand at horses; best city references. Call on or address J. W., 201 Fulton st., seed store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation; understands the care of horses, cows and gardening; is a careful driver; prefers a place in the country; can be recommended by his present employer, with whom he has lived eighteen months. Apply at 27 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; has best references. Address M. F. C., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and to make himself useful; will be recommended by his present employer. Call at stable, 27th st., near 3d av., for two days, from 8 to 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an American Protestant; is willing and obliging; no objections to country; best reference. Address H., box 143 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST CLASS MAN COOK WANTED—AT 83 8TH av., corner of 14th st. Apply to-day and Monday.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CHRISTMAS Tree Safety Stand for parlor use. Apply to WM. RONNBERG, 52 John st., room 18.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL the most attractive article ever offered in this city. This is no patent humbug. Call at 23 Dey street, up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF an office, keep a plain set of books and attend to the correspondence of an extensive business; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Address, in own handwriting, P. O., 1,307 New York Post office.

A MAN WANTED—IN WHOLESALE STORE; GOOD position given to one who will loan one of his employers $500, secured by real estate. Address WARREN, box 373 Post office.

A BOY TO ASSIST WAITING ON TABLES AND WHO understands checks may apply at 296 Spring st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

A MAN WANTED—TO OVERSEE A LIGHT MANUfacturing business and sales; small capital necessary; good salary. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray st., Room 23.

BARTENDER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as bartender; understands the business thoroughly; best city references. Call at or address 308 1st av., corner 18th st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO ATTEND a book stand in a hotel. Apply at 144 Waverley place, at 8½ A. M.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A BOY WHO HAS BEEN in a law office; salary $3 per week. Address, with references, LEX, Herald office.

OYSTERMAN WANTED—AT 678 BROADWAY.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.—WANTED, BY AN OLD established house, a party thoroughly acquainted with the rail and railroad supply business in all its branches. Address J., box 2,616 New York Post office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, ABOUT 15 years of age, in a down town stationery store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with salary expected and references, C. & Co., box 2,475 Post office.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT CASH BOYS. E. D BASFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) FOR THE retail dry goods business, in Wilmington, N. C.; such only who are well acquainted in this line and are well recommended may apply at 119 Chambers st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN AND A boy to go of errands. Apply to W. W. SWAYNE, 210 Fulton st., Brooklyn, from 1 till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 13 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, to run errands and make himself generally useful; must reside with his parents and furnish the best references. Address in boy's own handwriting, HAMMOND, Herald office.

WANTED—A MALE SURGICAL NURSE; ONE HAVing experience in hospital. Apply from 2 to 3 P. M. at the Jersey City Hospital, foot of Washington st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL AND MAKE himself useful in a crockery store. Apply to G. ELSOM, 209 8th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER AT THE OYSTER Bay, 1,144 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DINING SALOON; MUST know how to wait; wages $5 per week. Apply at 227 South st.

WANTED—TWO MEN IN A LIVERY STABLE. NONE but sober men need apply. 353 East 4th st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABLE CONnection for a permanent position in which superior tact and experience in imparting knowledge is required. Salary reasonable. 117 Nassau st., room 21.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; Reference required. Apply at 230 West 48th st.

$10 PER DAY.—AGENTS AND PEDDLERS WANTED; new Goods for the holidays; sell as soon as seen. Call early. EMPIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 176 Fulton street.

THE TRADES.

ANOTHER FIRST CLASS LITHO MAP PRINTER CAN have steady work all winter on large fine map printing; written references required. LLOYD'S, 30 Cortlandt st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, NOTICE.—WANTED, A YOUNG man well posted in ferrotype and negative making and willing to make himself useful. Also a smart girl. Apply for one week. W. E. VAUGHAN, 136 and 228 Bowery.

TO MILL OWNERS IN WANT OF GOOD, PRACTICAL millers. Apply to Mr. WHITE, 165 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL EDUCATED youth, an opportunity to learn a good trade or business; writes a good hand and can give first class city recommendations; age, 17 years. Address R. D. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER. TO RUN stationary low pressure engine. Apply at 46 South st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, competent to take charge as first assistant if required. Address, with references from last employers, and stating amount of salary expected, SQUARE, box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN OR BOY, ACCUSTOMED to use screw hand presses; able to set dies and keep punches ground; constant employment punching washers. Address PIECEWORK, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—DE JEUNES DEMOISELLES POUR aider et servir a table dans un nouvel hotel de premiere classe; il faut qu'elles parlent l'anglais et qu'elles soient respectables. S'adresser toute la semaine a 43 West st., New York.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE NE PARLANT PAS L'ANglais desire entrer dans une famille americaine comme dame de compagnie ou pour enseigner le francais a de jeunes enfants et se rendre utile pour la couture. S'adresser de 9 heures a 11 du matin, ou de 1 heure a 5 du soir, 169 Thompson st., au second floor.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE, FAISANT BIEN la robe, desirerait de l'ouvrage chez elle, ou des journees dans les familles; elle se chargerait aussi des reparations a faire aux vieux costumes. S'adresser a Mme. RAMU, 117 Bleecker st.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary 618 Broadway.

PROF. SEDGWICK WILL GIVE HIS FOURTH LECture in Classon avenue Presbyterian church (Dr. Duryea's), Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, December 20, at 8 o'clock. On this occasion scenery in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, big trees of Calaveras and Yosemite Valley will be displayed.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES before the AMERICAN INSTITUTE of the city of New York, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

I. Tuesday Evening, December 20, 1870, THE STRUGGLES OF SCIENCE, by George B. Loring, M. D., of Salem, Mass.

II. Tuesday Evening, December 27, 1870, HOW WE STAND AND WALK, by Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

III. Friday Evening, January 6, 1871, THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY, by Professor F. H. Hamilton, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

IV. Friday Evening, January 20, 1871, ON WATER, by Professor C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, N. Y.

V. Friday Evening, January 27, 1871, ON TIDES AND TIDAL CURRENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON HARBORS, by J. E. Hilgard, of U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

VI. Friday Evening, February 3, 1871, ON LIGHT, by Henry Morton, President of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

Doors open at a quarter past seven o'clock. Lecture will commence at a quarter before eight. Tickets Fifty cents each. For sale at the door.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—AFTERNOON and evening classes, at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Private lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence 237 East Tenth street.

BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 133 West Twenty-third street. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter: the Boston and five Fashionable Dances perfectly in six private lessons.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 289 BLEECKER street.—Classes now forming for beginners, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Hall to let for select parties.

MURRAY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 109 CHARLES street, corner of Hudson.—Classes now forming for beginners on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings. Soiree next Tuesday evening.

FOR SALE.

A FULTON STREET CLOTHING STORE AND FIXtures for sale, doing a successful business and having an unexpired lease of 8½ years. The owner, having an extensive outside business to attend to, cannot give the store proper attention. Address CLOTHIER, Herald office.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale, at very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 301 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A SAMPLE ROOM, NEAR the Gold Exchange; also Oyster Saloons, Restaurants, a good country Hotel, corner Groceries, Liquor Stores, Dry Goods Stores, Confectioneries, Bakeries, Meat Markets. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A PATENT FOR SALE—FOR THE BEST FAMILY Steam Washer; also Lithographing Business, fine Cigar Stores, Ale Vaults, Lunch Rooms, Billiard Saloons. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN A NO. 1 DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—SPLENDID business location; must be sold; unquestionably rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR sale.—Excellent location; business $40,000 year; chance rarely offered. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY RESTAURANT AND Confectionery for sale.—Dwelling elegantly furnished; rent free; splendid chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A RETAIL FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—WITH THREE years' Lease from next May. Good reason for selling. Call between 3 and 5 P. M. A. HARTNAGLE, 356 Fourth avenue.

A FANCY GOODS STORE—VERY GOOD LOCATION, long lease, cheap rent; stock, fixtures, lease about $1,500. Apply at 203 Columbia street, near Sackett street, Brooklyn; or to MAX BAYERSDORFER, 384 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS WELL ESTABLISHED CORNER Bar and Sample Room, elegantly fitted up; splendid location; long lease; cheap rent; great bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS RETAIL THIRD AVENUE GROCERY Store, with elegant Fixtures complete, long lease, only $50 rent; choice fresh Stock, that inventories $2,500; price for all, $2,200; or will sell Lease and Fixtures separately; store doing fine business; a chance. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of the old established Drug Store of the late John Wiggins, deceased, at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., on Wednesday, December 21, at half-past 12 o'clock of the said day, on the premises. The good will, stock and fixtures will be sold to the highest bidder. No better stand can be found and very low rent. Information may be gained from Mr. CAMPBELL, Apothecary, corner Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN PATERSON, N. J., cheap; first class Store on Sixth avenue; also very neat Store in Brooklyn, principal thoroughfare. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND POULTRY STORE, ESTABlished 24 years; a splendid chance for a good business man. Apply to J. H. WRIGHT, with F. Lambert, 239 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COAL YARD AND BUSINESS, with good improvements; sold on account of the present owner retiring from business. Apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 80 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY LARGE SECOND HAND Safes, and a great variety of smaller sizes for sale low to close them out. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND OYSTER COUNTERS, Screens, Shelving, in sections; Sash, Signs, Drug Drawers; large Store Basket, on Wheels; Desks, Office Railings, Showcases, large mahogany Case. Apply at 527 Hudson street and No. 9 Vestry street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST CLASS Bakery, well located; will be sold on reasonable terms. For full particulars address box 57 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM CHEAP, on one of the leading avenues, next door to the Grand Opera House, 273 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FERROTYPE GALLERY, WITHOUT fixtures, for $25. Rent $35 per month. Inquire at 109 Eighth avenue. Will be sold without fail.

FOR SALE—OYSTER, ALE AND COFFEE SALOON, doing a good business; rent very low. Inquire at 387 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD LIQUOR STORE. Apply at TODD & CO.'S, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE—OR PARTNER TAKEN IN the Wood and Kindling Business. Apply at No. 9 Chambers street. THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FLORENCE SALOON, CORner of Broadway and Houston, lease, good will and fixtures. The premises includes four basements on Broadway and two whole houses on Houston street; to a party wishing to invest in business this is a rare opportunity, and must be sold, as the proprietor has other business, and cannot give it his personal attention. Apply on the premises. GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SELLING a well established good paying Butcher Shop, 103 Cherry street, on December 19, at 10 A. M. HOBBS, VILES & CO., Auctioneers.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A MODERN ADAMS Press, 31x43, fully equipped and in perfect order, $2,200; terms easy. American Power Press Company, 36 Dey st.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE, 10X28, WITH GOVERNOR, PIPES, PUMP and heater, complete, for sale cheap, at 78 Walker street, just east of Broadway. Walker is next to Canal st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND WORKING BEAM ENgine; cylinder 48 inches by 10 feet stroke; Shafts 40 feet; Wheel Rims, Pillar Blocks, Donkey Pumps, &c.; also, Boiler for same, but little used. Address B., No. 116 Warren street.

FOR SALE—A ROPER CALORIC ENGINE, FOUR horse power, in good running order. Inquire of BOWNE & CO., 65 Liberty street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, four to sixty horse power; send for circulars. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

NEWSPAPERS.

READ

Aiken's Great Story,

"Bernal Clyde,"

commenced in the

WESTERN WORLD,

number 26,

now for sale by all newsmen.

Great Christmas Number.

A magnificent Engraving, entitled the

"Nativity of Our Lord,"

on first page, being a fac simile of the

Great Premium Engraving

presented to each yearly subscriber of the

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Buy this week's issue

and you will say that you get more good reading for six cents

than in any other paper you ever saw.

Fourteen original articles,

all complete in one number, and

Two Great Serials,

for six cents.

All newsdealers sell it.

CLOTHING.

AT 485 SEVENTH AVENUE—$3 TO $75 ARE PAID for your Cast Off Coats, Pants, Dresses, Carpets or Furniture, by Mr. or Mrs. PEISER. Must have the goods.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 353 Bowery); ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays highest cash price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c., &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE.—M. LEON PAYS THE HIGHest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies will be waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 444 SEVENTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS ABOVE Thirty-fourth street, guarantees to pay highest prices for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by addressing Mrs. or Mr. NATHAN.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry, as we have to fill an order. We will pay as follows:—For dresses, from $5 to $60; for coats, from $5 to $20; for pants, from $3 to $6. Call on or address F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A POSITIVE FACT AND NO HUMBUG, AS PRACtised by others—High offers. We guarantee the highest price in the market for cast off Wearing Apparel. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 192 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

AT 271 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for cast-off Clothing, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYninth and Thirtieth streets—Ladies and gentlemen will find the fair and honest dealer, B. MINTZ, to whom they can dispose of their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, at the following prices:—From $10 to $50 for silk dresses, $3 to $15 for coats, $2 to $6 for pants. Please call or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 496 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SEVENTH street.—G. MORRIS will pay the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing; Pants, $3 to $8; Coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60; Carpets, Furniture, Bedding. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Morris.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of Meek Bros., manufacturers of cabinet ware, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Fred W. Meek having assumed the liabilities of the concern, all payments will be made to him.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1870. FRED W. MEEK. LEONARD MEEK.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS OFFERED.—CONSEQUENT upon family arrangements of partners a European firm which owns an establishment in the city of Mexico desires to dispose of the latter. This Mexican house has old and extensive connections; its fine stores are situated in the centre of business. A most liberal discount will be allowed on stocks, so as to insure a very handsome return to the purchaser of the concern. For full particulars address box 454 Post office, Havana, Island of Cuba.

A GOOD CHANCE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL either sell his Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shop, or would take a partner; it is an old established stand, and has all necessary machinery for conducting the business. The reason for selling is that his time is too much occupied in taking care of his Patent Torsion Spring business. Inquire at KIESER'S, 526 and 528 Eleventh avenue.

A PARTY HAVING FROM $300 TO $400 CAN JOIN in half interest in a sample and lunch room down town. 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries, or for sale. C. HANSBROW.

A FANCY STORE, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, for sale; 12 years established. Apply at 128 Ninth avenue, in the store.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE IS OFFERED TO A GENTLEman who wishes to start his son in business, or any first class gentleman to associate himself in an established business, to which there is no limit; cash required from $2,000 to $3,000. Only those who have the money and give full name and first class reference will be noticed. Address, for one week, INCOME, box 5,974 Post office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000, CAN SEcure an equal interest in a light manufacturing business; references given and required. Investigation solicited. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED—TO PURchase a valuable Patent with advertiser; now in full operation. Wishes to control patent and sell rights. Address LETTERS PATENT, Herald office.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, MAY STEP in an established manufacturing business; large profits; can be increased largely; duties financial. References exchanged. VALENTINE, 159 Grand street.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $300, IN a fine paying cash business. Thorough investigation solicited. 59 West Fifteenth street, from 10 to 3.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS INVESTMENT.—ANY PERson having $2,000, acquainted with restaurant and sample room business, can secure a permanent and paying business by calling at 59 Walker street, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. A business man is desired. Address BUSINESS, Herald office, or call in person at hours named.

DINING ROOM (PART FIXTURES), LUNCH COUNTER Tables, in a first class sample room, to let, or will sell the whole at a bargain. Inquire at 48 Cortlandt street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing Business for sale, of an article that is a necessity, in universal use, and on which there is a large profit. The article is fully protected by patent, and the originality of the machines specially invented for its construction. Apply at Factory, 207 Centre street, room No. 4, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, FROM $25,000 TO $50,000, to extend the manufacture of a first class lockstitch Sewing Machine, fully licensed and in good demand. Principals only dealt with. Address SHUTTLE MACHINE box 118 Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A BREWERY FOR SALE, MAKing prime ales; in excellent order, with a long lease, at a reasonable rent. Address BREWER, station F.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE HOUSE TO TAKE THE agency and attend to advertising in New York city for a line of patent medicines. To a party that will invest a few thousand dollars a special inducement will be given. Address A., box 137 Herald office.

$600 PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, TO join the advertiser in baling Hay for the York market. Can make from $8 to $10 per day. Call at Washington street, Hoboken, feed store.

$1,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN IMPORting and jobbing business; goods have a sure sale as soon as landed. Call on MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$5,000.—A MAN OF ENTERPRISE AND BUSIness tact, possessing $5,000 cash, is desired immediately, to aid in developing a matter of vast commercial importance at home and abroad, in which five times the investment may be realized by the party investing; an honorable and straightforward party desired; no agents noticed. Address O. P. T., Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE, Carpets and Oilcloth. DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, 87 and 89 Bowery, have the largest and best assorted stock in the city of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE CHRISTMAS PRESents.—A rich rosewood Parlor Suit, made to order, in use 6 months, cost $450, for $200; one do., cost $300, for $150; two Suits in reps for $65; ten Bedroom Suits, $50 upwards; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at 50 cents a yard upwards; Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China and Silver Ware, at less than half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $650, will be sold for $250; one do., cost $300, for $150; two walnut Suits, covered with reps; Pianoforte, Vases, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Curtains, Mirrors, Bookcase, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Chamber, Dining Furniture, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their parlor, chamber, dining room Furniture at a sacrifice. Magnificent Pompadour suits, cost $650, for $200; one do., $150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used 5 months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. No. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C.—PAYMENTS weekly and monthly, at BENDALL'S old stand, 209 and 211 Hudson, corner Canal street.

FURNITURE. DEGRAAF & COCHRANE, 438 Canal street. Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture retailed at wholesale prices.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING. Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLY & CO., Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs, black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway; branch wareroom No. 5 Willoughby Buildings, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her; no likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriages and allay the most serious trouble. Office 193 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shews likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME LE COMTE, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS spiritually inspired Trance Medium. French and English spoken. Information positive. 29 West Washington square, corner Waverley place.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW—ELEGANT ROOMS before and during confinement. Dr. and Mme. WILLETT, 84 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A CARD.—DR. KENNEDY, OF 84 EAST HOUSTON street, hopes to be restored to his usual good health by Monday, the 26th inst., on which day he will, please God, reopen his medical office and drug store. Dr. Kennedy, of 84 East Houston street, is not associated—never has been associated—with any other physician in the United States.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GIVES IMmediate relief, without harm or exposure. DR. LEON, 25 Amity street.

ALL SUFFERING FROM PRIVATE DISEASE WILL be relieved at one interview. Medicine, $5. Call or send to Dr. OLIN, 59 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 8 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GIVES IMmediate relief, without harm or exposure. Dr. LEON, 25 Amity street.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 129 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

DR. LEON'S FEMALE PILLS AND DROPS. ONLY sure medicine for woman's difficulties. Price $5. Office 25 Amity street.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES IN TROUBLE ARE GUARANTEED RELIEF at one interview; Medicine, $5. Call on or send to Dr. OLIN, 59 Bleecker street.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,538. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

COME TO 20 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, AT THREE o'clock.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. MARY CURTIS; left her home on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., dressed in black and white striped dress, black waterproof cloak, black hat, with white band; small size, black curly hair, brown eyes, about 27 years of age. Any person giving information of the above will be liberally rewarded by calling at 26 West Thirty-seventh street.

IF THE PARTIES WHO ROBBED GENTLEMAN IN West Twenty-fourth street, Sunday morning, will return the Pin and Papers all proceedings will be discontinued; or will you propose some settlement? Address, in confidence, MERCHANT, Herald office.

I HAVE LEFT 121 AND HAVE GONE TO 118 WEST, four blocks above. MISS IDA WALTERS.

PEACHES—TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT STORE OR within next three blocks above, on my side. PEARS.

THE BOUQUET BORN IN BOWERS ELYSIAN breathes from out its fragrant heart the sentiments Diosma doth in blooming ecstasy now feel.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1852-3:—Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Baker & Johnson, clothing, Pearl street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

WILL THE SMALLER OF TWO LADIES, WHO RECOGNIZED gentleman on Pacific street, near Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, December 4, and 18th, afternoon, please send address to E. F., Brooklyn Post office?

8:20 TRAIN FROM NEW YORK TO NEWARK, SATurday, December 17.—Lady directed gent to Broad street, after leaving cars; if acquaintance would be agreeable address HENRY WELLINGTON, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A1.—HAIR POISONS.—IT IS REFRESHING TO know that one article has, for nearly seventy years, maintained an unblemished reputation for purity, wholesomeness and utility as a Hair Dressing against all rivals. That article is BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, established 1801. Principal offices 374 Pearl street, New York.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies for an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 67 Liberty street.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE of Nicholas Schweich, deceased, are requested to present them on and before January, 1871, at 341 Tenth avenue.
KATHARINE SCHWEICH, Administratrix.
NIC. AUG. SCHWEICH,
WILLIAM HEUSERGER.

ALL WISHING THE FINEST AND THE PUREST CONfectionaries should call at L. EBERT'S. French mixed, 60c. Also a great variety of Fancy Boxes. 50 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOciety, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this society will be held, when MINER K. KELLOGG, Esq. will read a paper on "The Geography of Mount Sinai."
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

A.—F. & G. BURNHAM, FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Furniture moved, city and country; furniture packed and shipped; furniture stored; money advanced.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 721—DECEMBER 17, 1870.
15, 38, 71, 43, 6, 48, 58, 22, 37, 41, 52, 69, 76.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 600—DECEMBER 17, 1870.
77, 30, 52, 62, 16, 76, 41, 65, 5, 71, 53, 4, 66.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 687—DECEMBER 17, 1870.
50, 59, 31, 35, 64, 27, 54, 42, 18, 71, 22, 35, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 688—DECEMBER 17, 1870.
2, 5, 72, 59, 58, 66, 86, 6, 78, 61, 2, 33, 38.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway, 155 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park 32 Chambers street, Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

C. S. MERRIMAN WILL GIVE A FREE EXHIBITION of a Water-proof Dress and Life Preserver off the Battery to-day at 12 o'clock.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—THE FATHER OF CHEAP POStage, James W. Hale, must be remembered to day by all citizens of the United States. Contributions of a postage stamp in value and upwards will be received throughout the day at 75 Chambers street, and forwarded by special messenger to 69 Wall street, at 12, 2 and 4 o'clock.
PRESCOTT & SONS.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Door Ornaments. Figure Carving our specialty.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $32; halfs, $16; quarters, $8; Kentucky from $1 to $10. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York. Circulars sent free.

SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES, OF ALL FIRST class makes, cheap, until December 21, at 10½ A. M., then at auction. Fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange any time inside of 30 days for new machines of any make. 245 Grand street, near Chrystie.

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should, without delay, write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise; sent free to any address. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D., box 4,852, Post office, New York city.

WALTHAM WATCHES, for Holiday Presents.
HOWARD & CO.,
865 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prices cashed and information given. Circulars sent and the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, or box 4,685 Post office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—A PHELAN & COLLENDER TAble, carrom, with balls, cues, &c., complete; Snare Table, four pocket, complete and nearly new, will be sold on Monday, at 12 o'clock, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S salesroom, 37 Nassau street.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, Manufactured and for sale only by the patentees, PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

ENGLISH BREECH-LOADING STEEL BARRELLED Shot Gun for sale cheap. Can be seen at GODFREY BROS'., 279 Greenwich street, near Warren.

FIFTY FINE SINGING CANARY BIRDS, IMPORTED from the Hartz Mountains, Germany, to be sold at auction, Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S auction room, 37 Nassau street. For particulars see auction column in this paper.

O. LINDEMANN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF JApanned and bright metal Bird Cages. The largest variety of cages in the world. No. 254 Pearl street, between Fulton and John.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their AUCTION MART, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, near Fourth avenue,
TEAM VERY HANDSOME CHESTNUT SORREL CANADIAN PONY HORSES, with long silver manes and tails, sired by same STALLION; about 14 hands; coming 6 years; kind in all harness; extra fine under saddle for children's riding; free from vice, fast travellers, very stylish and handsome; warranted sound, kind, true in every respect; together with a Double Harness and Pole made for the ponies; also no top Wagon, with shafts.
The property of General Kiddoo, who is leaving city. To be seen any time previous to the sale by applying at auctioneer's office, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—58 LIBERTY STREET.—ASTOUNDING reductions. All our stock of fine Top Buggies, Pony and Park Phaetons, light Rockaways, &c., at less than cost. To pay advance and storage they must be cleared out. Also Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c. Also the largest and cheapest assortment of Kersey and other Blankets in the city. Heavy Polar Robes, cost $14 to make, for $9; heavy all wool Blankets, cost $7, for $5 per pair; heavy fawn Blankets, cost $4, for $2 50. All goods warranted as represented. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty st.

AN ELEGANT TEAM BLACK HORSES, CLOSE TO 17 hands, 9 and 10 years, very stylish, kind and true every way and warranted sound.
AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—501 SLEIGHS $25 UP; 100 TOP WAGONS OF ALL kinds; new side spring Wagons, $85; three basket Phaetons; 10 top Pony Phaetons, 8 Cabriolets, 4 Park Phaetons, 50 Rockaways, 3,000 sets single and double Harness, 50 bbls. fine Sleigh Bells, 5,000 Robes, 50 bales of Blankets, $1 50 up; also Pacing Pony, $75; black Mare, $85, at the oldest repository in New York. JAMES JENKINS, 1,399, 1,401, 1,403 and 1,405 Broadway, corner 41st street.

A.—SLEIGHS AT $30 AND UP; ANIMAL ROBES, $14 up; Harness, $12 up; a large assortment of Blankets, Bells, Lap Robes, &c.; Rockaways, Open and Top Wagons, Gigs, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A HANDSOME BLACK HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, long tail, stylish, fast and prompt driver; sold low, for owner has no use for him; fully warranted; also a nice circular front Coupe, Harness, &c. Stable, Fourth avenue, near Seventy-third street.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—CARRIAGES, HARNESS, Sleighs, Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c. Greatest bargains of the season; lowest prices in the city.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A LOT OF FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE HORSES JUST from the country; a pair of Blacks, 16.1; a pair of Browns 16, and a pair of Bays, 15¾; to be seen at 148 East Twenty-fourth street. Ask for ALEXANDER.

AT WITTY'S 638 BROADWAY—SLEIGHS, SLEIGH Bells, Carriages, Harness and Robes of every description, at lowest market prices. Lot second hand Sleighs and Carriages, to let by week or month.

A.—STIVERS' SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW; ALSO KIMball's Top, Road, Express Wagons, Coaches, Clarences, Landaus, Coupe; Harness, Blankets, Bells, very cheap.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A SMALL SADDLE PONY FOR SALE—ABOUT 8 hands high, 5 years old; price $150. Apply at 433 West Fifty-third street, one door from Ninth avenue.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c.—Our four and six seat Coupe Rockaways not excelled in style, lightness, price or quality.
HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A DOUBLE TRUCK AND TEAM FOR SALE—TEAM weighs 3,000 pounds; been in use 7 months. Inquire at 267 and 269 Franklin street.

A CLOSE COACH AND HARNESS CHEAP—SUITABLE for boat or depot work; also one Top and one No Top Road Wagon at HETTRICK'S sale stable, 105 West Thirtieth street.

A NICE THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, BY BREWster & Co., of Broome street, at $750; several second hand Top and Road Wagons, at low prices; Rockaways from $250 up; Curtain Coaches $350; several other Carriages cheap. A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND; GREAT BARGAINS.—Light Brett, Phaeton, Dog Cart, Depot Wagon, Rockaway, Buggy, Pony Phaeton, and variety new Carriages at lowest market prices. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BREWSTER three-quarter Landau, only used two months the past summer; cost $2,250; set of gold mounted coach Harness, Dunscombe make, and two bay Horses, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, very fast. The entire lot will be sold low, and less than half their value for cash or approved negotiable paper, being the property of a gentleman whose business will not warrant his retaining them, and prefers to sacrifice rather than turn out and store. Address, for two days, X. Y. Z., Herald office.

FOR SALE—SIX SUPERIOR WORK HORSES TO BE sold for a sacrifice price; from 6 to 8 years old; warranted sound and kind; fit for any kind of business; also a team of good sized truck Horses; also a trotting Mare; can trot in 2:50; will be sold as the owner has no further use for them. 63 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST COUPE HORSE IN the city; 16 hands high and very stylish; warranted sound and kind in all harness. Apply at 219 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED FIRST CLASS D'ORSAY or Clarence Coach, on thorough braces and steel springs, manufactured by Binder Brothers, Paris; nearly new and in perfect condition. Can be seen at private stable, 120 West Twenty-fifth street, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT HIGGINS' STABLE, 85 AND 87 JANE street, a pair of bay Horses, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind; also room for a few more road horses to board, at $70 per month; stable on first floor.

FOR SALE—TWO LOW PRICED HORSES, ONE GOOD Milch Cow; sold for want of use. Apply at No. 10 Jane street.

FOR SALE—A JET BLACK CANADIAN PONY, 7 years old, 13 hands high, suitable for children or some light work. Inquire at 59 King street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE YOUNG, STYLISH Horses, 14½ to 15½ hands high; fit for any light use; all warranted sound and kind; sold for want of use. 155 Perry street, store.

PHAETONS, TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, ROAD Wagons, Business Wagons; one Turnout, cut under, suitable for a doctor. To be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 275 Bowery. GEO. J. MOORE.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells; large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS, BELLS, BELLS—SLEIGH BELLS—1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter Sleigh Bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices.
CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

STABLE FOR SALE—1 OPEN, 2 CLOSE COACHES, 6 Horses, 2 Sleighs, 1 Stage Coach, 6 double sets of Harness. Will be sold very cheap. Apply at 44 Wooster street.

$75.—FINE LARGE GRAY; LARGE TRUCK HORSE, $110; team mares, $125, 7 to 9 years, fit for any business. 724 Washington street, grocery. Call before purchasing elsewhere. Large team, $150.

$75.—GRAY CANADIAN PONY, 14 HANDS; BLACK do., 15 hands, $85; sound, kind, fine drivers, good workers and very gentle. 259 West Thirty-first street, in the rear.

500 SLEIGHS, FROM $25 UP; PORTLAND ALBANY, 4 and 6 seat; new and second hand; best, largest and cheapest in New York.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET OF OCTAGONAL SHAPE, with an enamelled painting of Cupid and Music set in diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by TIFFANY & CO., Union square.

LOST—A GOLD SNAKE CHAIN AND LOCKET, either in a Fifth avenue stage to Mercantile Library or returning up Broadway to Twenty-third street and up Fifth avenue to Forty-ninth street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to ABM. J. VANWINKLE, No. 9 Spruce, or 23 West Forty-ninth street.

LOST—SMALL DIAMOND CLUSTER PIN; DIAMONDS in pin and shank; $75 reward, no questions asked. Address W., Herald office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, GOING FROM Irving place, through Seventeenth street to Fourth avenue stage and 749 Broadway, a Gold Ring, with bloodstone, marked inside "R." A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by HERMANN SCHAUS, 749 Broadway.

LOST—$3 REWARD—ON SATURDAY, IN THE CITY Hall Park, a brass Eagle. Please return to J. C. F. DEECKEN, military goods, 160 Grand street.

REWARDS.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870, at Wood's Gymnasium, a small Gold Watch (Millerat maker; attached, a Gold Chain, with an oval Locket of bloodstone and onyx, with the monogram "J. F. A." The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by leaving the same at No. 9 Bond street.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN, ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, without bonus. First and second Mortgages promptly cashed.
POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed.
F. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FEW SECOND MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property wanted; also $20,000 to loan on first class city property, in one or two sums.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on New York and New Jersey Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Stocks, Merchandise and Securities. First, second, third and fourth Mortgages, Notes, Salaries, &c., negotiated.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE $2,000.—THIS AMOUNT paid and ample security given to one or two gentlemen to act as bondsmen. They must own considerable city real estate. No risk whatever. Apply to Judge STUART, law office, 11 Centre street, corner Chambers street.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, No 283 Bowery near Houston street.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY G. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1870.
In addition to our established business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO., 45 Exchange place.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.
Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after January 19, 1871.
Money deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

PRINCIPALS ONLY SUPPLIED.—MONEY QUICKLY loaned on approved mortgages, without bonus. Second mortgages in New York or Brooklyn bought and sold at lowest rates. D. C. HYDE, 42 Pine street.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.
The "Fire Loan Stock" of the State, amounting to $304,443 89 (three hundred and four thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents), due in 1870, will be paid in gold on and after December 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, and at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1870.
Coupons of the State, guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and the Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG GASLIGHT COMPANY'S CERTIFIcates wanted, by HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, 38 Wall street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—APPLICATIONS FOR Loans of $5,000 to $20,000 on New York city Property. Applications must give all particulars, with principal's signature; none other will be accepted.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

$250,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit, on New York and Brooklyn property; First and Second Mortgages cashed.
ROLSTON & CO., 60 William street.

$275,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT—ON New York and New Jersey property; First and Second Mortgages cashed at lowest market rates.
WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

$325,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Second Mortgages negotiated. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 886 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS', 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Espanol bien.

AT 735—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERware, Cashmere Shawls, Pianos, Valuables, &c., loaned on to any amount, or bought; utmost value paid.
J. H. BARSINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED—ON JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, Groceries, and every description of merchandise; particularly on Pianos and Furniture. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Eighth avenue, in real estate office. JACOB.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. RAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 29 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ENGLISH BRANCHES, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers, Photograph Coloring; Photographs painted. Call on or address TEACHER, 153 6th av.

BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS.—I WILL INSTRUCT a few young men, at their homes, evenings, 7½ to 10, by new and practical method; learn and get good salaries; terms moderate. Address Mr. COLE, box 169 Herald office.

BOUNDBROOK FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEW JERSEY, 29 miles; perfect home, excellent table, thorough education and moderate terms. Circulars at Stanley Day's, 111 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. MILNER, Principals.

GERMAN TAUGHT BY A LADY—TO LADIES AND children only, after a new conversational method, so as to fluently converse after a few months. Terms very moderate. Address Madame P. F. A., Herald office.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, PHYSICAL and Vocal Culture, 48 West Fourteenth street, under the direction of Professor and Mrs WALTER C. LYMAN.—New, practical and thorough system.

TUTOR WANTED—TO TEACH A BOY 14 YEARS OLD English and Latin two hours in the morning five days in the week. Address, with testimonials and terms, A. B., box 3,626 Post office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A good location, where the owner will board out the rent; best of references given. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, A CHEERful furnished Room, including gas and fire, with respectable people, where friends can be received undisturbed; terms very moderate. Address CORRESPONDENT, Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
$100,000 WORTH
Holiday Goods.
Embroideries and Laces.
Needlework Sets, 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c.
Linen and Valenciennes Sets, 75c., 85c.
Needlework Sleeve Sets, $1, $1 25.
Needlework Cuff Sets, 50c., 75c., $1.
Needlework Chemisette Sets, 75c., $1.
The Neilson Worked Sets, 85c., $1.
5,000 rich Lace Collars, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., 90c.
3,500 rich Worked Collars, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 45c., 50c.
Opening of a case of Lace Goods, Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, and Handkerchiefs below cost of importation.
Handkerchiefs.
Worked Initial Handkerchiefs, 20c., 25c.
Worked Names, Hemstitch, 35c.
Embroidered and Hemstitch, 15c., 20c., 25c.
Fine Hemstitch and Embroidered, 40c. to 75c.
Hemstitch and Tucked, 15c., 20c., 25c.
Plain Hemstitch, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Rich Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. up.
500 dozens Gents' hemmed Handkerchiefs, 12½c. to 75c.
750 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 7c. to 50c.
Velvets, Satins, Ribbons.
Fringes, Trimmings, Bonnets.
Hats, Flowers and Feathers.
Gloves, Hosiery, Scarfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Zephyr Worsted, 10c. ounce.
Fine Jet Sets, 25c. to $3 set.
Fine Gilt Sets, 25c. to $3 75 set.
Fancy French Sets, 25c. to $2 a set.
Sleeve Buttons, 10c. to 75c. pair.
Ladies' and Gents' Portemonnaies, 10c. to $3.
Necklaces, Velvets, Crosses, Chains, Hairpins, Fans, Ornaments, Perfumery, Soaps, Pins, Earrings, Bags, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.
Toys, Dolls, &c.
Our showroom, one hundred and thirty feet deep, packed with Holiday Goods of our own importation.
Wax Crying Dolls, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., up.
Wax Crying Dolls, long curls, 50c.
China Tea Sets, 25c., 50c., up.
Tool Chests, 25c., 50c., up.
Building Blocks, 25c. 50c., up.
Boxes of Toys, 25c., 50c., up.
Boxes of Ninepins, 25c., 50c., up.
Work Boxes, 25c., 50c., 75c., up.
Candy Boxes, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Articles for Christmas Trees, 5c. up.
To accommodate our customers the store will remain open evenings.
Boxes of Toys of the following kinds:—
Villages, Artillery, Ninepins, Camps, Paints, Farms, Games, Menageries, Maps, Furniture, &c., Railroads, Steeple Chases, Soldiers,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Cigar Holders, Parian Figures and Receivers.
Work, Perfumery, Glove, Collar, Handkerchief, Candy, Jewel and Sheet Boxes.
Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Ornaments, Tea and Dinner Sets, Grocery Stores, Livery Stables, Arsenals, Railroad Depots, Picture Blocks, &c., &c.
Inkstands, Jewel Stands, China Vases, Carved Brackets.
Pianos, Coal Mines, Horses and Carriages, Express Wagons, Crowing Roosters, Quacking Ducks, Bleating Sheep, Barking Dogs, Talking Parrots, Couples Kissing, Drinking Elephants, with lots of other Comical Toys.
Our 25c. and 50c. counters have been replenished with new Toys, Parian Goods, Musical Instruments, Box and Mechanical Toys in abundance.
WM. KINZEY,
691 Broadway,
between Amity and Fourth streets.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS, DRAPED IN elegant cloak form.
J. RUSSELL, 33 East Twentieth street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A CARD.—MRS. LEVINS, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, corner of Eleventh street, will sell the balance of importation, consisting of Round Hats, Gypsy Bonnets, Dress Caps, Headdresses, suitable for the holidays, at reduced prices.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE THIRD LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT, No. 16 BROADWAY (box 4,632), NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., for the construction of foundation for Race Rock Lighthouse, Long Island Sound. Three thousand tons, more or less, of granite will be required at the present time, of the best quality for durability, and in blocks weighing not less than one and a quarter tons. The blocks may be irregular in shape, but no slabs or thin pieces will be accepted. The granite blocks must be thrown around the "Rock," in which an iron spindle must be placed by the contractor; suitable moorings, also, must be properly placed, to bring the vessels over the reef, to insure the unloading and dropping the blocks of granite close to the "Rock."
It is believed that the stone can be delivered at the spot, during the winter, when westerly winds prevail. The proposal must state the price per ton at which the granite can be furnished and placed on the reef, which price must include the cost of the spindle secured in the "Rock," and of the moorings for the vessels. The granite blocks must be deposited by the contractor under the direction of the inspector designated by the Lighthouse Engineer of the Third district.
Payments will be made as follows:—The first, on acceptance of one thousand tons, placed in position, reserving ten per centum till the contract is fulfilled; the second, on the acceptance of another thousand tons, reserving ten per centum until the contract is fulfilled; and the last payment on the completion of the contract.
Proposals must state the time when the work will be begun after the approval of the contract.
Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to the proposal.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the work.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposal for building foundation of Race Rock Light House."
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Engineer Third Lighthouse district.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS, NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, Books, Stationery and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January 1871.
City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL A. LEWIS, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Committee on Supplies.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.
Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

POLITICAL.

12TH AND 19TH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
Harlem to City Hall in fifteen minutes.
"Down with the Tracks."
All citizens of Yorkville, Harlem and Westchester in favor of the immediate improvement of Fourth avenue, by sinking all the tracks below the surface, constructing two more tracks from Harlem to City Hall for fast local travel, will meet at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue, Tuesday evening, December 20, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

BATAVIA, Wednes'y, Dec. 21	SAMARIA, Thursday, Jan. 5
TRIPOLI, Thursday, Dec. 22	ALGERIA, Wed'day, Jan. 11
RUSSIA, Wedn'day, Dec. 28	CALABRIA, Thur'day, Jan. 12
PALMYRA, Thur'day, Dec. 29	ABYSSINIA, Wedn'y, Jan. 18
PARTHIA, Wedn'day, Jan. 4	SIBERIA, Thursday, Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.........$130, gold | Second Cabin.........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris.........$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.........$80, gold | Steerage.........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI.........Thursday, Dec. 22
PALMYRA.........Thursday, Dec. 29
Cabin passage $80 gold; steerage $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
EUROPA.......Sat., Dec. 24	IOWA.......Wed., Dec. 21
CALEDONIA...Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN.......Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA.......Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA...Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA.......Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA.......Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN.......Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA...Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA...Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Danre.........Saturday, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE, Rousman.........Saturday, Dec. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD (wine included), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.........$140 | Second Cabin.........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price.........December 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Green.........December 28, at 10½ A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, will sail on Saturday, December 17, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Drickenstein, on Saturday, December 31.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.........$120
Second cabin.........72
Steerage.........35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
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For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.
Captain Stephen Jarrsen, R. N. R., having superior accommodations, will sail from
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On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage.........$80, United States currency.
Steerage.........50, United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 15.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ENGLAND, Webster.........Saturday, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson.........Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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Through Line to
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Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, according to location of berth.
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These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 25th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
December 23, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 25th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, December 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 17, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on the 22d of December, 1870, their splendid sidewheel steamer ARIZONA, Captain C. P. Seabury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain Geo. B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Friday, December 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards.........December 22
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau)...Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.........January 5
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East River at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken.........Monday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Captain Philips.........Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Philips.........Wednesday, Jan. 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—CARRYing the United States Mail—Touching at Key West.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, December 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain Nelson, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, December 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 31.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS, CAPE OF GOOD Hope.—The fine fast sailing bark PEONY, now loading, will take freight and a limited number of second class passengers. For terms inquire of R. W. FORBES & CO., 15 South William street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain L. J. Lockwood,
will sail on Tuesday, December 20.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow Thursday, December 22.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SAVANNAH DIRECT.—A FIRST class steamship will sail on Tuesday, December 20, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin, $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 P. M. Fare Sunday as heretofore.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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TOYS! TOYS!
and a
large variety of Fancy Goods and Bohemian Glasswares
for
Holiday Presents,
at
STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER'S,
394 Broadway, near Walker street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE HOLIDAY Books in every department of literature, at JOHN PYNE'S book store, 109 Nassau street.

A.—TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NOVELTIES, AT MUCH less than Broadway prices. French and Wax Dolls, Magic Lanterns, Sailboats, &c., at PARSELL'S, Toy Bazaar, 86 John street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—FOR SALE, AT MODERATE prices, a few very handsome ladies' and gentlemen's English Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, best quality and make. Apply at 47 Exchange place, room 17.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN ONE and five pound boxes, at 25 and 30 cents a pound to Sunday schools and stores, in large quantities, at the lowest wholesale prices, at QUINN'S new store, 162 Chatham st.

GREAT SALE DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—1,211 Broadway, five doors from Wood's Museum. We will sell at wholesale prices for this week our entire stock of Guns, Pistols, Cutlery and Plated Ware, all warranted, by best makers. MALONE & DERBY, 1,211 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An elegant assortment of Standard Works, Presentation Books, Juveniles, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.,
selling off,
at a great reduction,
at JONES' Bookstore,
1,125 Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts.
Store open evenings.

MUSICAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ACCORDEONS, Concertinas, Banjos, Tambourines, Violins, Clappers, Music Boxes, &c., cheap, at DALY'S Music Store, 179 Eighth avenue, northwest corner Nineteenth street. Pianos cheap.

SWISS CARVED GOODS.—SEVERAL CONSIGNMENTS of above goods having been left on consignee's hands for freight and charges, the same will be disposed of at retail from the 15th to 24th inst., inclusive, at 51 Cedar street.
The articles were all imported "per order," are consequently of the finest quality, and will be sold at much less than cost of importation.

SELECTED MAGIC LANTERNS, WITH NEW PICtures, $1 to $10; all kinds of Mechanical Running Toys, Dolls, Hand Pianos, Games, all sizes and descriptions. Tin, Iron, Wooden, Fancy Toys, one cent to $25. WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place. Open until 12 o'clock every night.

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ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms, $1 and upwards.
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NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50c. and 60c. per night, and $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

PARKER HOUSE, NO. 1 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street, northeast corner of Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; first class table d'hote. Liberal arrangements for winter.

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Beecher, and used as another illustration of the meaning of repentance.

The question of emotion in repentance was then discussed at length, with a wealth of apposite illustration. Mr. Beecher thought that all emotion that was over and above the influencing power to cause a man to cease to do evil and learn to do well was

A WASTE OF POWER.

Speaking generally, the less emotion the better. The influence of the will was then slightly commented on. The sense of personal responsibility was a noble motive to lead to repentance, and was in many men sufficiently influential. The lowest motive was that of fear. God, however, used all these motives, and has thus instructed his ambassadors to say not only that He was a God of love, but that our God was a consuming fire.

CLASSON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Blood of the Lamb—Sermon by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

Dr. Duryea's pulpit was occupied yesterday by Dr. McCosh, a venerable theologian, whose fame as a profound thinker caused him to be called, some two or three years since, from Scotland to fill the presidency of Princeton College.

His sermon yesterday, founded upon the words in Revelations, "And lo, in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb, as it had been slain," was of the solid, orthodox kind, full of clear reasoning and eloquent illustration. He said:—In this book of Revelations the veil is drawn aside for a little and we get a glimpse of the evolutions of God's purposes, and it is wonderful that in all these pictures a lamb that is slain is constantly shown, and honor and power are ascribed to Him that sitteth upon the throne and to the Lamb. The blessed ones that are described shall hunger no more and thirst no more, because the lamb that is in their midst shall lead them by living waters. The question naturally presses, why we are so often presented with this image of a lamb and a lamb that is slain. This is set before us as the method of the atonement. I take up the admission made by all that sin has been committed, and ask how is sin to be forgiven? Sin is the violation of a just law, and how is the law to be satisfied? By

REPENTANCE AND REFORMATION

may be the answer of some. Now, until there is reconciliation with God there can be no satisfactory reformation. But, granting for the sake of argument that the heart could of itself repent, there is nothing in that repentance that can atone for past sin. The repentance of Judas, though it had been genuine, could not bring to life Christ that he betrayed. How, then, is this sin which you confess to be forgiven? You trust, you say, to the mercy of God. But justice is as much the attribute of God as mercy, and when we go to His word we read that He cannot look upon iniquity and by no means will clear the guilty. There is no place to rest till the Lamb that has been slain is presented. In the first worship of fallen man there is the bleeding sacrifice. Under the law all things were purified by blood. The same views are unfolded of God in Eden, on Sinai, and on Calvary. With the view of the Lamb before him no sinner need despair, and the saint on earth with the saint in heaven may join in ascribing praise to Him that sitteth on the throne and the Lamb forever. But if God will forgive man how is man to be reconciled to God? A troubled conscience always leads the offender to

AVOID THE PARTY OFFENDED.

The appeasing of the conscience must be preliminary to the flowing out of the soul in love to God. An evil conscience must, too, be a cause of irritation. There can be no peace in the soul when that soul is not at peace with God. But when the conscience ceases to accuse the heart will be at rest, just as the waves are at peace when the winds are calm. The Lamb, the image of gentleness, is set "in the midst of the throne" to show that God is reconciled. To gain the heart there must be a lovely object presented. There is a moral loveliness that wins the heart, and in Christ there is the union of all the qualities that call for love. Man has in every age been caricaturing God, but in Christ we see the brightness of the Father's image, without being stripped of a single ray. In Christ we have not only a father's heart, but a brother's heart. The tenderness and sensibility of Christ's human nature make us run to Him as to one who can feel for us under all circumstances, and

THE FORSAKEN LIFT UP THEIR HEADS

and are comforted by communion with Him. This vision is set before us to remind us that Jesus is the grand source of joy to the saints in heaven. We have seen that the view of the Lamb first gains the heart of the sinner, and so it is a view of the same object that keeps the heart. Looking unto Jesus is habitual with the steadfast Christian; and that light which cheered him in darkness is to illumine his path forever. It is delightful to the believer to think that the friend who first reconciled him to God will be the first to meet him in heaven. Death has no power when this thought reigns in the heart. The question is often asked where heaven is. We may not answer it geographically, but we know that it is where Jesus is. We need to be prepared for heaven, and Christ is preparing a place for us, and preparing us for the place. We wish often that we might have sat like Mary at the feet of Jesus, but these wishes may yet be granted, for He that was dead is alive, and is as gentle and as loving, and, when on the Earth He comforted the mourner.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Father Carney on True Contrition—We Should Prepare Ourselves for Christmas Day.

High mass was celebrated at this grand and venerable pile with all the impressive rites and ceremonies pertaining to the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and seemed to imbue the large congregation with the solemnity of the occasion, for on leaving the church their faces shone with a peculiar gloss of sanctity. The music was very fine, and the solos were rendered with artistic finish and precision.

The rays of the sun shining through the windows reflected their brilliant colors upon the assembled congregation and surrounded the heads of the several saints with a golden halo that vied in exuberance with the light of the huge waxen tapers around the altar. At eleven o'clock Father Carney mounted the pulpit, and mentioned, among other announcements, that grand Pontifical mass will be celebrated at half-past eleven o'clock on Christmas Day, at the conclusion of which the Right Reverend the Archbishop of New York will give the

PAPAL BENEDICTION

to the assembled flock. He then read the first chapter of Luke's Gospel, and expounded the text in a brief discourse, which was rather commonplace and abounded with frequent repetitions. The reverend gentleman said:—St. John preceded our Lord, in order that the doctrine which the latter brought from Heaven might be more efficacious and impress upon the minds of the people the necessity of receiving the divine teachings of Christ with undefiled hearts. Following the example of St. John it behooves us to prepare ourselves by true contrition for the

CELEBRATION OF OUR LORD'S NATIVITY

in order that we may be among those to whom the angel promised peace on earth and joy in heaven. We say that we are sorry for our sins—for there is not one among us who has not offended God—but we can never be sure of our sorrow and repentance. We are told by the Fathers of the Council of Trent that contrition consists in a thorough detestation of sin. If this be so how is it that although we are sorry for our past offences we fall again into the same sins or into others of still greater enormity? Because we do not think of the future, and lack a fixed determination to sin no more. Our sorrow emanates from some human motive; we feel, perhaps, ashamed that people should think we have been so weak as to commit a certain offence. A true, internal sorrow of the heart and mind is required to obtain Divine forgiveness.

THE GREATEST SINNERS IN THE WORLD

hate sin, but they do not hate the causes that led them to it. The man who has, for instance, fallen into the sin of intoxication, should avoid the companions who are constantly tempting him. The reverend gentleman concluded by exhorting the congregation to prepare themselves, by true contrition, for the coming festival of our Saviour.

DR. VAN DYKE'S CHURCH.

The Depth of Faith—The Trappings of Lust—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke.

There was a large congregation at the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's church, at the corner of Clinton and Remsen streets, yesterday morning. The reverend gentleman took for his text the following:—"And the Lord said unto Noah, come thou and all thy house into the ark, for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation."—Genesis vii., 1. The history of Noah, as read from the Scriptures, had an immeasurable depth, and the circumstances surrounding his life were not like the pictures hung upon the walls, but they were like living pictures. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to speak of the different traits of Noah's character, of his sincere faith in the Lord and of his careful construction of the ark to save his household when the heavens opened and deluged the earth. It was a very easy thing to be righteous before men; it was a very easy thing to pray and put on a long face, and to assume so exact an assemblance of piety as to

OFTEN DECEIVE OURSELVES;

but this was not acceptable to God. He knew the real depth of our sincerity. We should not enter His house because it was a custom to do so, or for the purpose of assuming a piety which we did not feel, but for the true love of Him to whom we looked for our reward in the future. We might be assured that no superficial judgment would stand in the end. Every one would have to stand in his own character to answer for himself, and of all this God has given us warning. It was a great mistake to think that the age before the flood was

AN AGE OF IGNORANCE.

The people were refined even to a greater degree than they are now, and many things in science and art were brought to a great degree of perfection. The love of gain was fully as great as now, and the people then laid up treasures of gold and silver; but then, as now, the hearts of men were upon the world. Lust conceived and brought forth sin, and wealth and power brought social corruption, and that prevailed. Lust assumed the

MOST BEAUTIFUL FORMS,

was arrayed in the most costly and enticing habiliments, put on the sweetest smiles and sang the most beautiful songs, and sin like a contagion was spread far and near. The simple piety of Noah was like a shining light, and for this he was compelled to bear the scoffs and ridicule of those who had no faith in the Word of God. He had to bear the reproach of these people when God commanded him to build the ark, and it caused the old man, whom they looked upon as an eccentric genius, to get his sons and his sons' wives in sympathy with him in his work. As it required toil

TO BUILD THIS ARK,

so did it require toil to build a church. If we looked this thing square in the face did we find the work of true piety differing with that in the time of Noah? We could not be mere spectators to the building of the ark and expect when it was completed to walk in. The victory by which Noah overcame the world was by true faith. He believed that the flood would be

JUST AS GOD SAID;

and so in the present day we cannot expect to be saved without true faith in God. In closing the reverend gentleman said that God invited them and their house into the ark, and he hoped that He would, in His infinite mercy, give such an expression to every family in the congregation.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

A Lesson on Scandal—Sermon by Rev. Fulton McGovern.

The usual numerous and most respectable congregation assembled yesterday within the sacred walls of the elegant Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, corner of Livingston street, Brooklyn, at the principal service. The choir acquited itself with that regard for artistic taste and skill which has won for it a high reputation in the "City of Churches," where there are so many excellent choirs. The Rev. Father O'Kierne celebrated the holy sacrifice of the mass. After the gospel the pulpit was brought to the front of the chancel and the Rev. Father McGovern ascended the platform and read the gospel of the fourth Sunday of Advent—Luke iii., 1 to 6—'A voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight His paths; every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways plain; and all flesh shall see the salvation of God." The reverend gentleman did not confine himself to the text, but gave a brief and pointed lesson against

THE SIN OF SCANDAL.

We are not only responsible for our own transgressions of the divine law, but we are also held responsible in the eyes of God for the sins which we may occasion in our neighbors. Such, then, being the case, what man dare say to himself that his soul is clear, that he has nothing to answer for in the sins which he has caused his neighbor to commit? No matter what position in life we may occupy we cannot be oblivious to the fact that our example of conduct must and does influence our fellow man either for good or for evil. Who, then, can say that he has not been the occasion of the sin of others at some time, when if a guard, a Christian guard of prayer, had been set about his actions he would not have so scandalized his neighbor? A sin which is kept within our own breasts—a sin of thought—cannot be productive of scandal to another. But when we give utterance thereto then we commit a double sin of scandal—being responsible for the sin of our neighbor which the recital of our personal offence may engender in his mind. Every

EXAMPLE LEADS TO IMITATION.

We cannot, therefore, be too careful in guarding against the sin of the tongue. Example in morality or immorality is contagious, whether you intend it to be so or not. The person smitten with a contagious disease may sit down in your company without having the most remote intention of imparting that disease to you. Yet the intention will not avail; he must shun you or you him if the contagion is to be avoided. So it is with regard to swearing, backbiting, detraction, immodest conversation. We must avoid contact with these germs of disease, which are fatal to the life of the soul. We must avoid entailing upon ourselves the additional sin of scandal by repeating that which is susceptible of giving scandal to our neighbor. Our pious indignation against sin is

WEAKENED BY FAMILIARITY

with the cause or origin of these transgressions against the law of our Divine Lord and Master. We become hardened by constant repetition of the offence, until the hideousness of the iniquity is lost, as it were, in the familiarity which it has acquired with our poor, weak senses. Thus we can never relax our watch over thought, word and action, not only that we may be free from the blemish which sin casts upon our own souls, but also that we may not be chargeable with the sins of our neighbors, whom we are liable to scandalize.

TO PARENTS

is this subject more particularly pertinent, that they, as Christians, may earn the happy reward of a well spent mission on Earth in the enjoyment of happiness, which is eternal in heaven. The children whom God has confided to their care are as wax, ever ready to take impressions. From the cradle onward they watch the expressions and the actions of their parents, whom they naturally emulate and essay to follow in example. As they esteem and respect their natural guardians, so they imitate them. Early impressions are most lasting. How great, then, is

THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

resting upon the father and mother for the culture, training and example set their offspring! If, in after life, their children prove recreant to the principles of morality, great must be the consciousness of culpability in the minds of the father or mother who have by scandal occasioned the sins of their children. Urging his hearers to keep constant guard over their words and actions in the presence of their neighbor, that they may avoid this dread sin of scandal, Father McGivern closed his remarks.

It was announced that the first mass would be celebrated at this church at five o'clock on Christmas morning, next Sunday; that one of the Jesuit Fathers would preach at the last mass on that day, and a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the orphans.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JAMAICA.

Pagan and Christian Decalogues—Worldly Progress and Christianity—God and the World—Sermon by Lewis L. Lampman.

Yesterday the Rev. Lewis L. Lampman, the newly installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Jamaica, occupied the pulpit. He made a most interesting prayer, hoping that the clash of arms would cease to resound throughout the lands, that corruption would cease, and that our legislatures would become pure and regard the rights of the people in a Christian view. He preached from Matthew v., 17—"Think not that I am come to destroy."

Pagans as well as Christians have had their decalogues. The former have made such progress in intelligence and morality that they have passed beyond their commandments and demanded more perfect codes. Christians are still guided by the precepts that were given at Sinai to a great company of slaves just liberated three thousand years ago. Some maintain that these laws were merely preparatory, and should be

REGARDED AS DEAD ISSUES.

These reproach the rest of the Christian world with clinging to dead issues, and with a greater illiberality than the pagan. They urge us, as the followers of Solon and Pythagoras have banished the laws they once observed and have furnished more perfect codes, in imitation of them, to do the same. A comparison of heathen decalogues with our Commandments reveals a vast difference in wisdom and morality, and even in their intent, which makes against those who would abolish Christian laws as they do pagan, because as they say, "they were meant for earlier times." In the pagan code a man without a friend is infamous, and further, suicide was as law. Some of the wise men deny a supreme being. The sages of the porch and of the academy announce, one after another, in maxims so contradictory that one is often able to prove by the same book that its author believed and did not believe in God; that he recognized and did not recognize one positive virtue; that

LIBERTY IS THE FIRST OF ALL GOOD THINGS;

that despotism is the worst of governments. Where a custom or law stands in the way of honest progress and cripples institutions or States the sooner it is thrown aside the better, no matter whether made by a Calvin or a Washington. Because our forefathers employed certain systems that is no reason why we should follow in their footsteps, unless the same reasons prevail with us as with them. If we adopt without question the customs of our ancestors as regards material things our government would be aristocratic and tyrannical as at first. The principles of progress are the principals of Christianity. To prove that a law of God is unsuited to the needs of the present is to prove either that it is not a law of the lawgiver or that it was not designed for the present, and therefore ought not to be observed.

UNDER THE CRY OF PROGRESS

foolish things are advanced and Utopian schemes advocated. Under the cry of liberality license is mooted. The world is advancing, and, as a rule, this generation is wiser than the past. The commands of the Decalogue are as imperative to-day as three thousand years ago. They cannot be superseded except by express command of God; for it is not simply a part of the Jewish ritual, for it goes deeper and extends wider than ceremonial law has gone or could go. They have been engraven not only on the stones of Sinai, but also in the heart of man. Pythagoras and Zoroaster addressed themselves to the Greeks and the Medes; Jehovah to all men. Idolatry has changed its form, but it is fitting only that unintelligent men should say that it has passed away. The worship of God in spirit and in truth, though it may not be as far from us as it was from the children in the desert, is yet to be attained.

A BROAD CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPY,

though it may be encountered oftener to-day than three thousand years ago, has not become so general that the hungry are fed, the naked clothed and the poor have the Gospel preached to them. That to which the Decalogue is pointing is the millennium—the reign of perfect harmony and perfect love. The references of our Saviour to the Decalogue are not few. He speaks of them, not as laws abolished, but, on the contrary, enjoins them by His commendation and enforces the whole law by its summation of love to God and to our fellow man. He speaks plainly of it at the commencement of His ministry. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." And then adds, in words of warning, "Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments and shall teach men so he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven."

SQUABBLE AMONG THE FAITHFUL.

A Long Island Pastor and His Flock at Loggerheads—Will He Be Turned Out?

Rockville Centre is becoming proverbial for religious brawls and social differences. It is only a few months since a serious conflict was waged between clergy and laity, and now it has again broken out with renewed vigor. On Friday last it was given out that there would be preaching in the old Methodist church at Rockville Centre in the evening by Rev. Charles Kelsey, the clergyman of the parish. Mr. Kelsey has long been endeavoring to erect two new churches—one at Rockville Centre and the other at Pearsall's. Much fault was found with the old church by the minister, while the old inhabitants who had contributed to build it, and whose ancestors are interred upon either side of it, contended that none other than the old edifice would be allowed in the village. Out of this hostility has come a disturbance of which the end is not yet.

Mr. Kelsey proceeded to the church and built a fire and prepared everything for the evening ceremony. When a considerable party had collected within, Constable Langdon appeared in behalf of the community and extinguished the lights and fires. He demanded to know by what authority Mr. Kelsey entered the church, and in the name of the community commanded him to leave instanter. The noise of angry voices within had by this time convened a crowd of 300 people, all seemingly in fierce hostility to Mr. Kelsey. Some cried, "Ride him on a rail, the old wolf in sheep's clothing!" "Tar and feather the old usurper!" and many coarse epithets, accompanied by gross profanity. By the aid of a few friends the reverend gentleman escaped to his dwelling and was soon followed by the angry tumult. Fierce yells, curses and hisses fell thick and fast, and some shouted, "Pull down the house!" while others cried, "Bring him out, the rail is ready and the tar and feathers are here!" But by the timely interference of some influential parties violence was prevented.

LATER.

A crowd of several hundred had yesterday collected about the church and the parsonage, and it is whispered as a possibility that the reverend gentleman will be taken from his house and violently treated. Such intense excitement has never before been known in the locality.

JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Rice on the Judgment After Death—The Christian's Reply to the Atheist.

In Grace church, Jersey City, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Rice, preached to an unusually large congregation, taking his text from St. Paul—"It is appointed to all men once to die, and after that the judgment." In regard to the future life three classes of opinions have obtained. The atheist, in the first place, rejects the Scriptures and the doctrine of future rewards and punishments. He says there is no God, and consequently there can be no punishment. One thing

THE ATHEIST CANNOT DENY,

and that is that man lives here. Let us inquire of the atheist whether the same cause which made us live here cannot make us live hereafter. We pass through various stages of life, from the cradle to the grave, without losing our individuality. Granting all that the atheist may say, this one fact remains, that

IT REQUIRED A GREAT POWER

to create us and maintain us in this life; and cannot the same power preserve us hereafter? If we credit the atheist's opinion, the power to which we owe our origin has either the indisposition or the inability to give us life hereafter. In other words, the power which creates cannot destroy. Science teaches us that there is not a substance in nature which can be annihilated. Yet the atheist argues that man will be annihilated when this life ceases. It is appointed for men once to die, but

NOT TO BE ANNIHILATED.

Even atheism offers us no refuge from the judgment to come. We can see no reason to doubt that after death our sins shall surely find us out, and that in the next life, as in this, the way of the transgressor is hard. Can you show me any reason why that which is confessedly administered here will not be administered hereafter? It may be hard to have

THE SINS OF THIS LIFE

brought up against us hereafter; but if in this world, imperfect as is our state therein, we have laws and justice, is it rational to assume that we shall have no justice hereafter? The text settles the question when the judgment will take place—namely, after death. Even though there should not be another word in the Scriptures in support of this doctrine the text I have quoted

SETTLES IT FOREVER.

When you are on the bed of death and you ask that the Scriptures be read for you you will hear the words, "It is appointed for men once to die, and after that—mark you the words—after that the judgment." Various constructions have been put on this text, but I cannot see the shadow of a proof that we shall not certainly have the judgment after death. I cannot express either doubt or surprise at this declaration of a judgment to come, inasmuch as it is

ONLY AN ANALOGY

to that system of government which we possess here below. The summer gives place to the winter. Only a few short months intervene between the period when nature is in its bloom and the dreary season of inhospitable winter. This transition ought to be just as incomprehensible to the atheist as our passage from this life to a future state.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.

A Suggestive Discourse by Dr. Newman on Penalties of Transgression and Man's Hope of Forgiveness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1870.

Notwithstanding the cold and gloomy weather a large congregation assembled in the Metropolitan Methodist church this morning to hear the Rev. Dr. Newman. Among those present were President and Mrs. Grant, Vice President Colfax, Governor Jewell, Senators Williams and Harlan, General Farnsworth and other prominent people. The amnesty question, which has been the principal topic of discussion in both houses of Congress during the past week, probably suggested the subject which Dr. Newman discoursed upon this morning. He took his text from Luke xi., 14—"Forgive us our sins." He began by stating that all divine truths come to us in pairs. Whenever a great doctrine is presented it indicates an antithetical one. Thus the unity of God and the trinity of the Godhead form a theological antithesis.

THE HUMAN NATURE OF CHRIST

is proclaimed whenever His divine nature is announced. The doctrine of the text is that of forgiveness. Its consideration leads to a consideration of some of the fundamental principles of Christianity. It suggests the nature and condition of evangelical forgiveness, the existence of a moral covenant and man's capacities to meet the divine law. The existence of a moral covenant no one can deny. Those who are disposed to deny revelation do not fail to eulogize all the workings of natural law, as seen in the birds and flowers and trees and Sun and Moon and stars, on all of which is written law. They go further and acknowledge not only man's physical nature, but that also his intellectual nature is subject to law. They agree that his reason and judgment, his volitions, sensations and consciousness are all subject to the government of law. Were it not an anomaly—if the moral and spiritual natures were not also in subjection—can it be possible that the Almighty should legislate for bird and beast and flower—for the body and mind, and not for man's higher moral nature. Whatever may be one's theories, experience and observation teach that a certain course of action leads to evil results, and that another course leads to good results.

GOD HAS ENACTED AND PROMULGATED A MORAL LAW.

It was given from Mount Sinai; it was reasserted by Jesus Christ. In other words, the New Testament is a commentary on the moral law. In considering the second point—man's capacity to meet the requisitions of this law—Dr. Newman showed that there were necessary to man volition, intelligence and conscience, and that every sane person must admit that man possesses these attributes; that he has will power by which to choose between motives, intelligence to judge of them and conscience to constitute him a subject of moral government. He announces sin to be a transgression of the law, and not, as the Calvinists affirm, a want of conformity to the law; for were this the true nature of sin no man could hope to be saved, for all men have sinned and come short of the glory of God. The Armenian or the Bible definition of sin makes it a transgression, and under this all are condemned, whether guilty of estrangements of the affections, ingratitude of heart, spiritual idolatry or failure to meet the requirements of the Gospel. A material question to be asked is, how can one escape the consequences of his transgression? How is it possible to hope for forgiveness? God's law being eternal can be neither changed nor abrogated. Transgression against physical law results in pain and the degradation of the body; so, transgression of the moral law brings degradation of mind and weakness of the moral nature, thus incapacitating it to meet the claims of God's higher law. These penalties, with the reproofs of conscience and remorse, must follow the sinner, though he may hide under the wings of Gabriel or behind the shield of Michael. There are but three conditions of escape. There must be substitution and suffering, a new creation and a new life. Neither human beings nor angels could become substitutes, as they are created beings. There is but one such substitute in all the realms of God's universe—the man Christ Jesus. Forgiveness of sins can be granted through the merits of Jesus Christ, but forgiveness implies honest, frank confession of transgression. Then comes the new creation, so that the passions of man's nature are held in check, the vices of his heart extirpated, so that he feels himself a new man in Christ Jesus, so, too, that his life becomes an atmosphere of prayer. The retention of this forgiveness depends on the holiness of the subsequent life, a life of devotion to God and charity to mankind. My people, we could not offer a better prayer to-day than "forgive us our sins."

FOURTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dr. Sunderland on the Evil of Excessive Devotion to Pleasure—Amusement and Relaxation a Necessity of Man's Nature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1870.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland preached this morning on the subject of amusements to a large congregation in the Four-and-a-Half street Presbyterian church. He took a rational rather than a Puritanical view of the subject. His text was found in Proverbs, xxi., 17:—"He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man." This word pleasure, he said, signifies the joy of festivity; but it may be taken in the sense of human gratification, which springs from worldly enjoyment or amusement. It is intimated that the man who loves pleasure to the extent of giving himself up to it, to the exclusion of other and more important things, shall, in consequence of this,

BE A POOR MAN:

that is to say, he shall come to be a sorry, shiftless creature, without money, character, friends, employment or influence. Notwithstanding the abuse of pleasure, the sad results of which are pictured in the Divine Word, it is plain, on the other hand, that human nature, under the stress that lies upon it, requires both relaxation and recreation, and that all amusements which minister to these innocently and lawfully are themselves legitimate and proper, while all others are pernicious and are to be reprehended and avoided. The great question is, how and where and when to draw the line between what is innocent and suitable and what is wrong and harmful? It is not a question as to what a young man or what an old man may do in this matter; what it is proper for the young man or woman to do it is proper for the old man or woman to do. It is not a question of what the worldling or what the Christian may do. It is no more wrong for the Christian to indulge in innocent amusement than for the worldling to do the same, and no more right for the worldling to indulge in amusements that are not innocent than for the Christian to do the same, the only difference being that the Christian professes what the worldling ought to profess. It is not a question between pastor and people, for what is lawful for the people is lawful for the pastor. The question is, where is the

DISTINCTION BETWEEN RIGHT AND WRONG,

between lawful and unlawful? If a thing be right, lawful and proper in itself we all have the same right to it. There has been an error on the part of the Christian ministry in dealing with this subject. They have inveighed against certain specific popular amusements, as though they were causes instead of being simply consequences, as they are, of the condition or attitude of society. So far as amusements have a harmful tendency they are the result and not the source of irreligion. They may have a reciprocal action and reaction to augment the irreligion of the community, but they are not the cause of it. Our social evils in amusement, as in everything else, are to be reformed not so much by combating their ultimate forms and ripened harvest, as by refining and purifying the heart of childhood, and so raising up a society that by its own purity and discernment will regulate the character of its amusements. Dr. Sunderland then considered some of the laws of human conduct derived from the Word of God which lie at the basis of all true Christian character, and remarked that the law of all Christian conduct which requires supreme love to God is the same in respect to amusements as to all other Christian affairs. They must be, in their nature, in their proportion and time, entirely subordinate to the great work of the Christian. When they are kept within these bounds they are innocent; when they transcend these they are unlawful and injurious. Whatever in popular amusement is

IN ITSELF IMMODEST, IMMORAL AND SINFUL;

whatever is excessive or intemperate, or injurious to body or soul, must be wrong. Whatever interferes with the necessary secular business of life; whatever interferes with well established customs and habits of worship, or with the steady growth and advancing ripeness of our piety, both towards God and man, is harmful, and it is a double wrong to engage in it. Indulge in no amusement which interferes with your paramount duty to God, to your church, to your family and to society. There is an excessive devotion to pleasure everywhere, and it is an excess as tends to make men idle, to withdraw them from rational industries and pursuits and make them discontented with their sphere. The speaker deplored the tendency to frivolity among the young, saying that young people nowadays don't know half as much as they ought. Undertake to talk with them on history or science, and they do not know anything about it. They are as ignorant as horse blocks. The tendency of frivolous amusements is to make them ignorant, to give them precarious and objectionable habits, to waste their time, abuse their strength and squander their money. How are we to counteract these influences? By personal example, by making home and church the places where our purest joys are found. There must be more vigorous, intelligent, parental authority and better discipline in the schools. We must, if possible, put something better in the place of these amusements. We may use what is useful and salutary and true and beautiful. Satan and the world have monopolized many things which we have a right to reclaim. We have the liberty of all God's heritage; a liberty that is grand, noble, beautiful and true. We have the liberty of all that is refining and exalting in this world, in time, in art, in history, in the present and in the future.

A SUNDAY CAUSERIE.

Lecture by Miss Kate Field on Charles Dickens at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Miss Kate Field last night delivered a lecture at the Fifth Avenue theatre on Charles Dickens. There was a brilliant and fashionable audience, and these Sunday entertainments will doubtless soon become a recognized feature of New York life. Miss Kate Field is certainly eminently well qualified to lead the van in this bold onslaught upon Sabbatarian prejudices. She is an immense improvement upon the accepted ideal of the lady lecturer. In place of being dogmatic, coarse and disagreeable—an intellectual virago—she chats pleasantly along in a vein that constantly reminds the hearer that he is listening to a beautiful, accomplished and charming lady. Indeed, the entertainment resembles more the sparkling gossip of a drawing room *tête-à-tête* than the hard logic and instructive dulness of the lecture hall. Of course Miss Field is an enthusiastic admirer of the great novelist. She introduced her opinions by the following spirited defence of Sunday lecturing:—"The better the day, the better the deed," declares the old saw. I believe this firmly, if the deed be honest, and it seems to me eminently fitting that the man who did so much to make every day beautiful with good cheer should be the subject of Sabbath discourse, especially of discourse from a stage for one of the best papers in the "Uncommercial Traveller" dwells upon Sunday meetings in theatres. "I do not doubt," writes Dickens, "that they will work lower and lower down in the social scale if those who preside over them will be very careful not to set themselves in antagonism to the inborn desire of the mass of mankind to recreate themselves and to be amused." Pursuing the argument, Dickens asks, "Is it necessary or advisable to address such an audience as fellow sinners? Is it not enough to be fellow creatures, born yesterday, suffering and striving to-day, dying to-morrow? By our common humanity, my brothers and sisters, by our common capacities for pleasure and pain, by our common laughter and our common tears, by our common aspirations to reach something better than ourselves—by these, hear me." So, to-night, with Charles Dickens for my text—a text taken from the Bible—for does it not mean loving my neighbor as myself?—I address you, my brothers and sisters, "by our common laughter and our common tears." And if, after listening to the story of one whose noblest virtue was charity, you recall the season of the year—the dearest of all seasons to Charles Dickens, the keynote to his most touching carols—and, remembering the prayer of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one," you open wider your purse strings to the plaintive cries of poverty, I shall feel that the spirit of the great man has been here to-night, and that my lay sermon has not been given in vain.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of the Whaling Fleet at Honolulu.

Heavy Rains and Diminished Crops—Non-Arrival of the Bark Japan—Perils of the Whale Fishery—Swindling Seamen—The Markets.

HONOLULU, Nov. 29, 1870.

Our islands have had a thorough drenching, and have donned a mantle of green quite charming to the eye. For months past the hills have worn a brown, parched look that boded no good to either agriculturists or graziers. Sugar cane fields in some localities were parched until the crops gathered in were barely remunerative, while hundreds of cattle were dying, or just saved by killing for their hides. Marked changes of climate have taken place within the past fifteen years. Rains then were quite frequent and evenly distributed throughout the year; now we have long seasons of drought relieved by the heaviest rains, which occasion loss of crops and inundation of valleys and lowlands near the sea coast. This change is doubtless caused by the destruction of forests, and the liveliest apprehensions are felt by the most intelligent of our planters as to the future of these islands.

News has reached here of loss of crops of rice and taro (the latter the staff of life to Hawaiians) on the other islands. Whole valleys have been swept clear of acres of rice and taro patches. In some localities sugar cane growing on side hills has been washed out of the soil and carried by the torrents to the sea, while in many places the rain and wind have caused the crop to fall to the ground, where it is damaged by sprouting. From Kauai news comes of a house carried to sea and life lost. To show the amount of water that has fallen I will give the statement of a person who has a rain gauge, to the effect that in five days eighteen inches of water fell, and again that in one night nine inches fell. On this island much damage has been done to fish ponds stocked with fish ready for market, taro patches ready for the oven and fields of cane. In some instances soil has been washed from hill sides down to the lowlands, where it has been deposited in ponds and patches to the depth of four feet. The loss of the taro crop will be the most severely felt, as it was quite scarce and held at rates which excluded it from the bill of fare of the poorer classes. Kauai also experienced a severe thunder storm; but no serious damage is reported from the effects of electricity.

The whaling fleet expected to rendezvous at these islands this fall is safely at anchor within our harbor, with the exception of the bark Japan, for which vessel some anxiety is felt, as she was last seen in a very perilous position. The ships generally report very heavy gales during the latter part of the season. It is a subject of congratulation that some of the vessels which remained in the Arctic after the middle of October got out at all. Ships were encased in ice, water freezing where it fell. One shipmaster informed me that from the catheads to the bowsprit end of his ship was a solid cake of ice, rendering it difficult to work the ship. Another had so much ice in his rigging that it was with great difficulty that the yards were braced, while ice formed about the rudder so solidly that it required work of hours' duration to clear it in order to steer the vessel. One ship during a gale crossed a shoal covered with six fathoms of water, where a sea boarded her which left pebbles the size of a man's thumb in the scuppers. This may sound like a tough story, but there are a number of respectable witnesses to vouch for the fact. Take it altogether it has been a very severe season, and much suffering and hardship have been experienced. Shipmasters say that the whales make their appearance later every year, and that in order to take a fare ships have to remain until the navigation is very hazardous. The bulk of the oil taken the past season was caught after the 1st of October. The average of the fleet of forty-six vessels is 1,195 barrels of oil, 15,217 pounds of bone, and 1,419 pounds of ivory. The ships of Charles Brewer & Co.'s line—Idaho and Ceylon—have secured a full cargo of oil and bone, notwithstanding the fact that seventeen whalers are bound home. The freight for oil has been reduced to eight cents a gallon. The bark Ethan Allen has also loaded oil for New Bedford. The Hawaiian caught oil will go to Europe by the vessels of Hackfeld & Co.'s Bremen line. A large quantity of walrus ivory will go forward to Europe, the catch of the fleet of whalers who took walrus for oil and ivory until the whaling season commenced. A lot of walrus hides will also be sent forward for a market.

The rates fixed by the United States Consul at which seamen are compelled to settle for their season's catch have caused great dissatisfaction. His Majesty's government interfered to prevent the swindling of Hawaiian seamen, but found that a clause had been inserted in the Hawaiian shipping articles by which the seamen were bound to accept consular rates. Hereafter this clause will be omitted and Hawaiian seamen will be protected in their rights, while United States consuls will, doubtless, be permitted to swindle American seamen to any extent. Arctic oil, quoted in American papers at seventy cents, currency, is paid off at thirty-three cents, gold, a gallon, in spite of the fact that a cargo of 1,600 barrels has been sold, as reported, at thirty-nine cents a gallon. Whalebone paid off at fifty-three cents a pound, while quoted at seventy-five cents, gold, per pound, in New York, and sales of trade bone—an inferior article—have been made at sixty cents a pound. The whole business is simply an outrage upon the rights of American seamen. If consuls cannot be sent here who are willing to protect the interests of seamen, the Treasury Department in Washington should fix the rates at which seamen should be settled with in foreign ports. Many a seaman has come from the American Consulate this fall outraged and full of indignation. The question, where is Consul Adamson? has been asked hundreds of times. When told that he had been recalled, the remark in answer is invariably, "Oh, he was too honest to suit New Bedford folks." Consul Perkins has, however, heard complaints of bad usage and promptly acted in behalf of seamen. Hawaiian seamen are holding back, refusing to ship except for shorter "lays" and larger advances, determined to make up in some way for the consular rates. Many of them are contracting to go to work on plantations, while others are enlisting in the army. It is very doubtful if crews will be obtained by some of the ships. New Bedford oil magnates will find out to their cost that it will pay best to be at least halfway honest with Jack.

Another way in which seamen are wronged has become notorious. Men shipping in New Bedford, called voyagers to distinguish them from those who ship here for the "season," are kept on board long enough to work out the home advance and slop bill and then are so abused that they are glad to get clear of the ship, in many cases forfeiting what may be due them. Captains refuse to give the discharge unless the men will agree to pay the three months' "extra wages," amounting to sixty dollars, demanded by the Consul, to secure which the men put themselves into the hands of the "sharks," who ship them on board other vessels, obtaining advance enough to satisfy the claim for "extra wages." By law, forty dollars of the "extra wages" should be returned to the seaman when he ships for a "home" port; but few of them, however, ever see the sum. Where it goes is the puzzle. Sailors have no chance to prosecute masters for abuse, as they have no money wherewith to fee a lawyer to go into our Admiralty Court; so his wrongs go unredressed. A case where a seaman had been beaten by an officer in our harbor, and who had retaliated by stabbing the officer, came up before the police magistrate. His Honor imposed a light penalty upon the seaman, and took occasion to speak quite plainly of what he termed the outrages committed so commonly on board of American ships.

Shipcarpenters and sailmakers have been quite fortunate through the summer. The heavy gales in the North Pacific have compelled ships to seek this port for repairs. The American bark Sterling was fitted with spars and sails to the extent of $5,000. The American ship John Bryant was almost entirely remasted and rigged, the repairs footing up $12,000. It is doubtful if there is a port in the Pacific where repairs can be better made or at cheaper rates than in this port.

The North German bark Fidelitas put in here entirely dismasted and has been sold for underwriters' account. The cause of sale was doubtless owing to misrepresentations as to cost of repairs. Representations were made that it would require an expenditure of $22,000 to fit her for sea. The purchasers of the hull will fit it up for $11,000, and will then be in possession of an almost new bark at a cost of $14,000.

The schooner Anna has returned from Micronesia, bringing several missionaries who require rest from their labors. The cruise of the Jamestown has been productive of much good. A war vessel should be sent among these islands at least once a year. The missionaries have accomplished a wonderful work among the islanders. Many of the laborers in this mission field are Hawaiians.

President Grant's proclamation appointing the 24th inst. as a day of thanksgiving and prayer was respected here. The American Minister published the proclamation and services were held in the Fort Street church, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. Mr. McCully. The church was well filled with residents and shipmasters. Mr. McCully has won and deserves the respect and esteem of our community.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's is lying in our harbor at present. It is very gratifying to Americans to have a vessel of war in port, more particularly at this season of the year, when American shipping and merchandise, valued at hundreds of thousands, are afloat in the harbor.

Persons in the United States having friends or relatives in the whaling fleet should not forget to write to them. No one can tell the moral influence which a kindly letter exerts upon a person away from home and friends. Standing near the Post Office the other day, I heard a fine, manly specimen of an American seaman inquiring for letters, and heard the answer that there were none for him. Turning away with a look of disappointment, and the remark that he guessed his folks had forgotten him, he started up town to enjoy himself in a way too common among seamen.

His Majesty is slowly recovering from his recent severe indisposition. He depended upon the skill of native doctors until his case was quite deperate, when a foreign physician was summoned.

Is there a northwest passage? To aid those troubled about this vexed question, I will give an item obtained from Captain Homan, of the whaler Con. Howland, to the effect that a whale was cut in by his crew the past summer in the Arctic Ocean, from which was taken an iron or harpoon marked "A. G.," which is taken as evidence that the iron was once on board the whaler Ansel Gibbs, whaling on the Greenland coast the past ten years.

By a late American paper I see that a seaman has reported himself to the naval authorities at Norfolk, Va., as a survivor of the United States sloop-of-war Levant, which vessel left this port some ten or twelve years since, and was never heard of afterwards. In this connection I would give a statement which I heard recently:—That a copper life buoy had been picked up on Anahola Kauai (the most northerly of this group), which bore evidence of having come from an American vessel-of-war. The buoy was picked up within six months after the Levant left here, and my informant believed at the time that it came from that vessel. If so, she must have foundered to the eastward of this group, where there are no inhabited islands.

Business is extremely dull—an unusual fact, considering the season of the year. Sugars come in slowly, dark grades going to New Zealand, while fine qualities go to San Francisco and Oregon. The export of sugars will show a decrease for this year. Money has been plenty, and whalers' drafts have been cashed for from two to three per cent discount.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	23	34	3 P. M.	63	38
6 A. M.	39	35	6 P. M.	48	35
9 A. M.	41	36	9 P. M.	45	34
12 M.	48	40	12 P. M.	40	33

Average temperature yesterday........ $35\frac{3}{4}$
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 44

The report of the Meteorological Department at Central Park for the week ending December 17 shows that the total rainfall has been 1.17 inch, and that the mean temperature has been 36.6 degrees, varying from 23.7 to 51.5. The distance travelled by the wind has been 1,912 miles.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the paint shop No. 2,015 Third avenue, totally destroying the shop, and the flames having spread to Terance McGuire's livery stable, in the same building, two horses and two carriages were consumed. Loss about $3,000; insured for $400. Cause of fire unknown.

The Society of Friends in America have determined to join their English coreligionists in alleviating the terrible misery and destitution which the war has brought upon the French people. Pecuniary subscriptions are being received by Mr. William Wood, Mr. Edward Tatum, of No. 7 College place, Mr. Henry Dickinson, of 63 Beekman street, and Benjamin Tatham, of 82 Beekman street.

William H. Harrington, twenty-six years of age and a native of this city, died at 414 West Thirty-fourth street. On Friday evening deceased was driving a team of horses attached to a truck loaded with stone across the rail track corner of Thirty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, when the vehicle slewed by the wheel catching in the track and threw the driver over the dashboard to the pavement. Before the horses could be stopped one of the wheels passed over Harrington's body, fatally crushing him. Coroner Rollins held an inquest on the body.

Edward J. Irving, of No. 36 East Thirty-seventh street, on Saturday night, while temporarily insane, met Isabella Finley and Mary Wells, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, and accompanied them to 107 West Twenty-fourth street. When he left the latter place he discovered he had been robbed of $300 in money and a diamond pin valued at $150. He caused the arrest of the girl Finley by officer Whelan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who arraigned her before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning. She denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Francis Goodall, residing at 334 West Twenty-fourth street, yesterday morning appeared before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, and complained that while standing at the entrance to the family circle of the Grand Opera House, in West Twenty-fourth street, John Clark, a musical instrument maker, residing in Amity street, drew a revolver from his pocket, pointed it at him and threatened to send him "over the valley." Goodall, not caring to take the journey, called upon officer Buck, of the Sixteenth precinct, and had Clark conveyed to the station house. The latter states Goodall hit him, when he drew his revolver in self-defence, but had no idea of using it. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

J. N. Pattison & Co. publish the following:—

"Skating Polka." Henry Maylath. An exceedingly pretty work, light, graceful and unique, and with a characteristic *glissando* running through it as a sort of descriptive feature. The themes and the working up of them show a rare delicacy of treatment and fine conception of idea.

"Che sia l'Amore" (The Return). Valse de bravoure. Maylath. This is undoubtedly the best work we have yet seen from this composer's fertile pen and is admirably suited for artists of the Nilsson and Kellogg calibre. It would be useless for any one to attempt it in public unless a first class artist, but we confidently place it in value and brilliancy far above any of Arditi's vocal waltzes, and the soprano who will succeed in giving it its due rendition may never be in want of an enthusiastic encore. Arthur Mathison has written very pretty Italian words to it. The English version will also be found in keeping with the spirit of the music.

"The Joys of Love," by Albites, is a vocal waltz of a less ambitious standard and an excellent study for advanced pupils. The subjects are simple and attractive and catch the ear readily, and the arrangement of them is in accord. It is the work of a musician who understands how to bring out the strong points of a young soprano voice without straining after effect.

G. Schirmer publishes the following:—

"Dear Home of My Father," song. Gumbert. One of those lovely German ballads which have a distinctive beauty of their own and a melody of irresistible expression.

"Pale et Blonde" is a portion of the mad scene from "Hamlet," transposed from the original key. We do not think it valuable to a singer when taken out of the opera.

"La Ballerina" is a brilliant, taking mazurka, cleverly arranged for four hands, by Samuel Jackson.

"Hear My Cry," anthem, arranged from an offertory of Dr. Hauptman by Robert Bonner.

William A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—

"Brilliants from the Modern Opera." These are bouquets of melodies from "L'Africaine," "La Belle Hélène," "Faust," "Périchole," "Poet and Peasant," and "Grande Duchesse," arranged for four hands by Albert W. Berg, and very cleverly arranged, too. He avoids the fault of crowding into one work of this kind too many subjects from an opera, and exhibits remarkable taste in selecting a few that blend well together and form a coherent work. All these arrangements will be found very serviceable to pupils.

Tom Baker's arrangement of a waltz, mazurka, polka and galop, from the opera of the "Brigands," is capital. They are in a light, popular vein and brilliant without being difficult.

"Ye Merry Sprites." Galop. By G. C. Bohlmann, published by Mollenhauer & Elso, Jersey City. A sparkling, graceful little work, of undoubted merit.

Charles W. Harris publishes a ballad, by Arthur Matthison, called "Love in a Village." It has a taking, beautiful melody, which admirably suits the beautiful words of this poet-musician.

Root & Cady, Chicago, have brought out a musical illustration of Bret Harte's well known poem, "The Heathen Chinee." The music is by Charles Turner. It might be better for such a clever poem.

Harding, of the Bowery, has added Beethoven's "Gertrude Waltz" to his extensive "Music for the Million."

STABBING AFFRAY IN NEWARK.

In Green street, Newark, about three o'clock yesterday morning a stabbing affray of quite a serious character took place. A man named John Schofield, of No. 146 Warren street, was passing along in company with a friend named Jabez Lindsley, when they jostled against a party proceeding in an opposite direction. This led to some tall talking, which was followed by blows. In the course of the mêlée Schofield was stabbed in three places, in the head, breast and arm. One of the wounds, that in the left side of the head, is two inches long. He was removed to a drug store on Broad street, and attended by a surgeon. His injuries, though serious, are not considered fatal. No arrests have been made, nor is it known who Schofield's assailant is. All parties had been splicing the main brace frequently.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 353

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—LONDON ASSURANCE.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—THE SUNBURST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE EMERALD KING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE BLACK DWARF.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &C.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—HAMLET.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—PROFESSOR DOREMUS' LECTURE.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—Day and Evening—WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, December 19, 1870.

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A NEW STATE IN THE SOUTHWEST.—Congress may prepare for a new sensation. We have Sambo on the floors of both houses of our national legislature, and now our red brother "Lo" is preparing to take a seat beside him. At the grand council of all the tribes of the Indian Territory, now in session at Okmulgee, it has been determined to unite together into a confederation, adopt a constitution republican in form, and in due time apply for admission as one of the States of the Union. This is the true solution of the Indian question. Education and civilization will soon effect what bullets and bayonets in a fifty years' war have failed to accomplish—the subjugation of the savages of the Plains.

TEXAS ocasionally evinces a little of her old-time *ante-bellum* spirit. At El Paso a lawyer recently settled a little "unpleasantness" with a State Senator by shooting him. The lawyer then fled, followed by the district judge, who was easily despatched with the aid of a shot-gun. After these exploits it is to be supposed the lawyer would have been elected to Congress without opposition; but Texans have become degenerated; contact with Yankees has dispelled that chivalric spirit which formerly animated them, and instead of receiving an ovation, the lawyer, in turn, was shot and killed by a policeman. El Paso claims to be the modern Eden, but evidently such careless use of firearms by the citizens is not conducive to long life.

WINTER AT LAST.—The first and best evidence that winter has fairly come at last—apart from blue noses and frozen fingers—is the news from "up the Hudson" that this lordly river is blocked with ice above the city of Hudson, and two steamers—the St. John and the Daniel Drew—were hard aground yesterday. This is very early in the season for an ice blockade. A month later than this last year the river was open to Albany and the navigation all right. We have just emerged from a long spell of delightful weather, more like spring than December. The weather, however, has not been very healthy. What nature bestows in one way—balmy air and bright skies—she is apt to make an offset for in liabilities to cold and intermittent fever. The cold season, upon the threshold of which we are now, may bring us all better health. This is Christmas week. The next Sabbath will be a double festival. In view of this fact and the severity of the weather let us think of the poor, who, although they are "always with us," appeal more tenderly to our sympathies at this holy season than ever.

General Grant and His Disappointed Party Leaders.

General Grant, one of the most amiable and reasonable of men, singularly disposed to avoid quarrels and to cultivate peace and harmony with all men, and particularly with the magnates of his party, is threatened with all sorts of disasters by his disappointed party leaders. Universally recognized as the republican candidate for 1872, it would be supposed, according to the elementary principles of common sense, that all the leaders and managers of the party, looking to their own interests, would be harmonious in his support, however discordant among themselves. But the truth is that Tom, Dick and Harry, each for his petty personal disappointments, are resolved upon revenge against Grant and his administration, and as each of these local leaders has his band of followers, the whole republican camp is becoming demoralized.

Senator Fenton, for example, wished to be recognized by General Grant as the Viceroy of the republican party of New York—a sort of Pacha of Egypt—absolute within his jurisdiction, and more an ally than a subordinate of the Sultan. Hence when General Grant nominated "Honest Tom Murphy" as Collector of this port—an independent sort of republican who had made himself obnoxious to Fenton—this nomination on the part of Grant was an offence to Fenton which must be punished. How, then, could Grant expect to escape, when, adding insult to injury, he was charged with the defeat of Fenton's man, Greeley, in the Republican State Convention for Governor, and with the nomination of Murphy's man, General Woodford? Could Fenton overlook such outrages? No. And so, while in the heat of the battle Greeley went off on a lecturing tour on farming to Colorado, Fenton, in disgust, went off on a pleasure excursion to California. What were the results? The re-election, first, of Governor Hoffman by thirty thousand majority, and, secondly, an opinion from Fenton that Grant is a failure.

Next, take the case of Senator Sumner. Mr. Motley, of Massachusetts, the historian, somewhat roughly treated as our Minister at Vienna by Mr. Seward as the Secretary of State of President Johnson, is appointed Minister to England by General Grant. Sumner is delighted at the success of his protégé; but Motley, neglecting his instructions, is recalled, whereupon Sumner becomes indignant, and, as chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, seizes his first opportunity to declare war against a favorite project of the President, the annexation of the splendid tropical island of St. Domingo, which may be ours for a mere bagatelle, but which would be a bargain at fifty millions. Of course Sumner agrees with Fenton that Grant is a failure, and that it is necessary to fix things in order to cut loose from his administration.

Then we have the case of Carl Schurz. A recent political adventurer and squatter in Missouri, he contrives to be elected as a German and as a supporter of Grant to the United States Senate. Having secured this position he next assumes the right to dispense the patronage of the President throughout the State, and because the President declines absolutely to surrender his authority over these Missouri appointments to Schurz we find Schurz bolting, with other disappointed office-seekers, and turning the unsettled political elements of Missouri all into chaos. Substantially other disappointed and ambitious politicians had played the same game among the turbulent and unsettled political elements of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and with the same results of defeat and disaster to the administration party.

And yet again, among the disaffected party leaders there is Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. What private griefs are his we know not; but it is said that he is ready to join a new party on free trade and civil service reforms, or on anything else, in order to have his satisfaction against Grant and his administration. Evidently Trumbull thinks his claims as the big man of Illinois have been overlooked, and therefore is he likewise ripe for revolt.

The history of the old Jacksonian democratic party and of the old whig party is full of such cases; but a case or two on each side will serve to show the mischief which one of these soured and disappointed party leaders may work if not taken in hand in season. Martin Van Buren, as the favorite of Old Hickory, was made the democratic candidate and elected President in 1836. He thought, however, that, although run again in 1840 and defeated, he was still entitled to another term; and, betrayed, as he held himself to be from the manner in which he was cut out by the two-thirds vote of the Democratic Convention of 1844, and provoked beyond all forbearance in being ignored by the Convention of 1848, he ran that year as the independent free soil candidate, and thus carrying off half the democratic votes of New York from General Cass, he defeated Cass, elected General Taylor, and had his revenge. On the whig side, Fillmore, becoming President by the death of Taylor, was ambitious to be President in his own right, and made a very good fight for the whig nomination of 1852, though General Scott was too much for him. In 1856, however, failing to get the republican nomination, Fillmore ran as the candidate of a third party, and had his satisfaction thereby in the defeat of Fremont. In 1860 the squabble among the democratic leaders, which broke up the party and brought on the Southern rebellion, never would have happened had such a man as Jackson held the place of poor old Buchanan in the White House.

Now, if history is philosophy teaching by example, we can understand the drift of these disaffections of Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull and others, still claiming to be among the lights of the party of General Grant's administration. These rebellious movements are aimed at Grant, and, as a third party is the most convenient stepping-stone to the regular opposition party, we have these hints of a third party organization. What, then, is the policy of General Grant as the recognized head, representative and candidate of the republican party? It is clearly the policy of General Jackson, the simple military policy of cutting off all mutineers from the recognition of the administration. From all we can learn this policy has been adopted in the case of Schurz; but why not apply the bowstring as well to Fenton and Sumner, upon the safe old rule that "he who is not with us is against us?" A political party, after all, is like an army. It must have an absolute head, and it must have discipline in all its details and subordination, or it will go to pieces. Down to General Grant's election the republican party, in the absence of discipline, has been a unit upon a common paramount idea, which has served all the purposes of organization. Now, that idea having become a fixed fact, these loose political crusades, so potential against slavery and caste, will serve no longer.

General Grant, in short, is now required to play the *rôle* of Old Hickory in drilling the republican party from its loose militia system to the discipline of a regular army. And it seems to us that, as General Jackson's military experience made him a political party leader equal to all emergencies, the much larger and more comprehensive military experience of General Grant should be as effective with him in managing the rank and file, conspirators and deserters of the republican party. A scheming traitor inside the party lines can do more mischief than a regiment of declared enemies. General Grant, therefore, as the republican general-in-chief and as the standard-bearer of the party for the succession, should contrive in some way to get up a Congressional caucus on this question of party discipline, and at this caucus some test should be applied which will solve the problem whether Tom, Dick and Harry are with Grant as the recognized head of the republican camp or are against him. Let General Grant appoint "Honest Tom Murphy" to inquire into and report upon the efficient discipline of Tammany Hall, and he will discover that it is substantially the discipline which carried the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House.

Our War News.

A curious similarity in statements is presented in our special despatches from Paris and Versailles published this morning. Our correspondent in the besieged city reports that the result of the recent sortie was satisfactory to the French, as it demonstrated the weakness of the German line and their ability to cut their way through at the proper time. Our Versailles correspondent states that the Germans have evaded the truth in their reports of the battles with Ducrot's army; that not only did the French capture and hold the peninsula, repulsing every attempt made to recover it, but that they would have cut their way entirely through had not De Paladines been beaten at Orleans. In addition we learn that Paris contains a four months' supply of food, and that such a thing as surrender is unthought of. Preparations were making for another great sortie, and the French were confident of success. Their field works had been pushed forward with such energy that their artillery and sharpshooters now command roads which were entirely out of range at the beginning of the siege.

While this report from Paris is most favorable to the French, our correspondence from Versailles is somewhat unfavorable to the Germans. Grave fears are expressed that the next sortie will be successful. General Von Moltke is apprehensive that new armies will be formed in the south of France which will be difficult to get at; and he is unwilling to allow Prince Frederick Charles to advance too far from Versailles. There was a great demand among the Germans for the bombardment of Paris, and three councils of war had been held to consider the question. Meanwhile Count Bismarck was pressing energetically the political movement for the destruction of the republic. He is said to be anxious for peace and ready to form a coalition with Napoleon or any other Power willing and able to make terms.

Such, in brief, is the most important war news we have this morning, and which the energy and enterprise of the HERALD correspondents enables us to place before the reader. There are some other despatches mentioning minor operations, such as the occupation of Vendome by the Prussians; an announcement from Bordeaux that a plan has been agreed upon for a simultaneous advance of the French armies on the Loire, and a statement that General Chanzy has been heavily reinforced. But, on the whole, the gist of to-day's news will be found in our special telegrams. They put a somewhat different light on the military situation than we have hitherto had. A few more days, or at most weeks, will doubtless decide whether the garrison of Paris is as strong and the Germans as weak as is represented.

The Czar's Definition of the Luxembourg Question—A Russo-German Entente.

Confident of his power, mediatory or in a new war in Europe, the Czar of Russia comes out to expound the situation relative to Luxembourg. His Majesty, as we read in our cable despatch from Berlin, is inclined to be dictatorial. He ventures to say what Holland "must" do, and then proceeds to define what Prussia may accomplish. The King of Holland "must disprove" the charges made against him or "give guarantees" for the maintenance of his neutral obligations. If, however, the charges alleged against his government of a permissive violation of his neutral obligations "are proven Prussia is justified in annexing the territory." This is a really startling Cabinet ukase. It constitutes an imperial severance of the Gordian—or "Georgian," as it has been termed—skein entanglements of European diplomacy after the old-fashioned routine. It is a first Russo-German slap in the face to Britain—an imperial bull which excommunicates her from the Continent. This Muscovite declaration reveals also, most probably, the first point of action resulting from the completion of an *entente* between Alexander and Bismarck, by the operation of which the smaller kingdoms of the Old World will gradually disappear and the great allied and consolidated monarchies come to rule from Berlin and St. Petersburg to and in the Hague and Constantinople.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has again been disgraced by the operations of a self-constituted "vigilance committee" who, on Saturday night, rescued a murderer from the prison in Los Angeles and hanged him. If mob law is to be "the code" of California that State needs reconstructing, and Congress should attend to her case as soon as Georgia is disposed of.

Yesterday's Religious Provender.

Pulpit laudations of the Pilgrim Fathers are by no means unknown to the pious where New Englanders meet in prayer. In point of fact it is a part of the religious creed of all good natives of the Eastern States to occasionally review the history of their forefathers, from the landing at Plymouth Rock to—we must write it in spite of its Irishism—the passage of the reconstruction laws. Yesterday Mr. Merrill Richardson, at the New England Congregational church, delivered a first class puff of his own and his hearers' Puritan forefathers. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that "by blunder or treachery of the captain they (the Pilgrims) were landed hundreds of miles north, and thus New York escaped being the haven of the Pilgrim Fathers;" and he immediately added

> There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them how we will.

And a fortunate circumstance it was for the Dutch that the divinity did not shape the ends of the Pilgrims Manhattanward. In another part of the sermon the preacher declared that "they loved freedom and hated despotism, both in Church and State." Perhaps they did, but they had a queer way of showing it to everybody who did not agree with them religiously and politically. Furthermore, Mr. Richardson said that "they lived in peace with other colonies and with the Indian tribes." If he calls a war of forty years, ending with the extermination of the poor savages, living with them in peace, we cannot conceive what his idea of discord is. The fact is that the unfortunate Indians must have felt like doing towards the Pilgrims as the poet felt when he wrote—

> If I were a Cassowary
> In the land of Timbuctoo,
> I'd eat a missionary,
> Skin and bones and hymn book too.

Apropos of love of religious liberty, the sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Hugo was a curious illustration of the difference between "my doxy" and "your doxy." The reverend gentleman described in eloquent language the tyranny of the Catholic Church, and wound up with a display of his love of religious freedom by declaring that "as for himself he challenged the right of a Catholic to be elected to the School Board." Dr. Bellows was more generous in this regard. He discoursed on the blessings of civil and religious liberty, without making any exceptions. At the Church of the Messiah Mr. Hepworth declared that belief in a Deity was natural to man, whereas atheism was the product of civilization. He thought there was a tinge of atheism in modern science, but he believed it would not outlast the present inquisitive generation. Rev. Mr. Pendleton discoursed on the mystery of godliness, showing that the divinity of Christ must not be doubted. At the Christian Free church Rev. Mr. Foote enlightened his congregation on the mission of the Saviour, and Rev. Mr. Tracy, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, preached on a similar subject. Mr. Frothingham lauded the Pilgrims, admitting that they were not the most tolerant of beings, and alluding to their marrying "without priests." In the Catholic churches the usual impressive masses were said. Father Preston delivered a lecture on the meaning and power of indulgencies; Father Carney discoursed on true contrition, urging his hearers to prepare themselves for Christmas Day; Father Spencer described what true happiness is, and Bishop Loughlin discoursed ably on the duty of parents and children to each other and to God.

In Brooklyn Father Beecher appeared in melodrama, with a comic character in it. He anatomized repentance so skilfully that the pious who attend Plymouth church shed tears by the gallon and lavished smiles by the score—alternately, of course. Dr. McCosh preached eloquently on "the blood of the Lamb," and at the other churches the sermons were more or less good. In Jersey City, Washington and elsewhere the religious provender provided for famished souls by the clergymen was of the usual kind, and not the less palatable because it was, in most cases, an old dish.

Republican or Cossack—Has the Issue Come?

Looking at the current of events and the signs of the times, it seems that the famous prophetic expression of the great Napoleon, that within fifty years Europe would either be republican or Cossack, is about to find a solution, though not exactly within the period mentioned. Though a little over fifty years since this was said, it is not much over; and now the conflict appears to have commenced in earnest and on the broadest scale. Napoleon the Third unconsciously hastened this struggle between republicanism and Cossack, or military government, between the principles of democracy and monarchical absolutism. The Czar of Russia and the King of Prussia, or rather the Emperor of Germany now, have probably an understanding with each other for reorganizing the political condition of Europe, as well as the territorial map. However liberally disposed the present Czar of Russia may be, or whatever concessions King William may be forced to make to the popular and progressive ideas of the age, both are essentially autocratic, and their views of government rest upon the Cossack or military principle. The divine or anointed rights of monarchy and absolutism form the basis of their governments. There are no more determined foes of republicanism. King William's implacable hostility to the French arises as much from this as from the desire of territorial aggrandizement. Indeed, his chief object, we believe, is to crush republicanism in Europe in its birth, and in this he has naturally the sympathy of the crowned heads and aristocracies of Germany, Russia and the rest of Europe. To carry out this purpose he will probably use his power to squelch the republicans and liberals of Italy, as well as of France. From present appearances he is threatening Victor Emmanuel and the liberals of Italy, with a view to restore the temporal power of the Pope, because that represents the principle of absolute authority and divine right. Here we see the tendency to make Europe Cossack. On the other hand there is the democratic sentiment permeating among the masses. Even in Germany the people begin to aspire to republican liberty. It is the same to some extent everywhere in Europe. Self-government and the responsibility of those who rule is a principle that the people are learning everywhere. Here, then, is the conflict. The present war crisis is bringing it to a head. In a few years it must be decided whether Europe is to be republican or Cossack.

The Luxembourg Question as a Point of British and European Difficulty.

By special telegram, dated in London and forwarded through the Atlantic cable last night, we learn that the British people remain deeply agitated on the subject of the ministerial management of the Luxembourg question. Premier Bismarck's exposition of the Prussian position towards the Grand Duchy and Holland is a perfect stumbling block in the path of Mr. Gladstone's progress at Downing street. John Bull can scarcely move. If he becomes active for Holland he will most certainly offend United Germany; if he remains quiescent he acknowledges that Britain is, in reality, not a Continental Power. The tory party of England makes the most of the crisis in a political point of view, and a change of ministry is imminent. It is alleged, indeed, by one of the leading newspaper organs of the tories and High Churchmen that the humiliation of England is just now complete—a melancholy work which has been finished, according to the same authority, periodically at certain epochs ever since the moment when the Parliamentary stronghold of toryism was successfully stormed by the popular declaration of Catholic emancipation in 1829. The Luxembourg and Schleswig-Holstein questions remain as difficulties which, although apparently *in petto*, may have the effect of lighting a war flame in Europe at an early day. The British tories will most likely oust Gladstone from office on the Luxembourg case. It remains to be seen, however, if strict British toryism in its aristocratic reactionism can stand as a Power before the fraternal influence of German democracy when directed by the leading mind of the greatest statesman in Europe, acting in complete accordance with the will of such a bluff old warrior king as is the future Emperor of Germany.

The Late Blasting Disaster.

The investigation into the cause of death in the cases of the two unfortunate men who were killed instantly by the late blasting explosion at Carmansville has ended, as too many coroner's inquests do, with a whitewashing verdict. Coroner Rollins assured the jury that the accident was "one of those of unfortunate and unforeseen occurrences which none but Providence could prevent;" and so the jury found, of course. But it appears by the testimony of the foreman who was directing the work that the "tamping rod" which was being used to tamp down sand on the fifty pounds of powder was not tipped with copper, as these tools usually are and always ought to be, to prevent the iron from striking a spark from the rock. The foreman thinks that the reason why this delicate tool employed in such dangerous work was not copper-tipped was because of the expense.

Doesn't it look, then, as if somebody else besides Providence could have prevented the slaughter of these men? Say, for instance, the parsimonious contractor, who for the sake of a little expense permitted the workmen to use a tool which it is now evident was employed in a most dangerous operation. Had the tamping needle been tipped with copper no spark would have been extracted from the rock, and this murderous business might have been averted. How the fire was communicated to the powder through several feet of sand no one appears to know, but the foreman conjectures that there must have been powder lying loose about the hole. Whose fault was it that the loose powder was there? It is pretty clear, taking the evidence in this case all in all, that it will not do for Coroner Rollins to put too much responsibility on Providence when the accident was manifestly the result of carelessness and ignorance on the part of the contractor and the foreman, and in a measure on the part of the unfortunate victims themselves. In plain words, the verdict was not a proper one.

More Homicides.

The police records of every morning furnish additional evidence of Recorder Hackett's wisdom in asking the Legislature that more power should be invested in the judges of our criminal courts to punish homicide with heavier sentences. As the law now stands the judge is restricted to a sentence of two years in the State Prison for shedding human blood where the verdict is manslaughter in the third degree, while in cases of larceny he can send the prisoner up for a term of four years or from that to twenty. The Recorder, in view of the increasing use of the knife and pistol in this community, thinks (and very properly) that human life should be better protected by the enforcement of heavier penalties.

The two last cases of probable homicide, reported yesterday morning, are of a very shocking character, and will, probably—if they have not already done so—result in death. One poor wretch was picked up in the street with fifteen knife wounds on his person. The other victim of brutal violence was knocked on the head with a bottle while engaged in a barroom brawl, and had his skull badly fractured. We say nothing of the minor cases of cutting and maiming coming to the knowledge of the police; but it is notorious that their name is Legion. It is evident, then, that the reform which Recorder Hackett recommends has become a necessity, and we hope that the Legislature will attend to it as one of their first acts after the session opens in January.

JERSEY CITY FINANCES are in a sad muddle. A large amount of taxes due remain uncollected, and as a consequence the city credit suffers, the bonds being below par. To make matters worse, the Treasury is empty and the banks, which have already advanced the corporation one hundred thousand dollars, refuse further accommodations. This state of affairs has by no means a soothing effect upon the tempers of the City Fathers, whose visions of fat jobs and plethoric purses are thus ruthlessly blasted. At the last meeting of the Council two members, becoming irate over the subject, were with difficulty restrained by the chairman from settling the dispute according to the rules of the prize ring. Jersey politicians have peculiar notions of finance and legislation which honest and peaceably inclined communities will not deem advisable to emulate.

Touching the National Debt.

Nothing is more important just now than that the Executive and Congress should arrive at clear ideas upon the subject of the discharge of the public debt. It is scarcely too much to say that, protracted as has been the discussion on this subject, it has scarcely yet received what may properly be called scientific treatment, and that for a reason in the highest degree creditable to the patriotism of American citizens. The civil war was a great surprise, and a vast national debt, as a consequence of it, was another surprise. At all events, it was one of those incidents of Old World calamity and presumable maladministration of affairs for which neither the fathers of the republic nor their immediate descendants were prepared. Nothing, therefore, could be more natural and proper than the impulse of the people to sweep away so offensive a sign of our great public troubles as soon as possible. Another incentive to this action was the natural exasperation of a conspicuously honest and high-feeling public at repudiation doctrines, and the insolence with which certain parties outside the republic have, from time to time, greeted their promulgation as evidences of what they would fain believe in—the failure of our institutions to preserve public credit with as much energy as monarchical or aristocratic States. Add to all these causes a generous desire to spare posterity unnecessary burdens, and we can easily understand the policy of payment which has been so gallantly pursued.

But it is time to consider this question on strictly financial grounds. The republic has given magnificent proof of its willingness to bear public burdens, and shown conclusively that the "ignorant impatience of taxation" with which European financiers have occasionally reproached their citizens has no existence here. There is now no reason whatever why the problem of the wisdom of paying off our debt before maturity should not now be discussed without fear or prejudice.

And the broad question which we desire to raise is this:—Whether in paying off a six per cent debt before maturity out of the proceeds of taxation this country is really paying off debt; or whether, as there is much reason to fear, the process, when closely and scientifically scrutinized, is not rather an addition to debt. Let us see how this is.

To understand the point aright we must bear in mind what it is that taxation takes from the pockets of the people of a country. It is a portion of their profits of that fund which they make over and above their expenditures of every kind—of that fund which, in point of fact, they are able to carry over to subsequent account as capital. In this point of view, supposing a correct balance sheet were kept between a government and a country, the yearly taxation would always constitute an item in the "capital account" between the government and the country. It is beyond the power of ingenuity to controvert this. The money taken from the people is, in strict, sound finance, always capital taken from them. Their return for this is that they get government, public order, administration of the law and the rest of it. But this does not apply to the portion that is taken to pay debt. This portion constitutes a capital charge taken to diminish another capital charge. And if the capital taken is more valuable than the capital sum discharged there is no evading the conclusion that the transaction is a losing one to the community which engages in the operation, resulting in an increase, not a decrease, of capital burden.

Now apply this to our country. It constitutes a vast partnership of forty million people, who have borrowed for their business—the great business, that is, of keeping up the great firm of the Union as a going concern—so much money, which has to be paid off many years hence with interest at six per cent. Instead of waiting for the debt to mature the managers of the firm take out of yearly profits a certain sum to pay off the debt before its time, instead of investing it in the regular business of its members. Dropping the metaphor we have this simple truth—the money taken from the people to pay the unmatured debt is worth to them at least ten per cent per annum, and it is taken prematurely to pay off a debt bearing only six per cent. It is impossible to imagine any answer to this, which shows as clearly as possible that in reality this process diminishes the public wealth though it reduces the public debt—nominally reduces it only, while virtually adding to its real effective burden.

It will be observed that in this argument we are not suggesting the least in the world the advisability of retaining the public debt as a permanent burden. We are suggesting only that in paying it off before maturity we diminish instead of increase public wealth. And why should we do this? Merely to enable certain administrations to glorify their record? That is a very insufficient reason; or, if it be a sufficient one, it has operated long enough. In strict justice it must be admitted that at the close of President Johnson's administration it was a sort of political necessity to exhibit the Union to the world as a power which placed political above financial considerations. The money sacrifice hitherto made in redeeming the debt has been worth incurring as a manifestation of the temper of the people and their determination to uphold the State with money as well as their blood. But that stage is past. Nobody doubts the solvency of the republic, and if we were now to wait until the debt was matured before paying it off the immediate increase of prosperity would be something most consolatory and startling. In another twenty-five years, moreover, as has been so often urged, the capacity of the people to pay will be so much increased that a dollar will be as light a burden as twenty-five cents are now. A purblind journal asked the other day how we can know that this would be so. The only thing we can say to such inquirers is, as Dr. Johnson once said to a man, "Sir, I am bound to furnish you with reason, but I am not bound to furnish you with an understanding." How do we know it? Why, by the operation of laws as certain as that water seeks its own level. Unless, indeed, something should happen in the interval to the solar system or the multiplication table, or Mrs. Grundy, or any other immortal and secure institution firmly planted in time and eternity. We take it for granted in all our discussion and action that the nation is going to exist and grow; otherwise there is no use in talking about such things at all.

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And we do not see why it should not wait till its shoulders are broader and brawnier before it takes the whole burden of the debt upon them.

A Pretext for King William.

Now that King William has a firm grasp on France it does not seem likely that he will let go if he can help it. Although he came to the war with only a bare hope of saving his side of the Rhine frontier from French encroachment, he is not very likely to be satisfied with that consummation alone. He has tasted victory and the appetite of conquest is upon him, and it is ordinary human nature to satisfy it to the full. It is German human nature especially. It is one peculiarity of the national character to hold on with bulldog tenacity to what they get. With the rich empire of France in his grasp; the palaces of Versailles; the pleasures of Paris; the wine countries of Champagne, Burgundy and Medoc; the grand fortresses of Strasbourg, Metz, Havre and Paris; the rich manufactories of Rouen, Lyons and Bordeaux; the immense granaries of good things represented by the name of France, and, besides all these, with the entire military resources of the only enemy he had to fear in his power, is it likely that King William will put them all away on the return of peace? Will he give up all France for Alsace and Lorraine, or will he give back all the conquests he has made for an indemnity? Not if he has any pretext whatever upon which to hold his spoils against the outcrying voice of Christendom.

The pretext already presents itself. Louis Napoleon is in Germany a prisoner, at the head of nearly three hundred thousand of the flower of the old French army, all prisoners. They love France, but they scorn the republic. It may occur that King William will insist upon the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty, and Napoleon himself, or at least his Empress and her son may march into the capital of France, escorted by these three hundred thousand soldiers and their marshals, MacMahon, Bazaine, Canrobert, Lebœuf, and re-establish the power and pageantries of the empire. With this restoration King William can very reasonably insist upon keeping at least one hundred thousand German troops in France, and the Regency would very readily accede to the proposition? These hundred thousand Germans, supported as they will be by the whole military power of the German empire, within a day's march of the French capital, would be the arbiters of peace among the French people. They would protect the Regency, repress the "reds," curb any alarming growth of military power, and, in a word, under pretence of protecting Germany from another invasion and reconstructing France, they would render crippled France merely a tributary of victorious Germany.

Furs and the Fur Trade.

We publish to-day a very interesting account of the regions from which come the costly furs which supply our market and decorate the beautiful forms of our ladies. The rough story of the trapper's life, the dangers and hardships involved in procuring the skins of those thousands of tiny animals like the marten, for instance, a dozen of which is required to make one muff, is well told. The hunter, too, must follow the moose, the elk, the musk ox, the bear, the wolf, the otter, the ermine and the black fox; for the skins of all these animals enter into the fur trade. Some of them command large prices, and, as we know, to clothe a lady in the most expensive suit of these articles makes a hole in a respectable fortune. Our fur trade has been very dull this winter, owing to the pleasant temperature, and the fur merchants are complaining sadly. In fact, there has been up to this time no retail trade at all in furs. But the present cold snap will probably brighten the prospect for the fur dealers. The history which we give to-day of the Hudson Bay Company and the whole fur-producing country of the Northwest will be read with interest, coming as it does from our correspondent, who writes in the midst of the snow and the haunts of the wild animals and the lodges of the trappers who supply our market with this indispensable article.

The Court House Commissioners, it appears, are in doubt as to whether they top off the new, or now rather the old, Court House building with a Mansard roof or the dome as originally designed. We hope that there is good taste enough among the commissioners not to barbarize this splendid public structure of vast proportions by crowning it with a French roof. If the Court House is ever to be completed at all let it be with a dome in keeping with the rest of the architecture.

Personal Intelligence.

Baron Henry Falkenberg, of Montreal, is among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General John G. Hazard, of Providence, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. John Young, ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, has arrived from Montreal, and occupies apartments at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House on a brief visit.

Mr. R. W. Westcott, of Albany, one of the proprietors of Westcott's Express, is sojourning at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is at the Everett House, in company with his friends, General Williams, of Washington, General Hallyer, of this city, and Mr. Bigelow, of the Washington Treasury Department.

Frank Hiscock, brother of Senator Hiscock, who was shot by General Cole in Albany, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. G. A. Grow, ex-Speaker of Congress, has arrived from Pennsylvania and occupies rooms at the Astor House.

Colonel F. Townsend, of Masonic fame, and family, are staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge H. H. Harrison, of Nashville, Tenn., is among the recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator Wilson, from Massachusetts, arrived yesterday at the Astor House and left the same day for home.

Captain George L. Browning, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Irving House.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Brooks, of the aristocracy of Newport, have returned to their old apartments at the Brevoort House, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. C. W. Woolley, well known in connection with the whiskey investigation case at Washington, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. E. C. Camp, ex-member of Congress, of Knoxville, Tenn., is among the recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

General W. L. Burt, Postmaster of Boston, is lodged at the Astor House.

Colonel G. W. Alexander, of St. Louis, has engaged quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Piper, of the United States Army, one of the Professors at West Point Academy, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Eclipse Observation Expeditions—Foundering of a British Vessel.

Triumphant Success of the New German Loan.

The King of Spain About to Sail for Madrid.

A NEW CABINET IN GREECE.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

Disaster to a British Vessel of Observation—Foundering of a War Steamer.

CATANIA, Sicily, via FLORENCE, Dec. 16, 1870.

Her Majesty's steamer Psyche, of the British eclipse expedition, foundered in the Mediterranean. All on board were safely landed, and the scientific instruments were saved.

GERMANY.

Success of the National Loan—Four Times the Amount Subscribed.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, 1870.

The new loan has met with great success.

Four times the amount has been subscribed for, the greater portion in thaler bonds and the remainder in sterling bonds.

Terms of the Loan.

The arrangements for the issue of the new German loan were completed in Berlin on the 29th of November. With the consent of the Prusian Parliament it was decided that of the loan of 100,000,000 thalers 50,000,000 were to at be once issued at five per cent. The Prussian government is bound to redeem the notes in five years; but it reserves to itself the right of gradually paying off the debt at an earlier date. Besides the ordinary thaler notes, some are issued at a pound sterling to suit the English market. The loan instead of being taken up entirely by one banker, is divided among several houses, including the Seehandlung—a semi-official institution, which dates its origin from Frederick the Great. Thirty-four million thalers were allotted before December the 1st, and 17,000,000 reserved for the same purchasers. The loan is issued to the public at 95, the subscribing bankers paying 92½.

ITALY.

The King of Spain About to Sail for Madrid.

FLORENCE, Dec. 17, 1870.

The King elect of Spain will sail on Monday next for Madrid.

The Remnant of a Shipwrecked Crew.

NAPLES, Dec. 17, 1870.

Four of the crew of the bark Trovatore have been picked up off Cape Spartimento. They report that the vessel capsized and her captain, his wife and child and thirteen of the crew were drowned.

GREECE.

The New Cabinet—List of the Ministers.

ATHENS, via LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870.

The new Greek Cabinet is composed as follows:—

Coumondoros, President of the Council.
Colostavlos, Minister of Justice.
Bozzaris, Minister of War.
Sotiropoulos, Minister of Finance.
Christopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Amargyros, Minister of Marine.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Collision on a Railroad.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1870.

A railway collision occurred to-day near Bolton. The engineer was killed, and the fireman and twelve passengers were injured.

PAPAL SPOLIATION.

The Protest of the New York Bishops Against Papal Spoliation Endorsed by the Albany Catholics.

ALBANY, Dec. 18, 1870.

The meeting of the Catholics of this diocese at the Cathedral to-day to give expression to their sentiments regarding late events in Rome was very largely attended. Mr. John Tracy presided and Mr. William Cassidy read an address and the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we sustain and approve with united heart and voice the protest of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Provincial Council of New York against the occupation and spoliation of the Roman See by Victor Emmanuel, and that we regard the personal independence of the Sovereign Pontiff as the head of our Church, and our free access to him, as a right dear to American citizens, and which we will use all our moral powers to assert and defend.

Resolved, That this address and these resolutions be presented to the Bishop, with the request that he forward the same to our supreme ecclesiastical ruler with the assurance of our sympathy and devotion to him in this crisis, and of our Christian hope and confidence in his triumph.

The address and resolutions were adopted, after addresses by the Right Rev. Bishop Conroy, and Messrs. William Fleming, Charles Tracy, D. E. Gaffney, John Tracy and W. D. Moranzer.

Catholic Demonstration in Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18, 1870.

A large demonstration was made in Covington today to protest against the invasion of the Papal dominions by King Victor Emmanuel. Fully five thousand persons were in the procession, with eight bands of music. An organization was effected at the Cathedral, after which a protest was adopted, charging that the invasion was an iniquitous and criminal attack upon civil society and a nefarious robbery. Declaring that the temporal possessions of the Holy See were held for the common good of Catholics everywhere, and the Sovereign Pontiff could neither alienate nor surrender them; that this spoliation would reduce the Catholic Church—the nursery and mother of saints and freemen—to a condition of abject slavery. In conclusion the protest assures the Pope of the loyalty of its signers to the Holy See.

CONNECTICUT.

Navigation of the Connecticut River Closed—Incendiary Fires in New Britain.

HARTFORD, Dec. 18, 1870.

The navigation of the Connecticut river for this season has closed. The New York boats left on their last trip to day. There is much floating ice in he river.

August S. Barrows, of the firm of Streeter & Barrows, wholesale grocers in New Haven, while attempting to get on board the owl train at Guilford on Friday night, when the cars were in motion, fell, and the wheels passed over his foot, making necessary the amputation of the leg above the ankle.

The barn of J. J. Sloat, in New Britain, was partially burned by an incendiary fire on Sunday morning. Two horses were burned. Loss, $700; insurance, $150. This is the seventh fire in New Britain in as many weeks, five of which were incendiary.

Isaac Keeney, of Quarryville, aged seventy-three, was instantly killed, on Saturday, while at work in Bolton Quarry.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following telegrams by cable complete our report of the British markets, financial and commercial, for Saturday, December 17:—

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for money and 92 for the account. American securities opened firm and closed quiet and steady at the following quotations:—Five-twenties of the issue of 1862, 88¾; 1865, old issue, 88½; 1867, 88; ten-forties, 87½. Stocks opened firmer, but closed quiet. Railway shares closed as follows:—Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 17.—Tallow closed at 44s. 6d. a 44s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—The cotton market opened quiet and closed firmer, but not higher, with middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8½d. a 8⅝d. The sales of the day reached 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—The market for breadstuffs closed firm at the following rates:—California white wheat, 11s. 3d. a 11s. 4d.; new red Western spring, No. 2, opening at 10s. 1d. and closing at 10s. a 10s. 1d.; red Western spring, old, 9s. 9d. a 9s. 10d.; red Western spring, new No. 1, 10s. 2d.; red Western winter, 10s. 7d. a 10s. 8d.; Western flour, 25s. Corn, 30s. 9d. a 31s. per quarter for new. Oats, 2s. 11d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 3s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—Beef, 125s. Lard, 64s. Cheese, 72s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—2 P. M.—Common rosin, 6s. per cwt.; spirits petroleum, 10½d.; refined petroleum, 1s. 7½d. a 1s. 8d.

MEXICO.

The Gold Mines of Chihuahua.

SANTA FE, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Chihuahua (Mexico) correspondent of the *Daily Post* gives glowing accounts of the newly discovered placer mines near Chihuahua, and says they are even richer than was reported. Twelve men in eight hours washed out over thirty-seven ounces of gold, and the succeeding day the same men got $500. This party since commencing operations has made an average of $300 a day. Great excitement prevails in the country round about, and there is a general rush for the new mines.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vigilance Committee Outrage in California—Express Robbers Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18, 1870.

A "vigilant" band, three hundred strong, fully armed and organized, attacked the jail at Los Angeles yesterday and took therefrom Michael Lacheni, the murderer of Jacob Bell and others, and hung him by the neck until dead, he having confessed his guilt, but expressing no contrition for his crime.

Parson, Squires, Cockrell and Chapman, the Verdi Pacific Railroad robbers, were convicted of the robbery yesterday at Washoe City. Bell, who gave "State's evidence," was acquitted.

TEXAS.

Bloody Affray in El Paso—Two Men Shot.

SANTA FE, Dec. 17, 1870.

The *Daily Post* of the 16th has full particulars of a horrible tragedy which took place at El Paso, Texas, on the 7th inst. It appears that Senator Fountain got into a dispute with B. F. Williams, a lawyer, who fired a revolver twice at him, severely but not dangerously wounding him. Williams then fled to his rooms, whither he was followed by Judge Caylord, J. S. Clark, of the Twenty-fifth Texas district, and a posse of men, who attempted to arrest him. Williams seized a gun and rushed from his rooms and shot Judge Clark dead. Captain French, of the State police, returned the fire and killed Williams. Great excitement prevailed but public sentiment was entirely against Williams. The funeral of Judge Clark was the most imposing affair ever witnessed in El Paso.

THE INDIANS.

Great Council at Okmulgee—Proposed Confederation of the Tribes in the Indian Territory—A New State Looming Up in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18, 1870.

The *Republican* has a special from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, dated the 15th, as follows:—

Special Indian Commissioners Campbell, Lond and Farwell reached here last night from Okmulgee, where they have been in attendance on the great Indian Council. Matters there are progressing harmoniously, and there is every prospect that a new government will be organized of the confederate nations and tribes in the Indian Territory. On the 11th inst. the council unanimously adopted the committee's report providing for the drafting of a constitution and the organization of a government, republican in form and not inconsistent with existing treaties with the United States. The report was adopted by a vote of 48 to 3—those voting in the negative being a portion of the Cherokee delegation.

A committee of twelve was then appointed, with William P. Ross, of the Cherokees, as chairman, to draft a constitution for the Indian confederacy. The committee met and divided into four sub-committees, on Bill of Rights, Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments. They are earnestly engaged in their several duties, and are expected to report in a few days, so as their work can be adopted at the present session, which is limited to thirty days.

The Commissioners were invited to address the convention, and did so in words of encouragement. They were heartily received, and complimentary resolutions thanking them for their visit were unanimously passed.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Parker, the next day addressed the General Council. He gave a history of the causes that led to the incorporation in all the treaties of 1866 authority to call this council. He said that the object was to form a good confederation of all tribes resident in the Indian country—a government exclusively of Indians, ultimately to become one of the States of the Union; that Congress would annually make appropriations to pay expenses; that courts of justice should be established, so that citizens of the Indian Territories should not be dragged to Van Buren to be tried on minor charges. He advised them to form a union of interests against the encroachment of white men now poaching on them from the Northeast and South, and gave them words of encouragement in the progress they had made in their efforts at civilization.

The visit of these gentlemen has had a most happy effect. The confederate government embraces the following tribes and nations—viz., Cherokees, Choctaws, Miskokee or Creeks, Ottawas, Eastern Pawnee, Quapaws, Senecas, Wyandottes, Confederate Peorias, Sacs and Foxes, Absentee Pawnees, Great and Little Osages, Seminoles and Chickasaws. Delegates from all the above tribes are represented in the council, and some are expected from the wild tribes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Death of the Mayor of Worcester—Another Victim of the Gas Works Explosion.

WORCESTER, Dec. 18, 1870.

James B. Blake, Mayor of this city, died this morning, aged forty-four years. His death was the result of injuries received at the explosion at the gas works on Friday night. His symptoms were not considered alarming until last night, he appearing until then to be in a fair way to recover. It is said the effect of his injuries was aggravated by his anxiety about the business of the gas company, of which he was agent, and this is supposed to have hastened his death. The deceased had just been elected to his sixth term of office as Mayor and was one of the most useful and popular of our citizens. His death has cast a gloom over the city. The bells were tolled at noon, and the sad event was alluded to in feeling terms in nearly all our churches. To-morrow the city flag on the Common will be displayed at half-mast. The deceased leaves a wife and five children.

It is said to-night that Mr. McAuliffe, the foreman of the gas works, injured by the explosion, cannot recover, his injuries being greater than at first reported.

The financial loss by the accident is much greater than at first supposed, it being now estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. The cause of the accident has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The city is without gas, the supply being for the present cut off. The ground and buildings around the scene of the disaster bear the evidences of the terrible effects of the explosion.

OHIO.

Taxation and Disbursements—Report of the State Auditor.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 18, 1870.

The report of the State Auditor of Ohio, just submitted to the Governor, shows that the receipts for State purposes last year were $4,837,000; disbursements, $4,071,000. Estimated receipts for the same purpose next year, $5,670,000; disbursements, $5,163,000. Total valuation of property in the tax duplicate for 1871 is $1,167,000,000, and the total tax levy for 1871 is about $23,463,0 0, of which amount $18,797,000 are for local and county purposes. The total levies in Ohio for the last four years amount to about $88,500,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ruffianism in Philadelphia—A New York Prize Fighter in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1870.

Yesterday James Elliott and William Wilson were tried on the charge of shooting policeman Morris Murphy, of the Fourth district; also on the charge of assaulting and robbing Hugh Dougherty. The offences were committed two weeks ago. Elliott was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the period of sixteen years and ten months and a fine of $2,000. Wilson was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 and to be imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for eleven years and ten months. Elliott is from New York, and is a professional prize fighter.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A large gas well was struck on the grounds of the Erie Car Company, at Erie, Pa., on Saturday, and the escaping gas lights several squares.

On Saturday afternoon Joel Atwood, a wealthy farmer of Watertown, Conn., while driving across the Naugatuck Railroad, near Waterbury, was struck by a passing engine and killed.

The Yale College exploring party, which left New Haven with Professor Marsh in June last, returned on Saturday in safety from the Rocky Mountains. The scientific results of the expedition are important and will soon be published.

Charles Burns, an employe, was burned to death by the fire which destroyed Crane & Brothers' "old red paper mill" at Dalton on Friday night.

J. K. Beard, charged with taking $12,000 from the Telegraph Express Company, at Brownsville, Neb., two years since, was arrested at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, and placed in irons, on board the steamship California for San Francisco, en route East. He had been employed by the Oregon and California Railroad, and had full charge of the Oregon City office, under the name of A. J. Curtiss, and bore a high reputation there.

WASHINGTON.

Early Action on the St. Domingo Question Expected.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Report on the Postal Telegraph System.

UNIFICATION OF GOLD COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1870.

Senator Morton's St. Domingo Resolution.

Senator Morton will call up his St. Domingo resolution in the Senate early in the week, perhaps tomorrow, and endeavor to get a vote upon it. An effort will probably be made by Mr. Sumner to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but as the resolution contains nothing in itself that is objectionable or that commits the government to anything, it is not considered necessary to have it examined by the committee. It is said that at least a dozen Senators who voted against the St. Domingo treaty last winter will vote in favor of Morton's resolution. In case the resolution passes both houses it is understood that the President will appoint one Senator and two members of the House of Representatives commissioners to proceed to St. Domingo and obtain the information contemplated by the resolution. There is little prospect now that the matter will be in such shape as to enable the President to send a new treaty to the Senate at this session, but the intention is to have everything ready for action at the next Congress.

Extermination of Piracy in Chinese Waters.

It appears from the diplomatic correspondence recently transmitted to Congress that in February last Baron Gerolt sent to Secretary Fish the contents of a confidential note from Count Bismarck, wherein he urged the importance of combined measures on the part of the maritime Powers for the extermination of piracy in Chinese waters. The Baron also stated that the British Admiralty had given orders to the naval commander in China to co-operate for the object mentioned. Secretary Fish, on March 31, informed Baron Gerolt that the President had taken great pleasure in complying with the request of Count Bismarck, by directing instructions to be issued from the Navy Department to Admiral Rogers. The co-operation of Admiral Rogers and the forces under his command would, however, be limited to cases of recognized piracy. He was instructed to proceed in such a way as not to wound the sensibilities of the government of China or to interfere with the peaceful policy toward China in which the government of North Germany and that of the United States so happily agree. In his letter to the Secretary of the Navy on this subject Secretary Fish says:—

Should, unhappily, any cause for hostilities occur during the mission, it is hoped the Navy Department will instruct Admiral Rogers in such case to advise with Minister Low, and to leave with this department the responsibility of war or peace.

The Late Massacre of Christians in China—Attitude of the United States.

Acting Secretary of State Davis, November last, in writing to Minister Bancroft, says:—

Minister Low adheres to his original opinion that the disturbance at Tien-tsin, involving the massacre, was local and unpremeditated, and that the government at Pekin sincerely desired to prevent a repetition and to preserve the peace; but the Minister appears to have decidedly modified his opinion as to the probability that they will be able to do so.

Fearing that the Chinese government might find itself too weak to resist the pressure of popular opinion in the masses, acting in harmony with the cherished wishes and purposes of the literati, and that it may be forced into a war to prevent popular outbreaks, Secretary Davis adds:—

The President does not propose to take part, nor does he invite North Germany to take part, in any controversy between France and China growing out of the massacre of Tien-tsin. He only desires, so far as the impression of the neutralization of German and French influence by a state of hostilities operated to enfeeble the Central government, that that impression may be removed; and that should, unfortunately, a general war be declared by China, or should an outbreak against foreigners take place, which the government cannot prevent nor punish, the several Powers may be in a position to afford the fullest measure of protection.

On the 25th of November Secretary Fish wrote to Minister Low:—

Although the general tenor of your note of the 13th September to Prince Kung is regarded as judicious and proper, your assurance toward the close that a flagrant violation of the rights and privileges of our citizens by the people, and the failure of the Imperial government to apply the proper remedy promptly, are the only circumstances which will cause a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in their intercourse with China, is considered to be too strong an assurance of forbearance, and it would be perhaps well that Prince Kung should understand that any violation of the rights of our citizens and any flagrant violation of treaty stipulations of other Powers may cause a change.

The Postal Telegraph a National Requirement.

It is said by one of the members of the House Select Committee on Postal Telegraph that the entire committee are of opinion that the time has come for the government to intervene in some form; but there is a difference as to the method or means by which this should be done. General Washburn, the chairman, who has obtained the unanimous consent of the committee, will report his bill probably when that committee shall again be called, but with some changes from the one of last session. The most essential alteration is in regard to the appraisement of telegraph property, which, it is proposed, the government shall acquire from the respective companies.

More Trouble for the Pacific Railroads.

In view of the decision of the Attorney General with reference to the Pacific Railroads the representatives of these roads who are now here are preparing to bring the matter before Congress, for the purpose of getting the laws now on the statute book concerning these roads construed differently from the decision of the Attorney General and in favor of the railroads. The Committee on Appropriations, which has the joint resolution introduced a few days ago by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, before it, has been waiting for the promulgation of the opinion of the Attorney General before taking action. The committee will probably report the resolution favorably, and should it pass the railroad companies will be compelled not only to pay the interest on their bonds, but make provision for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The feeling in both houses is that the railroads should be made to pay the interest on their bonds promptly as it becomes due.

Uniform Gold Coinage.

During last summer Secretary Fish addressed a circular to the Legations of the United States at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Brussels, Copenhagen, Florence, The Hague, Lisbon, Stockholme and Bern with a view to promote the adoption by the legislatures of the several Powers of a common unit and standard of an international gold coinage. The the Secretary concludes by saying:—

The government of the United States suggests for the consideration of the several Powers whether all that is contemplated may not be attained without an abandonment of the different mint systems. It suggests, for consideration only and not as the best theoretical solution of the question, that the international value of the coins of the nations that may become parties to any monetary convention, or who may in any other way arrange this question between themselves, shall be determined by the quantity of pure gold which it contains, which measure shall be expressed in a common standard of weight upon its face, and unless absolute unification can be obtained all other questions of coinage will be left to local law and experience. The French decigram is suggested as the most convenient common measure by which to determine this quantity, and that it is desirable, if possible, to avoid running this expression into a fraction.

Minister Bancroft, after presenting the subject to the governments of Prussia and of North Germany, informed Secretary Fish the tendency was toward the adoption of the five and twenty franc piece, with decimal division, but nothing was decided.

Log-Rolling for the Shipping Interests.

The shipping interests are here at work to get some legislation at the present session. There will be a sharp contest between those who are in favor of importing foreign built ships free of duty, and those who favor the bill reported last winter by Mr. Lynch, chairman of the select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, which looks to encouraging American shipbuilders. The bill introduced by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, to encourage shipowning and shipbuilding in the United States, meets the approbation of those who are in favor of importing foreign ships free of duty. The select committee which has charge of the subject does not propose to take any action until after the holidays. In the meantime a special message on the question is expected from the President.

Burning of Centre Market—Two Men Suffocated.

Soon after one A. M. to-day Centre Market, on Pennsylvania avenue, was discovered to be on fire in several places, and a few minutes later the entire structures, from Seventh to Ninth street, were enveloped in flames. The adjoining sheds and depositories of goods were also burned. Small dealers will suffer severely by the fire. All combustible materials in the market were consumed, and the brick walls only are left standing. Two men, engaged in removing the stock of a feed house, were suffocated and their bodies were burned beyond recognition, the falling of the roof upon the men preventing their rescue by friends, firemen or police. One part of Centre Market was among the oldest buildings in Washington. Several weeks only have passed since the appraisement of fixtures, &c., was made, preliminary to the erection of a building ornamental in style and ample in proportions.

Presidential Visit to the District Reform School.

President Grant, accompanied by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Congressman Upson, of Ohio; Mayor Emery, of Washington, and the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, to-day visited the reformatory institution located in the western part of the District and but quite recently established. The object of the visit was to acquaint the distinguished visitors with a knowledge of the system of instruction and discipline. After listening to the exercises by the scholars, addresses were delivered by Senator Edmunds, Judge Sargent and others commendatory of the reformatory plan carried out at this institution. The buildings and grounds were next inspected, and on leaving the President remarked that he was most deeply interested in the school, and was sure that Congress would appreciate the good use already made of the appropriations for establishing this reformatory institution, by increasing its accommodations and providing for a want long experienced in the District. The authorities of this school desire to make it a model after which similar schools in the State can copy.

The Public Mind Relieved—Hayti Not Dissatisfied with President Grant's Message.

A member of the Haytien Legation authorizes a denial of the statement that there has been any misunderstanding between the Haytien Minister and the Secretary of State with reference to the tenor of the President's Message on St. Domingo. On the contrary, it is averred that the best relations exist between them, as evidenced by his presence at the dinner given to members of the diplomatic corps by Secretary Fish a few evenings since.

Union League National Executive Committee.

At the recent meeting of the Council of the Union League, in Philadelphia, James L. Hodges, of Arkansas, was made a member of the National Executive Committee and placed at the head of an organization in his State.

New National Bank in Richmond.

The Comptroller of the Currency yesterday granted the necessary authority for the establishment of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., with a capital of $200,000.

Military Orders.

The additional military orders will soon be issued. One will be for mustering out officers; another will make assignments to fill vacancies, and another retiring for physical disabilities, providing the law for reducing the army shall not be extended to July 1, as recommended by the Secretary of War.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Religious Excitement in Raleigh—Governor Holden Among the Converts—Large Additions to the Baptist Church.

RALEIGH, Dec. 18, 1870.

There was a large congregation present to-day at the Baptist church, where it was rumored Governor Holden, who became a convert during a recent revival, would be baptized. Under the influence of the soul-stirring eloquence of the Rev. Dr. Earle the Governor professed religion, and when that clergyman left on Friday last he made the following remarks:—

Dr. EARLE—Your visit to our city has been of great and, I hope, of lasting benefit, and I know has been intensely enjoyed. I am pleased with this meeting to-night—am glad that it has been held, and am glad to see so many happy faces. Meetings of this character are calculated to do immense good, and I thank you for inaugurating them. As for myself, I can assure you that I am very much benefited. I feel so and hope that the joyous effects of your services may be lasting. I am particularly gratified at the manifestation of interest in my behalf by very many of my fellow citizens. I assure them that I appreciate it and will endeavor to profit by it. Assuring you of my great pleasure in meeting you, of my deep regret that you leave so soon, and that my prayers and those of this community will attend you through life for your spiritual happiness, success and prosperity, I bid you adieu.

The text selected to-day by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard was from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, x., 1, and in the eloquent discourse that followed the clergyman seemed to have the spiritual reconstruction of the Executive penitent peculiarly at heart. Indeed, it seemed as if the remarks were specially intended for the Governor and other great sinners, in view of their earthly troubles. The character of St. Paul was referred to as one of the most beautiful in the early history of Christianity, and the self-sacrificing efforts of the apostle to save his worst enemies was made an illustration to prove how essential it is to a true profession of the religion of Christ to pray for these who needed, whether friend, stranger, or enemy. He exhorted his hearers to pray for each other, and to rejoice when their prayers were successful in bringing an erring brother to repentance; and so touching and feeling were the remarks that many, and even the Governor himself, shed tears. At the conclusion of the sermon several persons made a profession of religion, and a number were admitted into full fellowship in the Church. It was expected the Governor would be baptized to-night, but for some reason the ceremony has been postponed. Dr. Earle's visit here converted some five hundred persons, among them the Governor, and this great revival is still in progress.

Every foot of available space, including the aisles of the church, was crowded, partially in expectation of witnessing the baptism of the Governor, to attend the revival and see the immersion of a number of both sexes who lately joined the Church. The ceremony, which was very solemn and interesting, was performed by the pastor, Dr. Pritchard, who remained standing in the baptismal pool nearly half an hour. Though the night was intensely cold eleven females and as many males were successively immersed, the audience all standing and every eye turned upon the professed members of the Church. At the conclusion of the ceremony the pastor, still in the water, pronounced the benediction, when the congregation broke up.

THE JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL FAIR.

The Hudson County Hospital Fair, now in progress at Hoffman's Arcade, Jersey City, opened last Tuesday under the most favorable auspices, and has since been crowded day and night with admirers and purchasers from every part of the county. It is certainly one of the greatest fairs ever held in Hudson county, The splendid arrangement of the Arcade, the rich and extensive display of goods, combined with the energy and perseverance of the fair ladies of the county, have combined to effect large sales, and it is confidentially expected that sufficient funds will be realized to establish free beds in this most excellent institution. The fair will close this evening, when the grand distributions will take place. Diamonds, watches, silverware and pianos are among the list of prizes.

A CATHOLIC CEMETERY FOR SALE.—Considerable feeling has been excited among the Roman Catholics of North Bridgewater, Mass., by a notice posted in town by an Abington sheriff, that he should sell the Roman Catholic Cemetery on a certain day, by order of the executors of the will of the late Rev. A. L. Roche, by whom the lot was purchased sixteen years ago by money collected from his society for a free cemetery. Like all other Roman Catholic property, it was deeded to the bishop of the diocese in trust. In this case it is claimed that there was some informality in complying with the law, either by Mr. Roche or Bishop Fitzpatrick, of which the executors have attempted to take advantage. The proceedings have been stayed through the instrumentality of the present pastor.

The reports from the sugar cane districts of Florida continue to be very favorable. The Live Oak *Herald* calculates that sugar can be produced this year at ten cents per pound, and syrup at seventy-five cents per gallon, and that the profit will be much greater than could be realized from short and long cotton at seventeen and thirty-three cents per pound.

THE ONEIDA RELIEF FUND.

English Subscription for the Widows and Orphans—Five Thousand Dollars by a Few Subscribers—Names of the Donors—Earl Shaftesbury Heads the Roll.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister in Washington, has just received the sum of $5,000, subscribed by a few generous individuals in England for the relief of the widows and orphans of the sailors who were lost with the United States ship Oneida at the moment when she was sunk by the English mail steamship Bombay. This relief fund was subscribed in a very quiet and Christian-like manner, the Earls of Shaftesbury and Clarendon and the Rothschilds moving equally in the direction of aid to a grand charity. We append a complete list of the subscribers as follows:—

The Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. Earl of Lichfield, Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.; K. D. Hodgson, Esq., M. P.; Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M. P.; Baron Meyer de Rothschild, M. P.; N. Rothschild, Esq., M. P.; William Rathbone, Esq., M. P.; Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P.; W. Morrison, Esq., M. P.; H. R. Peck, Esq., M. P.; W. H. Smith, Esq., M. P.; N. Street, Esq., M. P.; Hon. C. W. G. Howard, M. P.; J. S. Hardy, Esq., M. P.; David Robertson, Esq., M. P.; W. P. Price, Esq., M. P.; T. B. Potter, Esq., M. P.; A. H. Brown, Esq., M. P.; G. Armistead, Esq., M. P.; Jonathan Price, Esq., M. P.; A. E. Samuelson, Esq., M. P.; J. C. Stevenson, Esq., M. P.; Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart., M. P.; Charles Mac Iver, Esq.; Stephen Guion, Esq.; Samuel Smith (Finlay & Co.); John Croppee, Esq.; Lieut. Colonel R. Trimble; R. Stamford Raffles, Esq., Police Magistrate, Liverpool; Naylor, Benjamin & Co.; Brown, Shipley & Co.; Rear Admiral Hon. A. A. Cochrane, Pratt Brothers & Faunce, Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., R. B. Litchfield, Esq., Henry Vaughn, Esq., Miss Rose Hersee, Messrs. J. R. Jaffray & Co., James Maclaren, Esq., Captain D. A. Spence Preston, A. Heywood & Sons, J. L. Bowes, Esq., Brice Allan, Esq., Wm. Harty, Esq., Ismay, Imrie & Co., C. Grimshaw & Co., Phelps, James & Co.; Chambers, Holder & Co., Alfred Holt, Esq., Thomas Wilcock, Esq., George Love, Esq., Joseph Pease, Esq., Michael Belger & Co., Benson, Rathbone & Co., David Vasson & Co., Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., Munders Brothers, G. H. See & Co., John Reid, Esq., Messrs. Sandbach, Tierney & Co., John Clemmens & Son., Prim Brothers & Co., James Croppee Kindal, Esq., Messrs. Backhouse & Co., Messrs. J. Smith & Co., W. H. Wakefield, Esq., W. D. Crewdson, Esq., George McCerquedale, Esq., Messrs. Balfour, Williamson & Co., Lampat & Holt.

THE HERALD IN VIRGINIA.

[From the Halifax (Va.) Record, Nov. 19.]

The HERALD far outstrips all its city contemporaries in enterprise. In the HERALD of the 10th inst we find a telegraphic account of an interview between one of its correspondents and the ex-Emperor Napoleon III., which, we have no doubt, is a genuine and truthful report, and which reflects great credit upon the enterprise and liberality of that paper. The telegram, which extends over several columns of the HERALD, is extremely interesting, as presenting the authorized views of the ex-Emperor upon the causes of the present war in Europe, its results and the prospects of the French people in the future.

ERIE CANAL BUSINESS IN UTICA.—There have been 3,722 clearances issued at the Utica office during the past season, an increase of four over the year 1869. The receipts for tolls have been:—Erie Canal, $17,733; Chenango Canal, $3,003. In 1869 the receipts were:—Erie Canal, 14,238; Chenango Canal, $5,276. Increase in 1870 of receipts on Erie Canal as compared with 1869, $3,495. Decrease in 1870 of receipts on Chenango Canal as compared with 1869, $2,272. Total increase of receipts for 1870, $1,222. Boats weighed during the year 1870, 1,924; in 1869, 1,910. Increase in 1870 of 14. The cargoes weighed in 1870 foot up 334,087,305 pounds. In 1869 the amount was 315,836,574 pounds. Property cleared from that port in 1870 was 39,075 tons; property left, 242,775 tons. The figures from the Collector's office in this city have not yet been received.

Open in the Evening.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square,
are daily opening
their importations of
London, Paris and Vienna
Holiday Goods.

A.—Espenscheid's Festival Hat for the new year is the most dashing and novel specimen of a full dress Visiting HAT ever submitted to the taste and judgment of the young men of New York. It has been recognized and endorsed by them as the supreme style of the season, and although the price is only $7 they are admitted to be superior to those usually sold elsewhere for $8. His store is at 118 Nassau street.

American Waltham Watches.
A very large assortment at unusually low prices.
BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway.

A.—Holiday Presents, Ladies and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered slippers, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Beautiful Suit of Hair Covers a Multitude of imperfections. CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair has no comparison as a toilet article for restoring gray hair perfectly; stops its falling, increases its growth, is an elegant hairdressing, keeps head clean, hair healthy. Sold by all druggists.

An Assortment of Second Hand Grand Square and Upright Pianos of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap; also a number of Instruments from other first class makers.
STEINWAY & SONS, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A Fresh Supply of the Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water just received by J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway.

A General Assortment of Fine Wines, Ales and Porter, &c. JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A.
J. N. PATTISON & CO., Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

At Scott, Platt & Co's, 1,271 Broadway, may be found the largest variety of Perfumes and Novelties cheap.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's Offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 111 Eighth avenue, and 439 Broome street, corner of Broadway.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Furs.—Burke, the Furrier, has Removed to 661 Broadway, where he is offering bargains in Furs.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Use That Old and well tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Parker & Perrine,
124 Warren street, one door from West street,
offer at low rates, for cash,
Choice Butter, Cheese, Lard and Salt.
Choice Bloater and Mess Mackerel.
Choice Hams, Shoulders, Tongues and Beef.
Choice Cider, Vinegar and Dried Fruits.
Choice fall-caught Georges Bank Codfish.
Choice Yarmouth Bloaters, Dutch Herrings and Bolognas.
124 Warren street, one door from West.

Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary.— For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera and Field Glasses. JAMES PRENTICE, 164 Broadway.

Two or Three Colds in Succession Will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

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FURS.

Where They Come From and How They Are Obtained.

The Rifle, Trap and Canoe of the North.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF TRAPPER LIFE.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Dec. 1, 1870.

The general stagnation of affairs here affords an opportunity to give the HERALD's readers some account of the great fur trade of British America, its extent, organization, hardships and romance. There is no field more inviting to writers of adventure than the Northwest, and the exciting narratives of bold hunters who have penetrated the jungles of Asia and Africa are tame compared with the records of the trapper's life in the Arctic regions, where suffering and death must be continually confronted in the rigors of climate, scarcity of food, ferocity of half starved animals, and the cupidity and treachery of savages. It must not be inferred, however, that the fur-seeker's occupation is wholly severe and gloomy. No picture presents more striking contrasts of sunshine and shadow than the career of the trapper, whose long winters are enlivened with thrilling sport in swift dog trains and on snow shoes, the chase of the elk and moose, and good cheer around the blazing hearths of the trading posts, and whose summers, brief as they may be, are full of the beauty of northern scenery, with its birch and ash and fir tree foliage and musical with the song of paddlers in the light canoe. The furs composing the rich robes of fashion are carefully assorted and matched out of immense numbers of skins collected from all quarters, and the fair wearer of a costly set, could she unravel its history, would be thrilled by stories of romance such as no printed page can give. Let her in fancy unweave the story of her silky marten set, for instance. There will be six or seven skins in it. One has basked in the sun among the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, been trapped on some birch-fringed torrent by Indians, hung upon the wigwam of some savage camp, been carried by ponies through a sea of prairie blossoms, whisked in a canoe down through the foam and eddies of some rushing river, and finally been purchased by an adventurous trader for ammunition or a blanket. Another has sported on the shores of the Yukon river, in Alaska, watched the Russian journey past, been caught by a strange and warlike tribe, come in dog trains across the frozen wilderness to Mackenzie's river, and there joining its kindred from the distant Arctic sea, come by Great Slave, Athabaska and Winnipeg lakes to summer and civilization. They come from districts separated by thousands of miles and distinguished by widely different characteristics of country and tribe to make up a single set, and snow drifts and blossoms, perils and pleasure, hardship, starvation, plenty, wailing and song are woven together in all their varied history.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS

have elapsed since the vast fur producing regions of America were formally opened to the world. Northern Europe and Asia were then the only sources of fur, and among the first discoveries into the boundless wealth of this Continent was the wide field of fur traffic now conducted upon so stupendous a scale. In 1670 a number of English capitalists obtained from King Charles II. a royal charter granting to "the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading to Hudson Bay" exclusive jurisdiction over all territory adjoining Hudson Bay "not already actually possessed by or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian prince or State." At this time nearly all of America was unexplored, and the knowledge of the fur regions was confined to a small area in and north of Canada. Previous to 1670 individual fur traders had been penetrating the wilderness, but nothing had been done within Hudson Bay in the way of taking any actual possession of the territory granted. The bay had been discovered, several ships from time to time had entered it, and probably some interchange of commodities with the Indians had taken place while the vessels remained within the straits; but nothing whatever was known of the interior. Charles the Second claimed—for it was no more than a claim—all the territory which the discovery of the straits and bay could confer on the British crown. The French crown in like manner had claimed by reason of their actual settlement of Canada and of their progressive discoveries and trade, not only all the Western territory, but even the bay of the North and thence to the Pole; but neither French nor English had in 1670 penetrated within many hundred miles of the Red river. It would be too tedious to enter into even an abbreviated account of the long and bloody contests which took place between the English and French traders for supremacy in the fur regions, nor is it necessary to give here a history of the protracted diplomatic correspondence, the numerous treaties and learned opinions which transpired between France and England on the subject of boundary lines in America, whose final indefinite settlement has led to so much discussion of late regarding the validity of the Hudson Bay Company's title recently sold to the Dominion of Canada. Such events are referred to only in illustration of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the establishment of the fur trade in America, and, in pursuing the subject, attention will be confined to the actual traffic itself.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY

at first limited settlements to the shores of James' Bay and the Churchill and Hayes rivers. Herley House, about 150 miles up the Ashbury river, was not erected until 1740, and some time afterwards the company erected Fort Nelson, some 230 miles from the mouth of Churchill river, and also the fort at Split lake, 140 miles from Nelson river. For more than a century after the date of the charter these forts, with a few on or near the shores of Hudson Bay, were the only posts of the Hudson Bay Company, and in 1699, all of them, excepting Fort Albany, had been taken by the French. The treaty of Utrecht restored "the whole Bay and Straits of Hudson" to the company, and ever since that period it has exercised jurisdiction, first over all the territory drained by the waters emptying into Hudson's Bay, and later, as explorations progressed, over all the British possessions north and west of the Canada boundary line, and finally extending its fur trade into Canada, the United States, Alaska and the Sandwich Islands.

Before proceeding with a description of the organization and operations of the Hudson Bay Company let us glance at two other companies, which conducted the fur traffic to a considerable extent in the Northwest, and which finally became absorbed by the Hudson Bay Company. In 1787 the Northwest Company was formed at Montreal, and established an immense trade in the British possessions, operating principally in what is termed the Northwest Territory. Another enterprise of peculiar interest to Americans was started in 1809, by Mr. William B. Astor, of New York, and was called the American Fur Company. But its career was very brief, and was signalized only by the disaster of

THE ASTOR EXPEDITION.

Washington Irving, in his fascinating "Astoria," and Alexander Ross, in his equally interesting narrative of "Adventures on the Columbia River," give thrilling histories of that undertaking which read like the pages of romance. Soon after Mr. Astor's arrival in New York from Germany, his native land, he commenced, in 1784, his commercial career in the traffic of furs. In this business he made frequent visits to Canada, purchasing furs in that country and shipping them thence to the London market, and it is supposed that at this period his buoyant and aspiring mind conceived the vast project of grasping in his own hands at some future day the whole fur trade of North America. The valuable furs and peltries scattered in former days over the extensive forests, lakes and rivers of the Canadas, like the rich mines of Potosi and Mexico, invited many adventurers. The French, previous to the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, had carried on an irregular but lucrative traffic in Canadian furs, and the Northwest Company was under full headway in the distant North and West. Next on the theatre of action had appeared the Mackina Company, which swept the warm regions of the South as the two others did the wintry North; but Mr. Astor finding the operations of the latter company somewhat in his way he bought it out, and in 1811 added its territorial resources to those of the American Fur Company, and styled the new body corporate the South-west Company.

Mr. Astor now saw himself at the head of all the fur trade of the South, and his intention was to penetrate through the barriers of the Northern company, so as eventually to come into possession of all the fur trade east of the Rocky Mountains. With this plan before him he turned his views to the trade on the coast of the Pacific. In this quarter the Russians alone had regular trading posts, and their capital was limited and their hunting grounds were confined to the sea coast and the islands adjacent to their establishments. American coasting vessels also visited that quarter, and conveyed furs to China, which, with the return cargoes, yielded an average clear gain of one thousand per cent annually. The comprehensive intellect of Mr. Astor perceived that if such limited and desultory traffic produced such profits, a well regulated trade, supported by capital, might yield fabulous wealth, and he at once commenced opening a new branch of the fur trade on the Pacific, under the appellation of the "Pacific Fur Company," the grand central depot of which was to be at the mouth of the Columbia river. By this means he contemplated carrying off the furs of all the countries west of the Rocky Mountains; and at the same time forming a chain of trading posts across the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, along the Missouri. This grand commercial scheme gave much satisfaction to the American people, who saw that all the rich cargoes of furs and peltries thus to be collected annually over the vast expanse were to be shipped in American vessels to China, then to be exchanged for teas, silks and other goods, and the enterprise became a subject of national interest and sympathy. In 1810 the Pacific Fur Company was formally established with a capital furnished alone by Mr. Astor of $200,000, divided into 100 shares of $2,000 each, and with power to increase the capital to $500,000. Nearly all of the gentlemen associated with Mr. Astor in this company had been connected with the Northwest Company and were men of great experience in the fur business. The only noteworthy exception was that of Mr. Wilson Price Hunt, of New Jersey, whose career had been entirely commercial in character, and who was made Mr. Astor's representative and chief manager in the business. The association was formed for a period of twenty years, with the proviso that it was to be dissolved if it proved unprofitable after a trial of five years, during which trial Mr. Astor was to bear all expenses and losses, the other partners giving only their time and labor. Of the shares Mr. Astor held fifty, Mr. Hunt five, and the other partners who were to carry on the trade with the Indians had four shares each; leaving quite a number to be subdivided among clerks and other employés, who might join the company as adventurers to take their remuneration out of the gains at the expiration of the five years. This plan prevented any majority of votes being arrayed against Mr. Astor, as he might appoint proxies to represent him in sufficient number to exceed the partners' votes.

The expedition was planned to proceed in two divisions, one across the continent and the other by vessel around Cape Horn. The former party, under the charge of Mr. Hunt, left Montreal in July, 1810, and proceeding in canoes by the way of the great lakes to the western extremity of Lake Superior, thence down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, across these and down the Columbia river to the new formed Astoria at its mouth, which they reached in January, 1812. The party experienced terrible hardships on the trip, one of its number becoming deranged and drowning himself from hunger, and several others perishing by the way. The ship party left Montreal for New York about the time of the departure of the land expedition, and consisted of five partners, five clerks, five mechanics and fourteen canoe men. Of this number eight of the most expert voyageurs proceeded in a bark canoe through the States. The appearance of this unusual craft in Eastern American waters, with the chantings of its crew, their feathered caps and picturesque dress, attracted great attention as the canoe sped down the rivers, and produced a grand sensation on its arrival at the wharves of New York. A challenge was given by the voyageurs to the New York boatmen to race with them, but was not accepted, and in September the ill-fated Tonquin, of 300 tons, and carrying twelve guns, set sail for the mouth of the Columbia river, with twenty-two persons belonging to the ship and thirty-three officers, and employés of the new Pacific Fur Company. The United States frigate Constitution convoyed the Tonquin clear of the coast, leaving her at sea, and after touching at Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands, and Sandwich Islands, the ship reached her destination in March, 1811, making a cruise of 21,852 miles in about six months. Immediately upon the arrival of the Tonquin at the mouth of the Columbia a portion of the expedition was landed, the site of Astoria selected, and a large building erected, and in June the ship started out on a cruise up the coast, with the intention of returning and landing the cargo.

She never returned. Several months passed after the period set for her to come back and discharge her cargo, and at last an Indian brought in word that twenty-four days after the Tonquin left Astoria she was destroyed with all on board. The Indians had crowded upon her decks in great numbers, and, after stealing a considerable amount, attacked the officers and crew, one of whom applied a torch to the magazine and blew up every soul on board. The concluding portion of the Indian's narrative is graphic and interesting. The Indians had commenced trading on board with one of the officers of the company named McKay, and the narrator says:—

> The trade went on briskly and at the captain's own prices. The Indians threw the goods received into the canoes, which were alongside with the squaws in them, but in so doing they managed to conceal their knives about their persons, which circumstance was noticed by one of the men aloft, then by myself, and we warned the captain of it, but he treated the suggestions with a smile of contempt and no more was said about it. In a moment or two afterwards the captain began to suspect something himself, and was in the act of calling Mr. McKay to him, when in one instant the Indians raised the yell of death, the women in the canoes pushed off and the massacre commenced. The savages rushed on the defenceless whites, who were dispersed all over the ship, and in five minutes the vessel was their own. McKay was the first man who fell. He shot one Indian, but was instantly killed and thrown overboard, and so sudden was the surprise that the captain had scarcely time to draw from his pocket a claspknife, with which he killed two and wounded several, when he fell dead in the crowd. The last man I saw alive was Stephen Weeks, the armorer. In the midst of the carnage I leaped overboard, as did several other Indians, and we were taken up by the women in the canoes, who were yelling, whooping and crying like so many fiends about the ship. Before I had got two gunshots from the ship she blew up in the air with a fearful explosion, filling the whole place with broken fragments and mutilated bodies. Weeks must have been the man who blew up the ship, and by that act 175 Indians perished. The disaster spread desolation, lamentation and terror through the whole tribe. Scarcely anything belonging to the ship was saved, and so terrifying was the scene that when two ships passed there some time afterwards none of the Indians would go near them. I knew that the Tonquin belonged to the whites at the Columbia. I was eighteen days on board of her, and had started long ago with the news, but falling sick I was prevented from reaching here sooner.

Six men who had been sent on shore by the captain were seized by the surviving Indians after the explosion and were tortured to death in the most fiendish manner. Thus closed the history of the Tonquin, leaving the little settlement at Astoria in a most pitiable condition. Finally the company's ship Beaver arrived with supplies, and the company penetrated the interior some distance; but after encountering terrible hardships and hostile Indians, and wasting away to a small number of men, the whole concern was sold to the Northwest Company in 1813 for $80,500. This left the entire fur business in the hands of the two great rivals—the Hudson Bay Company, which occupied all the country adjacent to Hudson Bay, and the Northwest Company, operating in all the territory west of Canada and northwest of Lake Superior. The traders and employés of the two companies were constantly engaged in hostilities, which caused the loss of a great many lives and the destruction of considerable property, until 1821, when the Hudson Bay Company bought out its competitor and assumed control of the whole of British America.

During all this period every attempt to settle the agricultural districts of the Northwest Territory was opposed and defeated by the fur companies, who feared injury to their trade by the introduction of civilization into their country. The little colony founded by Lord Selkirk at this place in 1812 was made the object of persistent oppression and attack, which three times effected the destruction of the settlement and, after killing many of the colonists, drove the remainder in exile to the inhospitable asylum of Norway House, where they were compelled in self-preservation to engage in the fur trade. Finally Lord Selkirk arrived with about 100 disbanded soldiers as colonists, re-established the settlement, and laid the foundation of the present flourishing population of Red river.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

From the consolidation of the Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies, in 1821, until 1853, the latter organization held exclusive license over all of British America and carried on the most extensive fur trade of any company in the world. It built two large stone forts, with massive bastions and numerous pieces of artillery, on Red river, and established posts not only in all parts of this country, from Canada to the Arctic Sea, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but also in the Sandwich Islands. The stockholders, most of whom were men of distinguished rank and political influence in England, resided in that country. The Governor of the company, Sir George Simpson, had his headquarters at Lachine, nine miles from Montreal, and exercised jurisdiction over all the several fur districts, each of which had its chief factor, who administered the affairs of the district, several chief traders and numerous clerks and other employés. The factors and traders shared in the profits of the company, and once a year met in council at Norway House, on Lake Winnipeg, to consult upon the affairs of the company. The clerks, most of whom were young Scotchmen, received salaries averaging about one hundred and twenty-five dollars annually, and generally graduated into traders or factors. Sir George Simpson was succeeded by Governor Dallas, who established his headquarters at Fort Garry, and was succeeded by Governor Mactavish, who has figured so prominently in the late difficulties in this Territory. Ships belonging to the company made voyages between London and York factory, on Hudson Bay; Vancouver, on the Pacific, and the Sandwich Islands, bringing out provisions and goods for trade and carrying to England cargoes of furs. The supplies were transported by dog trains, boats and canoes into the most remote districts of the Arctic regions, some of whose posts were so remote that it took seven years for the profits to be realized on the goods shipped from London to these respective points. Until late years the government of the company had had little to superintend outside of its commercial affairs, but as the Red River settlement increased new exigencies arose, and a new *regime* was inaugurated, which, although in many respects wise and politic, was never popular with the Canadian, or old Northwest, element on Red river. A large portion of the trade of the settlement remained in the hands of the free traders, or parties disconnected with the company, and when the Hudson Bay Company sought to discharge the trust of civil government it proved extremely difficult to reconcile the function of legislator and magistrate with that of the chief trader of the community.

The form of government thus established was very simple. The settlements upon the Red river, from the international boundary at Pembina to the mouth of the river to Lake Winnipeg, and upon the Assiniboine for a distance of sixty miles west of its junction with the Red river at Fort Garry, acquired a civil organization under appointment of the Hudson Bay Company, which was officially designated as the "Colony of Assiniboia." In the council thus organized, consisting of the chief factor of Fort Garry, who was acting Governor, the English and Catholic bishops and nine prominent inhabitants, all legislative power was vested, and five of the councillors were constituted magistrates, holding monthly courts in as many districts—the Council sitting occasionally as a court of appeal and for the trial of persons charged with felony. At different periods this criminal jurisdiction was shared by a recorder. The revenue of the colony was received from an impost of four per cent, levied impartially on all goods, whether brought from England, Canada or the United States, and with no discrimination in favor of the Hudson Bay Company. The company also, within the limits of Assiniboia at least, was always ready to sell land at seven shillings sterling per acre, with liberal periods of credit and low rates of interest. Practically a large portion of the people held whatever land they chose to occupy, by sufferance of the company, and the apprehension of the disturbance of these possessory rights under Canadian authority had much to do with the recent outbreak.

THE TRANSFER.

In 1857 a parliamentary commission, after an exhaustive inquiry, reported that the districts on the Red river and the Saskatchewan were suitable for agricultural settlement, and expressed a trust that there would be no difficulty in effecting arrangements between her Majesty's government and the Hudson's Bay Company, by which those districts might be ceded to Canada. This report was the starting point of Canadian agitation for the cession of what has been called the "Fertile Belt" between latitudes 49 deg. and 55 deg., and embracing the Red river and Saskatchewan valleys east of the Rocky Mountains, and the area on the western slope since organized as British Columbia. The Canadian government despatched a party of exploration, under the direction of S. M. Dawson Esq., civil engineer, and Professor J. Y. Hinds, who devoted the years 1858-9 to a thorough survey of a route from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, to Fort Garry, and of the Red river and Assiniboine districts, adjacent to Minnesota and Dacotah. Simultaneously the English colonial office despatched Captain John Palliser upon an exploration of practicable routes between Canada and the Red River settlement, but chiefly of the true nature of the great prairie region watered by the Saskatchewan and its affluents, and of the communications westward through passes of the Rocky Mountains with the British seaboard of the North Pacific. The general results of these explorations were unfavorable to the construction of a railroad or other communication on British territory between Canada and the Winnipeg basin, but indicated that the great plains of Northern Minnesota present the most direct and practicable route from Canada, as well as from the United States, to North-west British America. It was ascertained that northwest of Minnesota the country reaching from the Selkirk settlement to the Rocky Mountains, and from latitude 49 to 53 on the longitude of ninety-four degrees, and to latitude fifty-five degrees on the Pacific coast, is as favorable to grain and animal production as any of the Northern States; that the mean temperature for spring, summer and autumn observed on the forty-second and forty-third parallels in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin has been accurately traced through Fort Snelling and the valley of the Saskatchewan to latitude fifty-five degrees on the Pacific coast; and that from the northwest boundary of Minnesota this whole district of British America is threaded in all directions by the navigable water lines which converge to Lake Winnipeg. It was established that the sources of the Saskatchewan have an average elevation above the sea far less than in American territory; that the Rocky Mountains are diminished in width, while the passes are not difficult; that the supply of rain is more abundant, and the carboniferous and silurian formations of greater extent than farther south; and owing to the greater influence of the Pacific winds through the mountain gorges and the reduced altitude, that the climate is no material obstacle to civilized occupation.

The HERALD's readers are already perfectly familiar with all the incidents of the late difficulty respecting the transfer of the Northwest Territory to Canada; but it may not be generally understood that while the Hudson Bay Company has sold to Canada, for £300,000 sterling, all its title to Rupert's Land, it retains the right to carry on its trade without hindrance in its corporate capacity, and may, within twelve months of the surrender, select blocks of land, to the aggregate amount of 50,000 acres; and may, within fifty years after the surrender, claim, in any township or district within the fertile belt in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one twentieth part of all the land so set out. This leaves the Hudson Bay Company untrammelled in all its legitimate fur operations, which will be carried on as before for a long time to come; but as independent fur traders are rapidly increasing throughout the Territory the company's profits are being diminished every year, and will eventually become so reduced as to break up the gigantic corporation. The retention of so much land by the company is in consequence of the inevitable termination of the company's trade, long since foreseen by its managers, and the period is not far distant when an entirely new policy will be adopted toward the Indians throughout the entire North-west Territory. When the company ceases to support and control the tribes by its trade, and hundreds of unscrupulous, independent adventurers take the place of the present abominable system of this great corporation Indian troubles are certain to arise, in British Possessions as well as in the United States, and show how impossible it is for the white and Indian races to live peaceably together.

THE FUR REGION

is now limited in productiveness to the extreme north, the occupation of the agricultural districts by settlers and the indiscriminate slaughter of animals by adventurers having rendered all valuable furs exceedingly scarce south of the fiftieth parallel. Mink and the cheaper skins are still collected in great numbers within the limits of the United States, but for beaver, otter, marten, fisher, moose and musk ox skins the trader and hunter is now compelled to penetrate the Arctic regions, where summer lasts but a few weeks and the fur trappers encounter all the terrible hardships of the frigid zone. The fur trade of the Sandwich Islands and Pacific coast, although conducted by the Hudson Bay Company, is now separate and distinct from that east of the Rocky Mountains, having its own governor and set of officials, and rarely communicating with the eastern division. York Factory, on Hudson Bay, and Fort Garry, on Red river, are the chief depots of the company east of the mountains. Goods and provisions come out from England in ships to York Factory and Montreal, those by the latter route being shipped by rail to St. Paul, Minn., and thence by carts and the Red river steamers to Fort Garry. Here a large supply is always kept on hand in the company's stores for trade with the buffalo hunters and trappers of the Red River and Missouri districts, and expeditions are fitted out every spring for the Saskatchewan, Mackenzie's river and the trading posts beyond. At Norway House, the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, the York Factory expeditions meet and unite with those from Fort Garry, but the boats and men turn back to their respective starting places, while the goods placed in the hands of a new party via Athabasca and Great Slave Lake to Mackenzie river. Here another brigade takes the goods, and they go, dividing off in numerous smaller expeditions as they advance, penetrating every large stream, and finally reaching the extensive northern posts of the company on the Arctic Sea and in Alaska, 3,500 miles north of Fort Garry. Twenty-five hundred miles north of Fort Garry summer brings out rich grass, barley is raised occasionally, and some of the posts cultivate a few vegetables. Pine and fir timber lines the banks of the rivers, affording plenty of wood for buildings and fuel, and game and fish supply abundant food. These two articles constitute almost the entire diet of the people there, it being impossible to introduce flour, except as a luxury for illness and the Christmas feast, and many a trader lives a year upon meat and fish alone.

THE TRADING POSTS

generally consist of three or four large, substantial log buildings, one of which is used as a residence, another as a store, another as a storehouse, and another for the accommodation of the Indians who come in to trade. In the far north nearly all of the Indians are collected in the vicinity of these posts, leaving vast tracts of country untrodden by man except when the hunting parties are out. Each post has a few Indians employed to hunt game for the table, and in the beginning of winter catches immense quantities of white fish in nets, which are piled up, frozen, like cordwood, and afford food for the long frozen season. Missionaries are also stationed at many of the posts, and at Fort Simpson, 2,200 miles north of Fort Garry, the Rev. Mr. Kirkley, assisted by his estimable wife, has erected an elegant church, with stained glass windows, rich-toned bell and handsome interior, at which a large congregation of traders and Indians assemble every Sunday. This gentleman and his wife formed a portion of the party to which the writer belonged on his trip across the Plains from St. Paul to Fort Garry, and gave most interesting accounts of Arctic life. He has been sixteen years a resident of these remote regions, and has just returned to his post from England, where he went two years ago to leave his children at school. After lecturing on British America and its missions before immense audiences in all the great halls of England he returns with his wife to their Arctic home at Fort Simpson, on Mackenzie river, to spend nine years more in the mission work. It seemed almost incredible that this gentleman, of thorough education, polished address and rare oratorical powers, who might command a high position in the Church at home, should thus exile himself from kindred, children and almost every comfort, and spend twenty-five years of his life in the midst of hardship and deprivation. Two and sometimes four years are required for letters to go from him to England and return. Only once a year does he hear anything from the outside world. Every year he goes out on a trip to other posts, travelling in dog trains and on snowshoes, and, with the officers of the fur company, experiencing all the dangers and suffering so thrillingly described in the narratives of the most adventurous Arctic explorers. To the individual whose knowledge of the far North is derived exclusively from the reports of explorers, it appears marvellous that men should regard life in the Arctic regions with such satisfaction as do the distant traders of the fur company. I meet here at Fort Garry every day gentlemen of education and culture who have spent years in trading in the extreme North, and who talk of their extraordinary experience with as little consciousness of having accomplished anything peculiar as the canal boatman tells of his weekly trips. Several here have been to the farthest northern border of the continent, and think no more of a trip of two or three thousand miles with a dog train and snowshoes than the Eastern man does of visiting Chicago by rail. A trip alone on foot in winter of 500 miles is of common occurrence.

FUR TRAFFIC.

The goods taken into the fur region by the Hudson Bay Company consist of a superior class of blankets, made expressly for them, substantial woollen and cloth goods, prints, ribbons, cutlery, flour, sugar, tea, rum, tobacco, guns, ammunition, traps, beads, trinkets, &c. All these articles are sold at the several trading posts at very small rates compared with prices in the United States, many of them actually selling at retail far north of Fort Garry for less than the same goods can be bought in New York. The Hudson Bay Company's blankets are unequalled in warmth, durability and lightness, and their tea, tobacco and rum are of excellent quality. The company's store sells to free traders and settlers the same as to its own employés, and carries on a very extensive trade. Large quantities of ammunition and tobacco are annually given out in presents to Indians trading with the company; and in all its dealings the most scrupulous honesty is maintained. If a clerk or company fur trader were to cheat an Indian in traffic he would be immediately suspended and perhaps dismissed from the service. This policy, in affording the Indians blankets, tobacco and ammunition, a market for their furs, a shelter in distress, and honest dealing, without any interference with the Indians' lands and hunting grounds, has preserved peace during the whole occupation of the country, and is probably the only system by which Indians can be harmoniously treated with by the whites.

In establishing a basis of values among the Indians the fur company adopted the peculiar system of using skins as a sort of currency. For example, a beaver counted as one "skin," with a fixed value at the company's trading posts, which, however, would be changed from time to time according as the respective fur animals were scarce or plentiful. A red fox or marten counted the same as a beaver, but a black fox counted as four skins, while it would require two minks or ten muskrats to make a skin. This principle was carried out respecting all furs in the far north, but the price paid was entirely irrespective of the intrinsic value of the fur, the company paying but very little more for the most highly prized furs than for the most common. To illustrate, the red fox, counted as one skin, brought from one to two dollars in market, while the black fox, counted at only four skins, would sell at from seventy-five to one hundred dollars in market. The reason for this was that if a wide discrimination were observed in estimating the value of furs with the Indians the rich furs would be hunted in preference to the cheap ones and would very soon be exterminated. This rule, of course, applied only in remote districts, where the company had no competition and could always control prices. The Indians in Alaska have a regular bead currency, with a generally recognized value among their tribes, and the company in trading with them purchases for a handful of beads, costing perhaps a penny, furs worth many dollars in market. When the Indian fur hunters come in to the posts with furs a great deal of fuss and etiquette is generally observed on both sides. The Indians are daubed with paint and decked out with feathers, and approach the post with all the dignity of chiefs coming to make a treaty. Each Indian receives a piece of tobacco as a gift, and, finally, after considerable strutting around, during which no allusion whatever is made to trade, the Indians bring in the furs and commence business at the company's store. A great many Indians, true to the spendthrift element in all types of humanity, waste their gains on fancy dress and luxuries, and when winter sets in are compelled to part with gun and all other property to support life, finding themselves poverty-stricken and helpless when the hunting season commences in spring. To most of such the company always gives an outfit on credit each season, trusting to the Indians' luck in trapping for pay, and as the company makes its own prices on everything there is very little ever lost by the plan. Rum is not an article of traffic among the Indians, it being sold only in the settlements, and to the employés of the company, except where opposition traders furnish liquor to the tribes. Here, of course, the company must do the same or lose furs. Wines, brandy, &c., in small quantities are also shipped out for the company's officers and are supplied at very low rates.

MODES OF TRAVEL.

The first peculiar means of conveyance met by the traveller to the fur region consists of the Red River carts, already briefly described in the HERALD, but deserving of additional notice in this connection. These quaint vehicles are generally constructed without a particle of iron being used about them in any form, and as the axles are never greased their squeaking and screeching make the roads travelled by them hideous to the stranger. They are drawn by an ox in shafts, with rawhide harness, and carry about 800 pounds. One driver generally manages three or four carts, and the expeditions between Red river and the buffalo plains and St. Paul, in Minnesota, consist of from fifteen to thirty carts, organized into what are called brigades. Dried hides are used to protect the loads from rain, and nothing can be more picturesque than a distant view of one of these brigade encampments on the prairie, with its conical tents, red blankets and scattered groups dressed in half Indian attire.

From York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, and from Fort Garry peculiarly constructed boats, called York boats, go out each spring in brigades with supplies for the northern ports. These, as before described, meet at Norway House, on the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, and receiving there the furs brought from the north return in the fall to their respective starting places. They are about thirty feet long, high and sharp at each end, and carry from six to eight tons. Eight men are assigned to each boat as oarsmen, and who not only have to drag these heavy concerns around the many portages or rapids encountered on the route, but also carry the cargoes in 100 pound packs, by means of a strap placed across the forehead, supporting the pack on the man's back. Halfbreeds are generally employed for this purpose, and become in this work splendid specimens of physical development. A square sail is fitted to the boats for sailing when the wind is favorable, and heavy storms in Lake Winnipeg are sometimes ridden out in safety by these long, narrow, deep craft, when much more pretentious vessels would go to the bottom.

THE BIRCH CANOE

is the favorite mode of conveyance, and is brought to the highest state of perfection here. A trip in one of the light crafts exceeds in romance the most fanciful sketch of hunter life. In the days of the old Northwest Company a canoe started every year on the 1st of April from the mouth of the Columbia river, on the Pacific, arriving at Fort William, on Lake Superior, on the 1st of July. Remaining there until the 20th of that month, it would take its departure for the west again, reaching the Pacific by the 20th of October. From the Pacific to Montreal, via the Columbia river, the Saskatchewan, Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods, Lake Superior, &c., a canoe would travel in 100 days. The voyagers signify their master by the name of Bourgeois—a term handed down from the days of the French in the province of Canada, and pay him the greatest respect. If the shores are swampy the Bourgeois is carried to his canoe on the back of some sturdy fellow generally appointed for the purpose. He seats himself on a mattress somewhat low in the centre of his canoe, his gun, tobacco, pipe and toilet articles by his side, and perhaps a favorite spaniel at his feet. No sooner is he at ease than the light paddles are dipped and the fragile craft speeds through the currents with surprising fleetness, while yell upon yell from the half dozen paddlers express their delight at starting. If the current is favorable a hundred miles will be travelled by nightfall. The crew spring ashore, a roaring fire is kindled, supper is served, and after a night of sweet repose, lulled by the ripples among the reeds and lilies, at dawn the voyagers are again up and away. Occasionally the men relax their strokes and light their pipes, but no sooner does the headway of the canoe die away than they renew their labors and their chorus, a particular voice being ever selected to lead the song, and the men joining, with pipes between their teeth, in the wild refrain. The guide conducts the march. At the hour of breakfast they put ashore on some green plot. The tea kettle is boiling, a gay mat spread on the turf, and breakfast is despatched in twenty minutes. At noon they put aground again. The liquor can accompanies the provision chest. The fare is spread in simple style, and in twenty minutes more the voyagers are again on their dashing way until twilight checks their progress. When it is practicable to make way in the dark, four hours is the voyagers' allowance of rest; and, at times, in boisterous lakes and bold shores, they keep, for days and night together, on the water. They sing to keep time to their paddles, to keep off drowsiness and fatigue, and because their buoyant spirits cannot help it. Through hardships and dangers wherever their bourgeois leads they will follow with alacrity and cheerfulness—over mountains and hills, carrying the canoe on their shoulders, along valleys and plains, through pathless forests and down foaming rapids. When about to arrive at their destination they dress with special care, put on their plumes and bead-worked adornments, and raise the chosen song. Greetings such as only the long separated members of the brotherhood of trappers and voyagers know are heard on every hand, each addressing his comrade as brother, and vieing in expressions of affection and joy. The journey ended, the crew give themselves to indulgence and ease, and crowd as much pleasure as is attainable into their brief holiday, until the bourgeois calls them away to the canoe and the winding river again.

DOG TRAINS.

Next in novelty of conveyance is the dog train, in general use from the northern territories of the United States to the Arctic Sea. These trains are somewhat different from the Esquimaux trains, the dogs being harnessed in single file, while those of the latter are driven abreast. Four dogs constitute a good team. They are of no particular breed, all species of good sized dogs being used. Most of the train dogs are half wolf, and are as surly and vicious a set of rascals as ever existed. The dog sledge consists of a thick plank, about a foot wide and ten feet long, with the forward end turned up like a skate. A dressed skin, resembling parchment in appearance, is attached to this, very much like the upper leather of a laced shoe, and the traveller, placing his robes inside, gets in, and is wrapped up as tightly and in about the same manner as his foot would be in an English shoe. The baggage of the traveller is placed at his back and the driver runs on snowshoes behind. The freight sledges consist of only a plank curved at the end, without any covering. Most of the dog trains have little bells and beautifully bead-worked trappings, and when fully rigged form very elegant turnouts. On the journey the dogs are fed only once a day, that being at night, when each animal is given about two pounds of pemmican, equal to four pounds of fresh meat. The dogs get no water, but eat snow as a substitute, and sleep at night among the drifts without any bed or covering. Sometimes they are not unharnessed on a trip in consequence of their liability to run away or their fierceness when being harnessed up. The driver carries a small whip composed of a stick about two feet long, with a very heavy rawhide thong of the same length, and several small pieces of tin attached to the upper end of the stick where the lash is attached. The driver always stops the train and takes a dog out of harness before flogging him for misconduct, and when he does punish an animal it is in the most cruel manner, beating him over the head in all cases. In doing this the pieces of tin make a great jingling, and as the driver runs along behind the sledge he has only to call a shirking dog by name and rattle the tin to arouse the animal very suddenly. A long strip of rawhide drags upon the ground behind the sledge, with which the driver holds it back whenever descending into a hollow. When the travelling is bad and the dogs are liable to become disabled by the ice on thin crust, little moccasins are put upon their feet. Their average rate of speed, with a load of 100 pounds per dog, is forty miles per day; but in an emergency, with good snow, they can make seventy miles. Journeys of many hundred miles are made with such sledges in the depth of winter, and one hardly knows which to admire most, the power and speed of the dogs or the endurance of the driver who runs along behind. Very often at night, when several dog sledges are coupled together, the men sleeping in their robes and blankets on the snow, some old dog will rise up and let out a prolonged dismal howl. Instantly another joins in, and in a few moments every dog will get up into a sitting position and unite in a chorus of howling, which, if not checked, would soon make a raving maniac of the traveller. No pen can adequately describe it. The dogs are an article of traffic the same as horses and sell at from five to twenty-five dollars apiece, according to quality, there being as much difference in the "willinguess" and bottom of dogs as of horses.

THE SNOW SHOES

are already so well known that they need no elaborate description. Everybody in the Northwest Territory wears them in winter, and those accustomed to their use will make journeys of hundreds of miles with them, travelling at from thirty to forty miles per day. The Norwegian snow shoe now being introduced into Minnesota by the Scandinavian immigrants are very different from the American snow shoe and consist of a thin strip of wood about four inches wide and ten feet long. This is turned up a little in front and has a piece of hog skin, with the bristles attached, fastened to the under part of the rear of the strip so as to prevent it from slipping back. The Norwegian does not lift them from the surface of the snow, but slides them along as he travels, and when descending a hill he puts them to the same use as the runners of a sleigh and glides down at great speed. He uses a pole to assist him in ascending eminences, and can travel faster with these seemingly unwieldly runners attached to his feet than the Red River man will with his light Indian snow shoes.

THE FUR ANIMALS,

to the pursuit of which all this outlay, organization, intellect and endurance are devoted, consist of reindeer, musk ox, moose, elk, bear, beaver, otter, fox, wolf, wolverine, fisher, marten, ermine, muskrat, &c., whose habits are familiar to every reader of natural history. The black fox skins are the most valuable. These compose the imperial robes of Russia, and sometimes bring as high as $150 a piece. The red fox skins go to China, they being the royal fur of that empire. The ermine caught in this country is a small white weasel, different from the royal ermine of Great Britain, and is not a very valuable article. Fisher, marten and mink are the most used for ladies' robes, and are collected in great numbers. Millions of muskrat skins are thrown into market every year, and many a lady pays a large sum to the fur dealers for a set of rat furs which cost eight or ten cents a skin, and which are made up so as to resemble the more valuable furs. Here at Red River muskrat skins bring from eight to ten cents a piece, mink from $2 50 to $3 50, marten from $3 50 to $5, fisher from $5 to $6, otter from $3 to $4, and beaver from $1 50 to $2. These, of course, are the prices paid by traders to the hunters who bring the skins in from the plains. The carefully assorted marten skins from the far north are worth from $7 to $15 a piece in gold, and the same class of mink from $3 to $5 each. The furs are packed in bales and shipped in large assortments, the Hudson Bay Company sending all its furs to London, where it has two great auction sales each year. Russian dealers purchase more than any others at these sales, and supply the Russian and Chinese demand. The United States are supplied principally by the independent fur traders, who ship their furs via St. Paul to New York. Long experience is necessary to qualify a man for a good judge of furs, and such individuals command high positions in the service of the company. Furs are assorted when first packed at the trading posts, again when shipped and again on their arrival in London, the finest being selected from all lots, carefully matched and sold at very high prices.

THE BUFFALO,

now rapidly disappearing from the country, has long been an important item of the Hudson Bay Company's trade, and is still hunted to a considerable extent. About forty thousand buffalo robes go from Red River into the markets of the United States and Canada every year, together with a much larger quantity from the Missouri plains. None of these robes go abroad, but all are consumed in the United States and Canada. The buffalo hunting season commences in November, and lasts all through the winter. At this period of the year the skins are covered with thick hair, and are vastly superior to those taken in summer. The hunters and Indians attack the herds in great numbers, slaughtering the buffaloes by thousands, living upon the best portions of the meat, and preserving only the skins, which, after being dressed, are packed in bales and shipped East. The favorite Indian method of buffalo hunting is to drive the animals into an immense enclosure of stakes and bushes planted on the plains, and then shoot the frantic animals at leisure. Professor Hind, in his elaborate report of explorations in the Saskatchewan district, gives the following graphic description of the Indian hunt:—

"We passed through the camp to a place which the chief's son pointed out and there erected our tents. The women were still employed in moving the camp, being assisted in the operation by large numbers of dogs, each dog having two poles harnessed to him, on which his little load of meat, pemmican or camp furniture was laid. After another smoke the chief's son asked me, through the interpreter, if I would like to see the old buffalo pound, in which they had been entrapping buffaloes during the past week. With a ready compliance I accompanied the guide to a little valley between sand hills, through a lane of branches of trees, which are called "dead men," to the gate or trap of the pound. A sight most horrible and disgusting broke upon us as we ascended a sand dune overhanging the little dell in which the pound was built. Within a circular fence, 120 feet broad, constructed of the trunks of trees, laced with willows together, and braced by outside supports, lay tossed, in every conceivable position, over two hundred dead buffaloes. From old bulls to calves of three months old, animals of every age were huddled together in all the forced attitudes of violent death. Some lay on their backs, with eyes starting from their heads and tongues thrust out through clotted gore. Others were impaled on the horns of the old strong bulls. Others again, which had been tossed, were lying with broken backs two and three deep. One little calf hung suspended on the horns of a bull which had impaled it in the wild race round and round the pound. The Indians looked upon the dreadful and sickening scene with evident delight, and told how such and such a bull or cow had exhibited wonderful feats of strength in the death struggle. The flesh of many of the cows had been taken from them and was drying in the sun on stages near the tents. It is needless to say that the odor was overpowering, and millions of large blue flesh flies, humming and buzzing over the putrefying bodies was not the least disgusting part of the spectacle. At my request the chief's son jumped into the pound and with a small axe knocked off half a dozen pair of horns which I wished to preserve in memory of this terrible slaughter. "To-morrow," said my companion, "you see us bring in the buffalo to the new pound." After the first "run," ten days before we arrived, the Indians had driven about two hundred buffalo into the enclosure, and were still urging on the remainder of the herd, when one wary old bull, espying a narrow crevice which had not been closed by the robes of those on the outside; whose duty it was to conceal every orifice, made a dash and broke the fence; the whole body then ran helter skelter through the gap, and dispersing among the sand dunes escaped, with the exception of eight, who were speared or shot with arrows as they passed in their mad career. In all 240 animals had been killed in the pound, and it was its offensive condition which led the reckless and wasteful savages to construct a new one. This was formed in a pretty dell, between sand hills, about half a mile from the first, and leading from it in two diverging rows. The bushes they designate as "dead men," and which serve to guide the buffalo when at full speed were arranged. The "dead men" extended a distance of four miles into the prairie, west of and beyond the sand hills. They were placed about fifty feet apart, and between the extremity of the robes might be a distance of from one and a half to two miles. When the skilled hunters are about to bring in a herd of buffalo from the prairie they direct the course of the gallop of the alarmed animals by confederates stationed in hollows or small depressions, who, when the buffalo appear inclined to take a direction leading from the space marked out by the "dead men," show themselves for a moment and wave their robes, immediately hiding again. This serves to turn the buffalo slightly in another direction, and when the animals, having arrived between the rows of "dead men," endeavor to pass through them, Indians, stationed here and there, go through the same operation, and thus keep the animals within the narrowing limits of the converging lines. At the entrance to the pound there is a strong trunk of a tree placed about one foot from the ground, and on the inner side an excavation is made sufficiently deep to prevent the buffalo from leaping back when once in the pound. As soon as the animals have taken the fatal spring they begin to gallop around and around the ring fence looking for a chance of escape; but with the utmost silence women and children on the outside hold their robes before every orifice until the whole herd is brought in. They then climb to the top of the fence, and with the hunters, who have followed closely in the rear of the buffaloes, spear or shoot with bows and arrows or firearms, at the bewildered animals, rapidly becoming frantic with rage and terror, within the narrow limits of the pound. A dreadful scene of confusion and slaughter then begins; the oldest and strongest animals crush the weaker, and the shouts and screams of the excited Indians rise above the roaring of the bulls, the bellowing of the cows and the piteous moaning of the calves. The dying struggles of so many huge and powerful animals crowded together create a revolting and terrible scene, dreadful from the excess of its cruelty and waste of life, but with occasional displays of wonderful brute strength and rage; while man, in his savage, untutored and heathen state, shows, both in deed and expression, how little he is superior to the noble beasts he so wantonly and cruelly destroys.

The Red River hunter is scarcely less wild in his chase of the buffalo, and with his mouth full of bullets he dashes in among the animals, loading and firing at full gallop with wonderful rapidity. The skins taken from the dead animals are scraped, softened by rubbing them with the brains of the buffalo, and when dry are packed, ten in a bale. In the summer season the skins are comparatively worthless; but nearly as many buffaloes are killed as in winter to make

PEMMICAN

the staple article of food on the plains. The meat is cut from the carcass in long strips, dried in the sun and then pounded with flails like those used for thrashing grain until it is finely pulverized. It is then put into large sacks, made of the green buffalo hide, and melted buffalo fat poured into and stirred up with the meat, until it becomes thoroughly mixed. This gets very hard when dry, and is eaten raw or cooked in various styles. Fine pemmican is made with considerable attention to choice of meat and cleanliness, and the marrow of the bones is used instead of the tallow. No article of food contains more nourishment in proportion to weight and bulk than pemmican, and a man can carry enough of it to sustain him on a march of a month. It is not very unpleasant, even at first taste, to the fastidious, and a little rough life on the plains will very soon give a man a decided "hankering" for it.

ROMANCE OF TRAPPER LIFE.

In the sketch thus hurriedly given of the fur trader's occupation and surroundings only the most prominent features of the subject can be delineated, leaving it to the imagination of the reader to fill up and color the picture. The branch of mercantile pursuit which confines the trader to a residence of a series of years among savages in the distant wilds of North America, may appear to some as a banishment rather than an appointment of choice in search of competency which in a variety of ways fortune places more or less within our reach; yet of the persons who have spent any portion of their years in these regions few are known who do not look back with a mixture of fond remembrance and regret on the scenes through which they have passed, preferring the difficulties and dangers of their former precarious but independent habits to all the boasted luxuries and restraints of polished society. In the wilderness they spend a long, active and healthful life, their tables are supplied with venison, wild fowl and fish, and summer sunshine, blossoms and fruits and winter cheer fill a large measure of content and happiness each year. In the frequency of their voyages the diversity of landscape brings ample food for contemplation and delight. The indispensable discharge of duties in the thronged fort or bustling camp, domestic endearments, the making provision for the passing day, the sport of the gun and fishing tackle, with the current events among the tribes, furnish unbounded variety to banish unhappiness and *ennui*. The company's chief officers live in great comfort, if not luxury. They ramble at their pleasure, enjoy the merry dance or the pastime of some pleasing game, the morning ride and evening stroll on the blossoming prairie and down by the willow-fringed river, and are everywhere treated with the utmost deference and respect. They are the greatest men in the land, and no desires remain ungratified. The buildings of the company are neat and commodious, each class being provided with separate abodes. Even in the wildest district woman claims and receives her due share of attention and regard. Her presence brightens the solitude of many a lonely post, and her tender hand relieves many a pang of trouble and sickness in the wilderness. Although descended from aboriginal mothers many of the females at the different establishments throughout the Indian country are as fair as the generality of pure whites, the mixture of blood being so many degrees removed from the savage as hardly to leave any trace, while their delicacy of form, their light and nimble movements and their bright, black, sparkling eyes render them objects of no ordinary interest and attraction. They make considerable progress in culture and refinement, and acquire much of the ease and gracefulness of fashionable circles.

The traders, from their constant intercourse with Indians, make a free use of tobacco, mixing it as the Indians do with a certain herb indigenous to the Indian country. This, with their favorite beverage, strong tea, constitutes their chief luxury, and agrees well with their mode of life. But whether it be the change of food, habits or climate as the cause, longevity is seldom known among them after returning to civilized society; and very few of the hundreds who have retired from the trade during the last half century, some with competency and some with moderate fortunes, have lived to enjoy their hard-earned wealth. Shut out for so many years from the busy scenes of life, the fur trader is unprepared for the wiles of designing persons, to whose devices he easily falls a prey; or perhaps he squanders his means so profusely as to soon reduce him to penury. On the other hand, should he be provident and saving, having spent most of his life in a region where money is so little used, and where he lived and roamed so long without it, he becomes disgusted with a country where nothing can be procured without it, and where its influence is all-powerful. The usages of refined society have no charms for him, and he soon begins to pine and sigh for days gone by never to return. He foresees that his wealth must be left to persons who had no trouble in acquiring it, and who will be consequently less scrupulous in spending it, and his return to his early home soon becomes a source of bitter reflection instead of pleasure. In fine, whether the romantic life of the fur trader or the pecuniary prospects which such a career holds out to him are considered, it will be found from his own experience that the advantages to be derived from it are by no means an adequate compensation for the hardships and privations he has to encounter and for the sacrifice he has made in renouncing so early in life the comforts and privileges of his native land.

CAN AMERICANS BUILD SHIPS?—IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS.

[From the Wilmington, (Del.) Commercial, Dec. 17.]

> The ships that now command the commerce of the ocean are of a class that have never been built in this country, and in which, even with all the materials free of duty, our ship-builders cannot compete with those of England.—*New York Herald*.

Corrections of the above:—

First—Ships precisely similar to those "that now command the commerce of the ocean," can be built in the shipyards of this city any day in the year. We have every modern and improved facility for the work. Moreover, ships of a tonnage very nearly the average of the ocean steamers, have been built here, and though intended for coast trade they are entirely fit for sea service.

Second—Our shipbuilders can compete with those of England, when the duty on foreign materials is remitted and a corresponding drawback allowed on those of home production. We have the written statement of the firm who have built more iron vessels than any other in the United States that if Congress should see fit to give this relief—

> The shipowner will not have reason to complain that he cannot have ships built equal to those of any nation and at as reasonable prices.

We quote also the statement of another of the iron shipbuilders of this city, who testified before the Congressional Committee that

> One thing is pretty clear—that if American builders can obtain their material at the same rates paid by the English and Scotch builders they will be able to compete with them in building ships.

Now, these two firms, whose statements we have thus quoted, and who say, that with the legislation suggested our shipbuilders can compete with those of England, have built more iron ships than the combined productions of all the other establishments in the United States. For certain classes of work they have sometimes been successful in obtaining contracts, when in competition with foreign builders, and they have turned out work which will compare favorably with the best that Europe has ever produced.

Will the NEW YORK HERALD and all other newspapers which feel or profess an interest in the restoration of our shipping interests note these facts?

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1202, 1772, 6662, 1748, 2620, 3516, 1710, 1610, 956, 800, 1814, 1826, 1920½, 856, 1752, 1846, 5854, 1868, 2523½, 7541.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Brady. Demurrers—Nos. 1, 10, 15, 18, 20, 26. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 146, 35, 15, 140, 32, 38, 13, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 42, 59, 65, 84, 46, 93, 95½, 106, 107, 112, 122, 30, 43, 32.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Opens at ten A. M. Calendar called at twelve M. Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 316, 143, 191, 1043, 255, 97, 307, 57, 93, 471, 475, 335, 361, 73, 171, 275, 363, 449, 451, 447, 163, 157, 455, 457. Part 2.—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 205, 602, 603, 604, 262, 458, 558, 644, 550, 826, 120, 462, 78, 48, 572, 458, 512, 578, 270, 546, 254, 414, 506, 296, 334, 454, 350, 418, 570, 442, 1172, 112, 394, 492, 326, 620, 146, 110, 316, 342, 344, 406, 402, 1804½, 476.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Before Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 270, 18, 105, 129, 169, 130, 460, 431, 241, 465½, 161, 397, 316, 320, 68, 207, 249, 365, 128, 300, 295, 67, 319, 221, 403, 453, 215, 163, 425, 452, 279, 49.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 5118, 4192, 4515, 4546, 4607, 4592, 4593, 4597, 4599, 4639, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4608.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4540, 4257, 4336, 4390, 4477, 4563, 4530, 4537, 4550, 4568, 4577, 4578, 4587, 5558, 4589, 4590, 4591, 4594, 4595, 4596.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judge Cardozo.—The People vs. Michael Kerrigan, Stephen Terhune, John Sailor, William Reilly, Charles Jones Jones and Frederick Lee, robbery; Joseph Murray, John R. Williams and James Thompson, burglary; William Egan and John C. Cormick, felonious assault and battery; John Jones, William Martin and George Johnson, grand larceny; John C. Burnell, embezzlement; Jane Quigley, David D. Thomas, Annie Moran, Robert Stanley and James Cain, larceny from the person.

Thirty miles of the grade of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad, between Fort Howard and Wolf river, have been completed and accepted. The road bed is fourteen feet in width—the widest in the State.

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EUROPE.

Complications of the Eastern Question Consequent on the Russian Declaration.

ENGLAND'S APATHY IN THE WAR CRISIS

Condition and Force of the British Navy.

The Roman Elections and Political Feeling in the Holy City.

By special correspondence from Europe we have the following interesting details of our cable news telegrams to the 1st of December.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian Declaration—Effects on Turkish and Other Stocks in Constantinople—The Black Sea—If Open to Russia it Will Also be Open to Turkey—The Ambition of Russia—The Danube Wanted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27, 1870.

The declaration lately made by the Russian government to the several Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, on the occasion of the conclusion of peace settling the "Oriental question," after the Crimean war, that it considers it now as null and void, has made a grave impression here among the speculators in Turkish consolides and other stocks. The former at once fell from fifty-one to forty one piastres (the nominal rate being one hundred), and bearing six per cent interest. What is more surprising is that this decision on the part of the Russian government was well known several weeks ago, and so reported by your correspondent in a letter of that date; and it is only now that the reality seems to have penetrated the minds and fears of said speculators. The actual result has been a panic, or otherwise "big scare," something like that of the government authorities of Canada on their learning that the Fenians intended invading "the Dominion." Divers and various rumors were also set in active circulation, to add to the alarm of the uninitiated noodles of the Borsa or Exchange of Galata. Since then, however, returning common sense has come to the succor of those having no capital to spend or effective stocks to dispose of, and who only deal in imaginary funds, thus Turkish stocks have again been slowly rising. The story spread far and wide that this declaration was supported by Austria and Prussia, and it proved to be utterly false.

For Russia to make such a declaration is little else than an insult to each and all of the Powers which drew up and signed the treaty in question, and amounts to a threat or menace, based upon the troubled state of Europe in general and between France and Prussia in particular. To the Sultan it is an act of folly, inasmuch as, whatever may be his friendly feelings towards the Czar and willingness to relieve him, of that which he, very naturally, feels to be a grievance, and even an infliction, and an unnecessary offence to his *amour propre*, it is impossible for him even to modify or totally remove without the full consent of all the great Powers signing said treaty.

The question amounts to this—First, that said treaty neutralizes the Black Sea, shuts it up against all vessels of war, with certain clearly defined exceptions in favor of small ones, as much so as Lake Erie is closed to the naval forces of England, notwithstanding that she owns its northern shores, as well as to those of all other Powers; and second, that it denies to Russia (as well as to Turkey) the right of erecting fortresses on its shores, or of constructing and maintaining naval forces in its waters. Certainly the Black Sea is a "sea" and not a "lake," and is considerably larger than Lake Erie; but both are equally destitute of any good sea ports, and belong only to two Powers. Each is cut off from the rest of the world, except by, for Lake Erie, the St. Lawrence, and for the Bosphorus, the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The question, therefore, arises as to the object and use of a naval force to Russia in the Black Sea, if not only as a perpetual menace to Turkey; and even her fortresses can only be considered in the same light. As to the Sultan, he keeps up no fortresses in the Black Sea, nor any naval force, when he might have both, and even large navy yards on its southern coasts. These are denied to him, as well as to the Czar, and if the neutralization of the Black Sea is, according to this declaration, to cease for the Czar, it must equally cease for the Sultan. Some months, if not indeed years, must pass before Russia can again construct a naval force in the Black Sea sufficiently formidable to meet that of the Porte, which, at the present moment, is the fourth naval Power in Europe, and it would be scarcely reasonable to suppose that said declaration is to be followed up and carried into execution by a large naval force from the Baltic. After the defiance expressed in this said declaration to all of the Powers signers of said treaty, and to England in particular, it can hardly be supposed that such a force as could break through the straits of the Dardanelles can be fitted out in Russia, and pass through the Straits of Gibraltar, without being noticed. Though England might not be able to oppose any land demonstrations against Turkey, the ocean and Mediterranean would be her chosen element, and this fact would naturally offer itself to the serious consideration of Russia.

A request for a modification of the Treaty of 1856 on the part of [illegible] would, probably, meet with favor and sympathy [illegible] of all on expressing her plans and [illegible] even of those who [illegible] well. In fact it is equally as haughty an idea as the Embassy of the late Prince Menchikoff, which resulted in the Crimean war and the Treaty of 1856.

The ambition of Russia is to again command the mouth of the Danube by the possession of the strip of land in Bessarabia on which once stood the famous Turkish castle of Ismail, captured by the famous Suwarrow, and by the Treaty of 1856 taken from her, with now little come on the tapis. Notwithstanding all her pretensions to clear the sand bars at the mouth of that river, she never did it; and her tenure of one side gave her a claim to maintain its *statu quo*. Since then the allies have formed a commission, and undergone no inconsiderable expense to keep the mouth clear of all obstructions, and this has been effected with entire success. It is not, then, very probable that Germany, and especially the Austro-Hungarian empire, will side now with Russia in giving her again a claim to obstruct the free navigation of that noble river. Prussia will not permit the ambitious views of Russia over Roumania, to the destruction of Prince Charles—a Prussian Prince—now, happily for the Moldo-Wallachians, reigning with much wisdom over their destinies. These considerations, therefore, render it highly improbable that an *entente* between Russia and Prussia will be made to the disadvantage of Turkey, and the well known policy of Austria in favor of the latter, and her own self-preservation on the Panslavic question, casts their destinies together in the East. As to a war between Turkey and Russia at the present time, and on account of said treaty, no one believes it for a moment. The threadbare story of the "suffering Christian population of Turkey" cannot well be got up again by Russia, after all the reforms effected here by the Sultan's government, and the total absence of any facts on which to base such an absurdity. What other story may be got up, however, remains to be seen. *Qui vivra verra.*

ENGLAND.

The English Navy—Apathy at the Admiralty and Horse Guards—Return of All Effective Men Called for—Wooden Ships and Iron-Clads—An Old Salt's Opinion—Ships Forming the Flying Squadron—Loose Way of Sending Ships to Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1870.

No definite orders have yet been given to the Commanders-in-Chief at the home ports relative to getting ships down the harbors; and both at the Admiralty and Horse Guards the amount of apathy concerning affairs going on around us, which has been observable in high officials during the past few days, is most remarkable. At the Admiralty the First Lord, instead of being engaged in preparing for gigantic contingencies, has been going deep into the whole of the facts concerning the loss of the Captain—and with the exception of his attendance at the Cabinet council yesterday for a few hours, he has been pursuing his inquiry with an avidity which leaves no doubt but he is determined to sift the whole of the Captain question.

INQUIRIES.

An order has been sent to all the home ports calling for a return to be made of all men who are able to serve afloat; and also for the number of pensioners available to take the place of those men in the reserves. What the result has been I am for the present unable to say, but should imagine it will be far below the mark. In some of

THE DOCK YARDS

extra hands have been taken on during the past few days and are put on to work at the ships under repair and building. The Bellerophon, the late chief constructor's pet iron-clad, is in dock at Portsmouth, and orders of the most stringent character have been issued that she must be ready by the middle of the ensuing month; from what I saw of her I am inclined to believe that it will be nearer the commencement of the New Year, as she is undergoing a thorough overhaul and refit. Her guns she had in the last commission are to be replaced with ones of heavier metal, and for a certain fact I know they will not be ready for her before the end of January. The Hercules, which is lying just outside the dock the Bellerophon is in, will be ready for sea some time next week, when she will join the Channel squadron under Vice Admiral G. G. Wellesley, and Rear Admiral A. P. E. Wilmot, now at Weymouth. The latter officer is gaining for himself a most unenviable notoriety by issuing the most insane orders to the division of the squadron under his command. I understand that some report has been made to the Admiralty that he is really not fit to be entrusted with so important a command at such a crisis as the present; but you may rest assured that no notice whatever will be taken of it, because he is the First Lord's brother-in-law.

WOODEN VESSELS.

The ships of the old flying squadron, some of which have only been in commission under two years, are found to be rotten. This does not speak well for "laying up" splendid wooden frigates for years; yet the number of fine old new liners, I should say—as some of them have not hoisted the pennant at all, others, perhaps, have been in commission two, three or at the most five years, which block up the harbors of Portsmouth, Keyham and the Medway—is alarming. These vessels are launched and are at moorings in the harbors for years, rotting. It always appears to me a matter of surprise, when passing these fine old wooden vessels which cluster the harbors, that as they are considered obsolete in these days of armor plates, iron-clads and steam rams, that they are not sold. Then, again, the question arises, is the day to return when naval battles shall be fought on board wooden ships? It is the opinion of many that it will return; and conversing with old blue-jackets as to the ship they would rather go to sea in and the vessel they would prefer to fight on board, the general reply is, "Give us a wooden ship, master, both for fighting purposes and for comfort; as if a shot once gets into one of them 'ere iron coffins it 'ill take the devil himself to get it out before it has done its work."

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Returning to the flying squadron; the one just arrived is being paid off. The new one is being commissioned as fast as they can draft the men. The ships at Portsmouth will proceed to Plymouth in the early part of the ensuing month, when the squadron will be inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at the latter port, and proceed to sea about the 10th prox., in all probability making a course for the West Indies. The ships composing the squadron will be:—

Narcissus, screw steam frigate, 35 guns, 2,665 tons and 400 nominal horse power.

Flagship of Rear Admiral F. B. Paget Seymour, C. B., Captain W. Codrington.

Immortalité, screw steam frigate, 28 guns, 3,059 tons, 600 nominal horse power. Captain F. W. Sullivan, C. B.

Cadmus, screw steam corvette, 16 guns, 1,466 tons, 400 nominal horse power.

Volage, iron screw corvette, cased with wood, 8 guns, 2,322 tons, 600 nominal horse power, Captain M. C. Seymour, and two other vessels not yet selected—in all probability one of the sloop and the other of the corvette class.

IRON-CLADS.

The Vanguard, fourteen guns, double screw, armour plated ship, one of the latest iron-clads, has arrived at Lisbon and is now on her return, having completed her sea trials with every success, and the vessel by this cruise has obtained the confidence of all on board. As an instance of the loose way in which the ships are sent to sea at some of the ports, a few days ago a small craft of the gunboat class was signalled, "proceed to sea," and on making through one of the intricate channels at the entrance of the anchorage another signal was made from the Admiral ordering her detention. At the port few could understand the reason of the last signal, however the truth crept out. She was going to sea with every chance of meeting a succession of gales down the Channel without having been put through her trials with all her weights on board. I venture to say had such occurred in any other navy than her Britannic Majesty's the official who had so grossly neglected such an important piece of duty would suffer the mildest punishment of being kicked out. But not so in this glorious navy. It will probably result in a court of inquiry and the official be enjoined to be more careful for the future. Two new gunboats of the stanch class are to be launched at Portsmouth on Monday.

ROME.

The Roman Elections—The Ballot—Electoral Colleges—The Ministerial Party—Opposition—Hostile Demonstration—Dreams of Intervention—The Clergy Not Insulted in the Streets.

ROME, Nov. 29, 1870.

On Sunday, 20th instant, there was a stand-up fight between the moderate and ultra-liberal parties in Rome. The result has served to demonstrate the enormous superiority of the moderates and the credulity of the reds in expecting a victory at the hustings. Out of the five electoral colleges of Rome only one has definitively returned a member—General Cerroti—of the moderate party, but the moderate candidates in three other colleges are far ahead of their republican opponents, and in the fifth the republican—Colonel Amadei—is only superior to the Duke of Sermoneta by twenty-one votes. For a member to be returned to the Italian Parliament it is necessary, besides being at the head of the poll, to obtain a third of the votes of the college he represents, and if under that figure he has to compete anew by ballot with the candidate who next to himself has obtained most votes.

As only General Cerroti, moderate candidate for the Second Electoral College of Rome, has got the required number of votes for united are nomination, amounting to 699, his adversary, the Garibaldian, Colonel Ranciani, is excluded at once from all chance. In the First College the moderate Signor Tittoni—570 votes—will try his chance again by ballot, against the advocate Placidi—129 votes; Third College, advocate Marchetti—140 votes—against the republican Colonel Ciniandrelli—85 votes; Fourth College, Prince Emanuel Ruspoli—521 votes—against the quondam Roman Triumvir, Mattia Montecchi—16 votes; and Fifth College, Colonel Amadei, republican—129 votes—against the Duke of Sermoneta, moderate—99 votes.

The opposition journals are, of course, indignant at this fresh instance of what they call the wily arts of the *Consorteria*, or ministerial party; but it is unjust in them to apply such a name to men like Cerroti, Tittoni, Marchetti, Raspoli, and Sermoneta, who have given no signs of servility towards the government, but are known to be sincerely desirous of the welfare of their country, although not prepared to go the whole hog with Signor Sonzogno and the republicans of Milan and Naples.

In this electoral combat the clericals in general have abstained from voting on principle; but if any of them have approached the ballot boxes it has been in favor of the opposition candidates, hoping that their admission into parliament might weaken the government. There is no love lost between the priests and the republicans but they would not shrink from momentary union to upset the moderate majority now in power in Italy.

I mentioned in my last letter that a *coup de main* had been attempted by the opposition members of the *Circolo Romano*, on the 15th instant, consisting in an address to the Romans condemnatory of the delay of the ministry in conducting the King and transferring the seat of government to Rome, and expressive of distrust in the ministry since the resignation of Signor Sella, the member of the cabinet to whom the occupation of Rome is chiefly owing. Several of the moderate members of the *Circolo Romano* having subsequently protested against this address, Signor Sella has retained his place in the ministry, and his proposal to the representation of one of the electoral colleges of Rome only served to divide the votes of the republican electors, so that altogether the scheme resulted in a *fiasco*.

Another *fiasco* has been the threatened hostile demonstration on the Piazza of St. Peter. We have been apprehending the clamors of a boisterous multitude against the gendarmes and the Swiss guards in the Vatican for the last day or two, for such has been the rumor prevalent; but it may be reckoned upon pretty safely that the government authorities will allow of no demonstration of any sort in the neighborhood of the Vatican, knowing very well that nothing would please the priests so much as a turbulent infraction of order and shouts of "Down with Pius IX." or "Death to Antonelli!" Anything like personal violence would, they hope, be productive of a European intervention over again. These sentiments are confirmed by the language of the clerical journals, especially the *Imparziale*, which, in its impression of this day, has a violent leader entitled "The Mission of the Catholic Party." The writer accuses the Catholics in Rome of a supine trust in foreign intervention, instead of vigorous action in behalf of their Pope-King. The *Imparziale* condemns too unlimited trust in Providence, as may appear from the following quotation:—

"The Catholic party in Rome, forgetting that God says 'Save thyself and I will save thee;' 'guard thyself and I will guard thee,' is always dreaming of some intervention—A, B or C—to re-establish the rights of the Holy See and the privileges hitherto enjoyed by its subjects. The comedy succeeded for two or three times; but the error was when the too ingenuous Catholic party cradled itself in these hopes, considering them like the dogma of infallibility. Not caring at all for the political and social transformation going on in Europe it continued to exclaim, 'The French will come, or the Germans, or some one or another. I shall not move.'" The *Imparziale* goes on to specify the successive events leading to the occupation of Rome by the Italians, all of which the Catholics in Rome beheld unmoved, "expecting Bavarians at Porta San Pancrazio, French at Porta Salara, Prussians at Porta Maggiore, Austrians at Porta Pia, and now even Russians to converge at Porta Angelica, although they are directed towards Constantinople. * * * The Pope is now a martyr, the Pope is a prisoner, the Pope is threatened in his own house, the Cardinals cannot go abroad with their liveries—prelates still less; the priests are butts for every blackguard that passes, the Jesuits are driven out of the Roman College, the insignia of Jesus are obliterated with the point of the chisel—what do the Catholics do? They are scandalized, they weep if needs be, they pray, they go to the Vatican to have the honor of kissing the Holy Father's foot, and after that?—nothing. All this is good, very good, excellent; but will sacrilege and infamy cease through prayer? It is not to be dreamed even. Do you know what the revolutionists do? They laugh at your simplicity." The article winds up with a bitter reproof to the Catholics of Rome for not displaying the same life as their brethren in the rest of Italy or imitating the active devotion of the Catholics in Belgium, Ireland and France.

There is no truth in the statement that priests cannot go abroad without being insulted. I meet hundreds every day in all public places of resort, and ecclesiastical students in full garb are to be seen on the Pincio morning and evening getting their constitutional recreation. I met a cardinal yesterday afternoon walking with a Capuchin friar on the road to St. Agnes *extra muros*, quite cheerfully, followed by two footmen and carriage. It is true there were not the usual gay liveries on the flunkies nor the red reins and tassels on the harness, but his Eminence was in full costume—gold chain, cross, scarlet stockings, all complete.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Dec. 18, 1870.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY

during the past week was dull and unsatisfactory, despite all allowances for the fact that the time is drawing near when trade is almost suspended. The dry goods houses were occupied in replenishing small assortments of stocks for out of town dealers, who have been doing rather better, owing to the temporarily active retail business at this season; but no large lots were ordered. The cold weather, in coming so late, seems to have deferred activity in woollen cloths, as if the public who deal with the retail clothiers had made up their mind to piece out the balance of the winter with last year's garments. Household woollen goods have been in fair demand. In groceries the trade has been good. In cotton and wheat results have been very unsatisfactory, and for a very curious reason. Cotton was heavy because of a fear in Liverpool that the war on the Continent is going to be prolonged, and prices have steadily fallen. On the other hand wheat was inactive, although steady in price, the dulness being due to a fear in Liverpool that the war is not going to be prolonged. In other words, the cotton manufacturers are unwilling to order largely because the war may continue and bring depression in the trade, while the flour and wheat merchants are unable to descry the future and dread to lay in heavy stocks lest the war should suddenly cease and leave them overstocked. Thus two of the most important articles of our foreign exports are subjected to an uncertainty which checks the demand for them. The up town trade is brisk, and most of the retailers are doing as good a business as ever transacted at this season of the year.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Looking at Wall street simply in its legitimate character of a place of the purchase and sale of securities on commission, the week has been a very remunerative one to the brokers, whose business was largely augmented by a very active decline in the stock market. The storm so long brewing burst in great fury on Thursday last, when the "bear" cliques, who have been the most active operators of the street since the advent of the European war, brought their long siege to a conclusion by a sharp and brilliant attack upon the "bull" side of the market. They had feinted and manœuvred for several months with anything but gratifying results. Wearied of their long exertions they compressed their powers into a single blow and made a raid on the money market, which they rendered exceedingly stringent, and forced a decline ranging from 3 to 6 per cent. In one instance the fall in price—taking the highest and lowest quotations of the week—was just 6½ per cent. In another instance while the "bulls" supported the stock particularly the price advanced in the midst of the general decline and rose to the highest it has attained for many months. The efforts made and the means employed by the cliques engaged in this onslaught upon the market are, perhaps, the most exhaustive on record. Money to the extent of $5,000,000 was locked up and one of the banks unwittingly made their tool. Defamatory circulars were printed and distributed to the public. One Congressman was supplied with this circular and with propositions for Congressional enactments calculated to frighten holders of stocks. Another Congressman was induced to revive the question of the tax on the scrip dividend of New York Central, with a view to add to the general consternation. Not, of course, that the tax is not justly due to the United States, but the revival of the subject originated not in any love of justice, but through speculative designs in Wall street. They also impugned the integrity of one of the most reputable of our trust companies. The attack was, moreover, the last resort of the "bear" cliques, who were afraid to remain short of stocks on the eve of the New Year disbursements of interest, which, other things being equal, are likely to lead to a grand flood tide in prices, which would engulf and ruin the "bears." In one respect the present season is just like the corresponding season in 1868. In November of that year the same locking up of money was resorted to by the bear cliques, and almost the same parties are concerned. The time was about a month earlier only. Daniel Drew, who had quarrelled with his confrères in the Erie combination, went short of Erie, upon which the Fisk-Gould party made a "corner" that cost Mr. Drew, according to street rumor, at least two millions of dollars loss. The same gentleman is now reputed to be the leader of the "bears," and to be short of stock to the extent of many millions. His leading antagonist is reported to be Commodore Vanderbilt, who has an old grudge to settle, and who desires nothing more delicious than the opportunity to "twist" his old opponent, who sold him Erie as fast as the presses would print it—in the days before stock was registered.

The government market was strong on a speculative movement which was arrested by the excitement and decline in the stock market.

Money was exceedingly irregular. In the beginning of the week the rate on call ranged from five to seven per cent. On Thursday it opened at seven per cent and advanced to 1/8 a 1/4 per cent a day. On Friday it opened at 1/8 a 1/4 per cent a day, and relaxed to seven per cent. On Saturday it opened at 1-16 a 1/8 per cent a day and relaxed to 4 a 5 per cent. At this juncture stocks suddenly improved 1 a 2 per cent.

Gold was unsettled within narrow limits—viz., between 110½ and 111¼. It advanced to the latter quotation on the fear of fresh complications arising out of the Luxembourg question, but eventually fell back to nearly the lowest price of the week.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Contrary to general expectation the bank statement proved very favorable, the net or surplus reserve having been augmented over a million dollars by the banking movement of the week. The loss of legal tenders attributed to the withdrawal of money for speculative purposes has been more than overcome by a gain in specie. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	Dec. 10.	*Dec. 17.*	*Changes.*
Loans	$268,147,232	$266,378,918	Dec. $1,768,314
Specie	15,955,818	17,950,5[illegible]	Inc. 2,0[illegible]4,725
Circulation	32,135,477	32,154,[illegible]53	Dec. 31,119
Deposits	194,181,855	192,025,391	Dec. 2,156,464
Legal tend'r.	49,124,022	47,442,080	Dec. 1,681,942

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The government market was favorably affected by the relaxation in money, and prices advanced and closed steady, if not firm, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 109¾ a 110; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109¾ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113 a 113¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107¾ a 107⅞; Co. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107¾ a 107⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107¼ a 107⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅞ a 106⅞; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 105¾ a 106¼; do. do., coupon, 106¼ a 105⅝.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 65 a 66½; Cumberland Iron, 25 bid; Western Union, 45 a 45½; Quicksilver, 4 bid; Mariposa, 6 a 7; do. preferred, 10½ a 10¾; Boston Water Power, 18¾ a 19¾; Adams Express, 64; Wells-Fargo Express, 30 bid; American Express, 45½ a 46; United States Express, 32 a 33; Pacific Mail, 40¾ a 40⅞; New York Central consolidated, 91½; do. scrip, 87⅝ a 87⅞; Erie, 22⅝ a 23; do. preferred, 45 bid; Harlem, 130¼ a 131½; Reading, 97⅛ a 97¼; Michigan Central, 120¼ bid; Lake Shore, 91⅛ a 91¾; Panama, 76½ a 77½; Union Pacific, 14⅞ a 15; Illinois Central, 132½ a 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¼ a 104⅜; Chicago and Northwestern, 70⅞ a 70⅞; do. preferred, 81⅛ a 81⅞; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 81½ bid; New Jersey Central, 106 a 106½; Rock Island, 105⅞ a 106; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 55⅛ a 55⅞; do. preferred, 79⅞ a 79⅞; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 48⅞ a 49⅛; do. preferred, 68⅞ bid; Fort Wayne, 94⅛ a 94⅜; Alton and Terre Haute, 25 a 26; do. preferred, 54½ bid; Chicago and Alton, 114⅛ a 115; do. preferred, 119; Ohio and Mississippi, 28⅞ a 28⅞; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 48; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 106½ a 107; Morris and Essex, 88⅞; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 1⅜ a 1½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 99⅝ a 100; do. preferred, 105⅞ a 107; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17 a 17⅛.

THE FINAL STREET QUOTATIONS.

The following were the prices of the leading stocks in the closing dealings on the sidewalk on Saturday evening:—Western Union Telegraph, 45¼ a 45⅝; Pacific Mall, 40⅞ a 40¾; New York Central Consolidated, 91⅛ a 91⅞; New York Central scrip, 88¼ a 88⅜; Erie, 22⅞ a 23; Reading, 97⅛ a 97⅜; Lake Shore, 91⅞ a 91⅞; Northwestern, 71⅛ a 71⅛; do. preferred, 81⅞ a 81⅞; New Jersey Central, 107⅞ a 108⅞; Rock Island, 106 a 106⅛; St. Paul, 55⅞ a 55⅞; do. preferred, 80⅛ a 80⅞; Wabash, 49⅞ a 49⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 29 a 29⅛; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 1⅝ a 1⅞.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	110¾	110⅜
Tuesday	110⅞	110½
Wednesday	111⅛	110⅝
Thursday	111¼	110⅞
Friday	110⅞	110⅝
Saturday	110⅞	110½

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL DIVIDEND.

A circular issued by the directors of the St. Paul Company in explanation of the failure to pay a cash dividend on the common shares states that the net earnings applicable to a dividend therefor were $780,257—or over seven per cent cash. But expenditures for additional equipment and real estate, and a contribution of $72,030 to the sinking fund exhausted $657,635. The directors ask the shareholders to sanction the proposed dividend of seven per cent in common stock.

THE FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A recent investigation of the financial situation of the Treasury of North Carolina reveals the fact that the State has on hand over $500,000 with which to make a start in paying the overdue interest on her bonded debt. The following is a transcript from the official proceedings of the Senate on Monday last, as published in the columns of the Raleigh *Sentinel*:—

Mr. Love, from a special committee appointed to ascertain and report the amount of money at present in the Treasury, submitted the following, to wit:—

General fund—Special tax collected in 1869	$484,859
Paid out on coupons to January 20, 1870	208,470
Balance	$276,389
Loaned under chapters 80 and 174, laws 1869, 1870	250,000
Balance	$26,389
Repaid under said acts	172,172
Special tax now in Treasury not repaid	77,827
Total	$276,389
Special tax in Treasury	108,562
Literary fund in Treasury	257,083
Special deposits	75,567
Total	$531,213

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was steady and firm, but we heard of no business of consequence. Other kinds were dull and unchanged. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15½c. a 15¾c.; good do., 16¼c. a 16½c.; prime do., 17½c. a 17¾c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18¼c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 16c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was comparatively quiet, the demand from all classes of buyers being less active, but prices were firmer and advanced ⅛c. per lb., as will be seen by reference to our quotations subjoined. The sales were 2,611 bales, including 1,615 for export, 1,011 for spinning and 15 on speculation. The business in future deliveries was fair, and prices advanced ⅛c. per lb., the market closing steady at the improvement. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 400 at 14⅛c., 400 at 14 1-16c.; December, 100 at 14⅛c., and January, 100 at 14 13-16c., together; January, 100 at 14⅞c., 200 at 14⅞c., February, 100 at 15c., together; January, 200 at 14⅞c., 100 at 14 15-16c., 1,600 at 14⅞c., 100 at 14 15-16c.; February, 100 at 14 15-16c., 650 at 15c.; March, 200 at 15c., 50 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15¼c. Exchanges—1-16c. paid to place 100 December for 100 January; ⅛c. paid to place 200 December for 200 March; total, 4,500 bales; also, late yesterday—December, 500 at 14 9-16c.; January, 600 at 14⅞c., 1,500 at 14⅞c.; February, 200 at 14 15-16c., 700 at 15c.; May, 100 at 15½c.; 200 f. o. b. Mobile, private terms; total, 3,600 bales; grand total, 8,100 bales. We append the closing quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	*Mobile.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	12¾	12⅞	13⅛	13
Good ordinary	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	15⅛
Low middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15⅛
Middling	15⅜	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
Good middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 2,749 bbls. flour, 355 bags corn meal, 5,700 bushels wheat, 36,750 do. corn, 13,500 do. oats, 1,600 do. rye, 1,677 do. peas and 600 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour was dull, the demand from all classes of buyers being very light and prices were unchanged. The sales were about 5,500 bbls. at prices within the range of our quotations annexed. Southern flour was quite steady in value, with a moderate demand; sales 600 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but prices were steady; sales 270 bbls. Corn meal was quiet, but quite steady in value; about 200 bbls. were sold at $3 90 a $4 for Jersey and $4 35 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a	$4 90
Superfine State	5 10 a	5 50
Extra State	6 00 a	6 10
Choice do.	6 20 a	6 70
Superfine Western	5 10 a	5 50
Extra do.	5 85 a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90 a	6 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10 a	6 50
Family	6 50 a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 90 a	6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 60
St. Louis choice double extra	6 60 a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 75
Rye flour	4 [illegible] a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a	4 35

—The market for wheat was dull and nominal. The views of holders were considerably above those of buyers, and hence business was restricted. No. 2 spring was generally held at $1 43. The sales were confined to about 1,500 bushels, part at $1 58 for white Genesee. Corn was quiet, the sales being 27,000 bushels, at from 72c. to 77c. for new mixed Western and yellow. Oats were quiet, but the market was firm. The sales were about 15,000 bushels, at 61c. a 62c. for Ohio and State afloat, and 58c. a 61c. for do. on the track. Rye was dull and unchanged; a small lot of old Western was sold at 87c. Of barley 4,000 bushels two-rowed State were sold at 81c. Barley malt was dull and unchanged; 1,200 bushels Canada brought $1 15.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull, the offerings being very light, and rates were generally heavy. The chartering demand was light, except for petroleum vessels, which were in fair request, but held above the views of shippers. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 1,100 bales cotton at 7-16d. a ½d.; 170 hhds. tallow at 22s. 6d.; 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d., and per steamer, [illegible] bales cotton at [illegible] a 9-16d., and 150 tierces beef at [illegible]; grain was quoted at 6½d. by sail and 7d. a 7½d. by steam. To London, 600 bbls. flour at 3s., 700 bbls. rosin at 2s. [illegible], 10 tons clover seed at 35s. To Glasgow, 15,000 bushels wheat on private terms. The charters were:—A bark to Catania and Gallipoli with 11,000 cases petroleum at 25c.; a ship to London, general cargo; a ship 654 tons to Antwerp, general cargo, and a brig to the West Indies, on private terms. The vessel reported in our last to the Mediterranean was chartered to Constantinople, with 24,000 cases petroleum, at 35c.

GUNNIES were dull, and we heard of no sales of consequence. We quote:—Cloth 23⅛c. a 23¼ and bags 18½c.

HOPS.—With free receipts and no demand, except for small lots to supply present wants, the market was dull and heavy. The few sales made were at prices within the range of 7c. a 15c. for common to prime grades.

HEMP.—Manila was dull and nominal at 13c. gold; other kinds were dull at 11⅛c., gold, for sisal; 7⅛c., do., for Tampico in bond, and 6c. a 6¾c. for jute.

HAY.—The demand was moderate at the prices previously current.

MOLASSES.—All kinds of foreign were dull and we heard of no sales; prices were heavy and nominal, with fair offerings. Domestic was firm, with a moderate demand, the sales being 75 bbls. at 69c. a 72c.

NAVAL STORES.—There was but little demand for spirits turpentine, which was without particular change in value, closing at about 46½c. for merchantable lots in yard. A few small sales were made at 46½c., and 100 (New York bbls.) were sold at 47½c. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin was dull but firm at previous figures. Strained was held at $2 10. About 250 bbls. were sold within the range of $2 10 a $2 60 for No. 2, $2 75 a $3 75 for No. 1, $4 a $5 for pale and $5 25 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull and nominal at $2 40 for Wilmington.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet but steady at 82c. a 83c. in casks; we heard of no sales. Other kinds were dull and unchanged in value, being steady at the quotations published in our last issue.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 237 bbls. pork, 420 do. beef, 535 packages cut meats, 1,566 bbls. and tierces lard. The market for pork on the spot was inactive, but about yesterday's figures prevailed. The demand was chiefly for jobbing lots, the sales of which were at prices not differing from those obtained yesterday. There were sold 75 bbls. at $19 12½ a $19 50 for inspected and uninspected mess; prime mess was generally quoted at $23 50. Pork for future delivery was in moderate demand at steady prices, the sales being 750 bbls. at $19 for December and $19 25 for March. Dressed hogs were quiet and a trifle lower, the market closing at 8½c. a 9¼c. for heavy to medium and 10c. for pigs. Live hogs were quoted at 7¼c. a 7⅝c., with a moderate demand, and arrivals of 1,725 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Lard was quiet, but prices were steady, especially for prime lots, which sold at 12½c. The sales were 203 tierces at 12⅛c. for prime Western steam, 12⅝c. for kettle and 11⅞c. a 12c. for steam and kettle city; also 1,500 tierces for future delivery, at 12⅛c. a 12½c. for December, 12¼c. for January, seller's option, and March on private terms. Bacon was dull, but prices were steady. Sales 200 boxes short clear, for December and the first half January, at 11c. Long clear on the spot was generally quoted at 11c.; the offerings for quick delivery were small, and business was restricted to some extent in consequence. For cut meats there was but little demand, and we heard of no particular sales. Prices remained nominal, at 11c. a 12c. for Western pickled hams, 12c. a 13c. for city do., 15c. a 17c. for smoked hams, 8¼c. for pickled shoulders. Beef hams were dull and unchanged. A few small sales were made within the range of $29 a $31. Beef, in tierces, was quiet, but steady, at $ [illegible] a $32 for prime and India mess, with sales of 100 tierces within the range. For beef in bbls. a moderate demand prevailed at unaltered prices. Sales 50 bbls., within the range of $10 50 a $15 for plain mess, and $15 a $17 50 for extra do.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk was very firm on account of the smallness of the offerings and the firmness in prices on the creek, though there was no business of consequence transacted, buyers being disinclined to pay the high prices demanded. Holders refused to sell below 13c., which price was fully ⅛c. above the views of buyers. The closing prices on the creek were as follows:—Upper Road, spot, $3 50; Lower Road, first three months of next year, $3 65 a $3 60, buyer's option, and $3 80 seller's option; first six months do., $3 85 a $3 95, buyer's option. Crude in bbls. was dull, and prices were nominal at our last quotations. Naphtha was in demand, but business was restricted by the increased firmness of sellers, the most of whom were unwilling to sell cargoes below 9½c. The demand for refined was moderately active, but the amount of business transacted was small, the firmness of holders restricting sales; the market closed very strong at 25c., with some parties asking 25½c. a 25⅛c.; for future delivery there was some demand, but at prices below the views of sellers; the sales were 500 bbls. on the spot, on private terms, and (not previously reported) 6,000 do. for February and March on private terms, closing at 25½c., and 1,000 cases on private terms. In Philadelphia the market was a trifle more active, and prices were stronger for both spot and futures; there were sold 2,000 bbls. for March at 23⅛c., 1,000 do. for January and 1,000 do. for February, both at 23½c., and (late yesterday) 4,000 do. for January at 22½c., buyer's option; lots for December delivery closed at about 22⅝c.

RICE.—Carolina was slow of sale, the demand being almost entirely for small lots, but prices were firm. A few small sales were made within the range of 6⅞c. a 7⅛c. for fair to choice. Rangoon was dull and unchanged.

SUGAR.—The market for raw continued to rule dull, the demand from all classes of buyers being extremely light, and prices were heavy and nominal at our quotations below. The sales were 60 hhds. and 125 boxes, on private terms. Refined was dull and heavy, and prices were easier, closing at 14⅞c. a 14⅝c. for hard, 13⅞c. a 13⅞c. for soft white, 13c. a 13⅞c. for extra C. and 11c. a 12⅞c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9¼c. a 9¾c.; fair to good refining, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; good to prime refining, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅝c. a 10⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅞c. a 11⅜c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅜c. a 10c.; do. 10 to 12, 10⅜c. a 10⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅜c.; do. 16 to 18, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 13⅛c. a 13⅞c.; do. white, 12⅞c. a 13⅞c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅜c.; grocery do., 10⅞c. a 11⅞c.

STEARINE.—The transactions were unimportant, the demand being light, but prices were unchanged. A few small sales were made within the range of 11c. a 12⅞c. for common to choice.

SEEDS.—Clover was steady and firm at 11⅛c., at which price a few small sales were made. Timothy was dull and unchanged. Linseed was in demand and rather firmer. Further sales were made of 2,870 bags per Flying Foam, 3,000 do. per Free Trade and 2,500 do. per Rivesdale—all at $2 12½, gold, duty paid, on sixty days' time.

TALLOW.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady at 8⅛c. a 8⅞c. for good and prime grades.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 185 bbls. The market was more active and higher prices were realized. The sales were about 300 bbls., at 95c. for iron bound, the market closing strong.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17, 1870.

Tobacco—Sales 72 hhds., at $4 95 a $6 45 for common to good lugs, $6 75 a $15 for low to good leaf. Bagging quiet, 26½c. a 27c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17, 1870.

Spirits turpentine dull. Rosin firm. Crude turpentine steady at $1 70 a $1 90. Tar steady at $1 75. Cotton firmer; middling at 14c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 17, 1870.

Cotton in good demand; middlings, 14⅛c.; sales, 2,000; net receipts, 4,482; exports coastwise, 623; stock, 80,295.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1870.

Cotton dull; middlings, 14⅛c. a 14⅜c.; sales, 6,600; net receipts, 3,424; gross, 4,133; exports to Great Britain, 2,741; coastwise, 1,053; stock, 166,439.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17, 1870.

Petroleum—Crude firm at $4 50; refined at 30c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 17, 1870.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 25. Corn quiet at 81c. a 82c. for mixed Western. Oats 52c. for Western. Barley 85c. a $1 for Canada. Rye and peas inactive. Corn meal, $1 80 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts $20 a $21, shipstuffs $25 a $26, middlings $30 a $33 per ton. Highwines advanced to 93½c. a 94c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 63c., to New York 53c., and to Albany 50c.; grain and mill feed to Boston $6 80, to New York $5 80, to Albany $5 per ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 $1 05⅜ a $1 05¾; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 41c.; during the afternoon unchanged. Oats quiet and steady at 35⅛c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 62c. a 68½c. for No 2. Barley firmer at 63½c. a 70c. Highwines steady and firm at 85½c., iron bound. Provisions active. Mess pork, $17 87½ a $18. Lard, 11c. Dressed hogs active and steady at $6 75 a $8 65. Live hogs active and lower at $5 50 a $6 12½. Cattle quiet at $3 25 a $6 75. Receipts—7,000 bbls. flour; 43,000 bushels wheat; 27,000 bushels corn; 1,000 bushels rye; 20,000 bushels barley; 13,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour; 2,000 bushels wheat; 13,000 bushels corn; 6,000 bushels oats; 4,000 hogs.

FATAL ASSAULT IN WILLIAMSBURG.

On Saturday afternoon last John Betzger was sent to inspect the painting done on a house belonging to Mrs. Fries, Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg. Being somewhat under the influence of liquor when he reached the building, Betzger used language toward the painters that greatly incensed them, and they ordered him to leave. Instead of doing so he flourished a putty knife and threatened to cut one of the workmen with it. This threat so excited Mathias Keller that he, as alleged, struck Betzger on the head with a piece of wall stripping, and the blow rendered him insensible. Keller then, assisted by Andrew Stahe and Julius Wagner, ejected the injured man from the building, and his friends removed him to his residence, No. 193 Bushwick avenue, where he expired at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. After his decease, Keller, Stahe and Wagner were arrested by the police of the Sixth precinct, and they were committed by Coroner Whitehill to await the result of an inquest, which he will probably hold this evening. Betzger leaves a wife and two children.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Loss Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning the three-story brick building No. 99 First street, Williamsburg, occupied on each story by manufacturers, took fire and was completely gutted, the flames having got too much of a start on the firemen.

The first floor was occupied by John Gibbs & Co., brass finishers. The stock, tools and machinery, estimated at a value of $24,000, were badly damaged. Insured for $5,000 in the Excelsior and Metropolitan Companies of New York.

The second floor was occupied by William Vogel as a tin factory. His loss is estimated at $7,000. Insured in the Williamsburg City Company for $2,000.

Curtis & Taylor occupied the third story as a printing block factory. Loss not ascertained. Insured for $1,200 in the Star Insurance Company.

The building owned by Andrew Harman was insured for $3,000 in the Williamsburg City Company. The loss of Mr. Vogel, who occupied a portion of the third story as a manufactory of skate irons, was not ascertained.

THE ONEIDA FREE LOVE COMMUNITY.—Brother Noyes' family at Oneida, N. Y., are getting into difficulty, and after practising complex marriage for twenty years, are at last subjected to the opposition of journals in the neighborhood of their home. The case provoking this hostility is that of a Mrs. Royce, who was divorced from her husband at the instance of her brother, it is alleged, for the purpose of becoming a member of the community. This is denied, and it is asserted by those in authority among the communists that Mrs. Royce will not be admitted, and indeed that the community's doors have been closed against all applicants for membership since December, 1867. According to the practice of the Oneida family each woman is the wife of every man of the community, and each man is the husband of every woman; otherwise they are a harmless and pious flock putting implicit faith in Noyes, the head of the family. They have threatened to sue one of the neighboring newspapers for libel, for criticizing their morals, which has incited the people of Madison county to take measures for the suppression of their institution.

A pardon was received at the Massachusetts State Prison on Friday, from the Executive Department at Washington, for R. D. C. Waterhouse, who was sentenced in May, 1864, for counterfeiting United States currency. Mr. Waterhouse is now accordingly at liberty.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

FINLAY—MAGEE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Jamesburg, N. J., on Thursday, December 15, by the Rev. Benjamin S. Everett, JOHN FINLAY, of Hoboken, N. J., to MARY E., daughter of Joseph C. Magee, Esq.

FUREY—WHIPPLE.—On Wednesday, December 14, by the Rev. T. Taaffe, JAMES A. FUREY to CHARLOTTE FRANCES, eldest daughter of A. W. Whipple, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HAMILTON—GRAY.—On Thursday, December 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. M. Maury, W. H. HAMILTON, of Clifton, N. J., to GERTRUDE, daughter of the late John Bowie Gray, Esq., of Stafford county, Va.

LOUNSBERY—BARTLETT.—On Wednesday evening, December 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Hudson city, N. J., by the Rev. Wm. V. V. Mabon, GEORGE H. LOUNSBERY, of Aiken, S. C., to JENNIE C., only daughter of the late Jacob C. Bartlett. No cards.

WOOSTER—TUTTLE.—On Thursday, December 15, at the Unitarian Church in Dorchester, Mass., by the Rev. Nathaniel Hall, JOSEPH E. WOOSTER, formerly of this city, to ANNA E., daughter of Thomas W. Tuttle, of the former place.

Birth.

HAYWOOD.—On Friday, December 9, in Savannah, Ga., the wife of John H. Haywood, of a son.

Died.

ABELMAN.—On Saturday evening, December 17, FREDERICK H. ABELMAN, son of the late Conrad Abelman, aged 27 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and also of his brothers-in-law, John Jung and F. O. Rosebrook, and the Jewellers' Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 43 Market street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ALBRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Friday, December 16, ANN MARIA ALBRIGHT, aged 61 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 341 Ninth avenue.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 17, JOHN ALLEN, aged 79 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. R. D. Conn, 550 Washington avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Haven papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Friday, December 16, at 53 Ludlow street, of apoplexy, ELIZABETH BROWN, aged 51 years.

CAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 17, at the residence of his father, 85 South Portland avenue, JAMES F. CAIN, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, Lawrence Cain. The friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLLIN.—On Saturday evening, December 17, NORTON FRANK, only son of Norton P. and Abbie C. Collin, aged 6 months and 20 days.

Funeral from No. 13 Elm place, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONNOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 17, JOHN CONNOR, a native of Arrigile, county Derry, Ireland, aged 58 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 137 Graham st., East Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

CON.—On Saturday, December 17, CHARLES CON, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Seamen's Boardinghouse Keepers' Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 43 Oak street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COWEN.—On Saturday, December 17, JOHN FRANCIS, son of Charles and Margaret Cowen, aged 1 year, 6 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 142 West Twenty-fourth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DENMAN.—At New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, December 13, RALPH MARSH DENMAN, aged 38 years.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary R. Matthews, No. 17 Cedar street, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J., on the following morning, at eleven o'clock, for interment. Coaches will be in attendance at Market street depot on the arrival of the twelve and one o'clock trains from New York.

New Haven papers please copy.

DUNN.—Suddenly, at the residence of her parents, No. 103 Crosby street, LIZZIE, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Dunn, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. No further notice.

FRY.—At Harlem, on Saturday, December 17, JOHN FRY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, east side Second avenue, near 112th street, on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

GIBSON.—On Saturday morning, December 17, after a long and serious illness, MARY ANN JOSEPHINE, beloved wife of James Gibson.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 343 Tenth avenue, corner of Thirtieth street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Columba's church, West Twenty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HAYWOOD.—At Savannah, Ga., on Friday, December 9, the infant son of John H. and Charlotte Haywood.

HOLKINS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, December 18, JOEL HOLKINS, aged 81 years.

Remains to be taken to Springfield, Mass., for interment. Funeral at Christ church, Springfield, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

JONES.—On Friday morning, December 16, after a long illness, at his residence, No. 253 Fifth avenue, OLIVER H. JONES, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at Cold Springs, L. I. A special train will leave Hunter's Point at half-past eleven A. M., returning in the afternoon.

Long Island papers please copy.

LADEWIG.—At Hoboken, on Sunday morning, December 18, GUSTIVUS LADEWIG.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 50 Meadow street, Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, December 17, JOHN LOUIS MARTIN, youngest son of John Louis and Susan Martin, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 247 West Twenty-first street.

MATHER.—On Saturday, December 17, MARIA CLINTON, only child of S. Talmage and Emily S. Mather, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 61 West Thirty-fifth street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

MAUNDER.—On Sunday, December 18, JOHN MAUNDER, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Peter Maunder, and brother-in-law, W. M. Thurman, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 470 West Twenty-second street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MILES.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday morning, December 17, MARTHA M. MILES, widow of William B. Miles, aged 51 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Barclay street, near Parsons avenue, Flushing, on Tuesday forenoon, at half-past eleven o'clock. Carriages in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the half-past ten o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, December 17, HUGH MITCHELL, a native of the county Roscommon, parish of Discart, Ireland, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, when the remains will be taken to the Church of the Dominican Fathers, corner of Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, where a high requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NAGLE.—On Sunday, December 18, CATHARINE, wife of Michael Nagle, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 201 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

NEGBAUR.—On Saturday afternoon, December 17, at four o'clock, DAVID NEGBAUR, aged 25 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence 75 Fleet street, Brooklyn, to-day (Monday), at twelve o'clock.

The members of Emanuel Lodge, No. 654 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, at their rooms, corner of Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. D. Negbaur.

By order of

JACOB LAZARUS, Secretary. RAPHAEL D. DAVIS, M.

The members of Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation, to be held in the lodge room, corner Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, to unite with Emanuel Lodge, No. 654, F. & A. M., in paying the last tribute of respect to our late deceased companion, David Negbaur. By order of

RICHARD ENGLAND, H. P.

JACOB LAZARUS, Secretary.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, December 16, H. SOPHIE, only child of the late Warren and J. L. Newcomb.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the New York Hotel (Washington place entrance), on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock.

NEWMAN.—At his residence, corner North Eighth and Third streets, Brooklyn, E. D., after a short illness, THOMAS NEWMAN, a native of parish of Clough, county Longford, Ireland, aged 49 years.

The remains will be taken to St. Vincent de Paul's church, North Sixth street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at ten o'clock A. M. The funeral will leave the church this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

O'BEIRNE.—After a long illness, borne with Christian grace and fortitude, MARY ELIZA O'BEIRNE, aged 29 years.

Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Michael's church, Jersey City, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for her soul. Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, James R. and Robert D. O'Beirne, are invited to attend.

PRYER.—On Thursday evening, December 15, of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN A. PRYER, son of the late Jasper Pryer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Saviour, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Friday, December 16, ESTHER A., wife of Benjamin Scott, and daughter of William and Ellen Stamford, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Barrow street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 18, JOHN SCOTT, native of county Cavan, Ireland, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 183 East Warren street, on Tuesday. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's church, Hicks street, at nine o'clock, and from thence to the Cemetery of Holy Cross.

SEYMOUR.—At his residence in Troy, N. Y., on Sunday, December 18, Mr. HENRY L. SEYMOUR, aged 48 years.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHEAFF.—On Saturday, December 17, LILLY, daughter of John H. and Mary Jane Sheaff, aged 1 years and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, 575 Grand street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, December 17, HARRIET, wife of Thomas Sherwood, aged 50 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, at Tarrytown, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot on the arrival of forty minutes past ten A. M. train from New York, via Hudson River Railroad.

SCHMITTHENNER.—On Friday, December 16, of inflammation of the lungs, JULIUS ELIAS, youngest child of William A. and F. P. Schmitthenner, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 380 Hart street, between Stuyvesant and Lewis avenues, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 17, MARGARET, wife of Henry Summerfield, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First place Methodist Episcopal church, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

UNDERWOOD.—At 135 West Twenty-sixth street, on Thursday morning, December 15, WILLIAM NEWCOMB, only son of John Underwood, late Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glassnevin, Dublin.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

English, Cape of Good Hope and Western papers please copy.

WILLISE.—On Sunday morning, December 18, GEORGE W. WILLISE, aged 42 years and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 360 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Buffalo papers please copy.

YOUNG.—On Saturday, December 17, JOHN YOUNG.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Kincaid, 209 Park avenue, Brooklyn, this (Monday) morning, at half-past eleven o'clock.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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ISRAEL IN RUSSIA.

Condition of the Jews in the Muscovite Empire.

Penal Laws and Contradictory Provincial Restrictions—The Law and the Word, and Israelite Republican Rule—The "Kagal," Its Influence and Authority.

The London *Athenæum*, in an able review of two new books, entitled "The Book of Kagal—(Kniga Kagala)." "Hebrew Local and Universal Societies—(Yevreiskiya bratsva mycstniya i vsemirbiya); by J. Braphmann, (Wilna)," makes the following editorial remarks on the subjects referred to above:—

It is singular that no recent traveller in Russia has thought of telling us something about the Russian Jews. Yet there are 2,000,000 of them, chiefly concentrated in Poland and the Western Governments. Their condition is curiously anomalous; in Bessarabia they are not allowed to live within fifty versts of the frontier, and in other districts they form thirty-five per cent of the population, and possess all the property and wealth of the place. In Kharkof, till a short time ago, no Jew was allowed to remain, while in Yelisavetgrad, which you will reach in a day, your driver will reply to your interrogatories by telling you that if you continue to call him a Jew *(zhid)* instead of a Hebrew he can have you fined twenty-five rubles. While Rabbinical schools are closed in Odessa the first synagogue is being opened at Moscow; while poor Hebrews in some of the smaller towns are prohibited all occupations but usury, *Polyakoff* stands high in the confidence of the government as a maker of railways, and is prevented from buying the most magnificent palace in St. Petersburg only because a lingering scruple forbids the sale of the family chapel to a Jew. The Jews in Russia, hampered by contradictory enactments and restrictions, have almost created an *imperium in imperio*, and have their own customs, their own dress, their own laws and even their own language—at least the mixture of corrupt German, Polish, Russian and Hebrew, which they all speak, is known as the Israelite language, and can be heard to advantage at the Jewish theatre at Warsaw. Everybody in Russia has regarded the Jews with such contempt and indifference that the revelations of Mr. Braphmann—himself a Christianized Jew—on Hebrew laws and customs, supported by authentic documents from the archives of Wilna, have excited a great astonishment and have at once reopened "the Hebrew question," which has been for some time rising in importance. Some Russian liberals propose various remedies and measures; some, who call themselves very liberal, think the Jew should have no civil rights, while others, with whom we believe our readers will agree, say there is one very simple remedy—abolish all distinctions and educate the Jews equally with other Russian subjects and there can be no Hebrew question.

With the Hebrew question in Russia, however, we have at present nothing to do, and the books of Mr. Braphmann are chiefly interesting to us as showing the peculiarities of the Hebrew law and life actually existing in Russia, derived from the Talmud and the ancient Judaic law. The line of Schiller,

Die Juden bilden einen Staat im Staate,

has been wonderfully realized in Western Russia and Poland, where the Jews have formed and preserved to this day in every city or town a Talmudical municipal republic, of a very aristocratic kind, in which the patrician caste have arbitrary and despotic power over the plebeians. This government is carried on by two institutions, the Kagal or Kheder-Hakagal, the communal government, and the Beth-Din, the Talmudical Court, which is partially recognized by the Russian laws. The government is indeed elective, but both electors and elected must have obtained a certain rank in the community, gained nominally by proficiency in the learning of the Talmud, and often granted in reality to rich men for a money consideration. The Kagal not only directs the schools and internal government of the community, but supervises and regulates all the affairs of Hebrews with the non-Hebrew population, forbidding or allowing them, as it considers best for their interests. This power is completely arbitrary, and there can be no appeal from it. The authority of all external laws and regulations is denied and said to be not binding on Hebrews, and they are strictly forbidden to have recourse to a Russian court in disputes with each other, even when the Russian laws coincide with the Hebrew. The Kagal, however, does not scruple to have recourse to the external authorities when necessary and practicable to assist it in its objects. The Kagal claims to have authority over the whole territory and population of the district. Non-Hebrews are there, and in possession of property only as infringers of the rights of the chosen people of God. The Kagal grants or sells the right of living in the district to a new comer, and without the necessary paper a Jew coming from another district would find it impossible to live or support himself. The property of non-Hebrews is, according to the Talmud, a free wilderness, or, as Rabbi Joseph Kolan says, "a sort of free lake," in which only that Hebrew can place nets who has obtained a right for it from the Kagal. Thus regarding the property of non-Hebrews as the general property of the community the Kagal sells to Jews the right to occupy this property, and even draws up bills of sale and receives money from them. More than that, it sells the right to *exploiter* individuals, to lend them money and to get hold of their property. Things of this kind seem almost incredible, although Mr. Braphmann quotes in full formal acts, one selling the right to the shop of a Russian merchant, another a part of the city lands with the buildings that may hereafter be erected by the government, and another a whole Franciscan convent. After such a sale no other Jew can interfere without the permission of the purchaser, and should a Jew purchase or get hold of real estate belonging to a Christian, which had not previously been disposed of by the Kagal, he would have to buy again from the Kagal before his rights would be recognized by the Rabbinical Court or by his fellows.

Besides its power of fixing the residence of Jews the Kagal claims the right to interfere with their choice of occupation, and to prevent them from exercising it; regulates even the details of their domestic life; fixes the number of persons that can be present at a marriage or festival, the musicians that can be employed, and many other petty things. One of its greatest powers is in the butchering of cattle. The Jews, even with us, as is well known, can eat no meat but that killed in accordance with the precepts of the law of Moses; and in Russia this rule is most strictly regarded; but the religious instincts of the people do not keep them so much to its strict observance as the active supervision of the Rabbinical authorities. They are the more particular as they collect a tax on meat, which supplies funds for communal purposes. This tax has been recognized and confirmed by the Russian laws, and the government officials are required to assist in its collection, on the ground that the Kagal will thus be able to make good the deficiencies in the government taxes of Jewish communities. No doubt part of this tax comes from Christians. The Kagal is also authorized by law to impose a tax on all liquors sold in taverns and dram shops kept by Hebrews in country villages. This tax, of course, falls on the consumers; the purchasers are all peasants, and there are no other dramshops. Another curious instance of a tax on the whole population, for the benefit of the Jews, is found in Wilna. In the Jewish quarter there has long been permitted a tax on provisions for the Kagal; and a few years ago the Kagal succeeded in persuading the city authorities to remove the public fish market to that quarter, thus laying the excise on the whole community. This tax, in 1867, was farmed out by the city council for £840. One might almost think Judaism the State religion there.

THE KAGAL.

The Kagal maintains its authority by means of such taxes, and by severe punishments inflicted by the beth-din. These include forbidding intercourse of the neighbors with the condemned, prohibiting him to ply his trade, preventing his wife from purifying herself with the bath, and excommunication. As he who transgresses one tittle transgresses the whole law, excommunication is threatened for very slight offences, and, in a town almost wholly Jewish, it is really civil death. Sometimes, as occurred a few months ago at Shkloff, actual physical punishments are used. In that case, a woman suspected of improper intimacy with a man, suspected only, for the Rabbinical court has no rules of evidence, was beaten almost to death, and driven naked along the public street. In cases of great obstinacy the arm of the civil power is sometimes called in; and to prevent an appeal to the civil courts from its decisions, the beth-din takes good care to have the parties sign beforehand, on stamped paper, documents which would prevent such action. The author accuses the Kagal of buying up government officials, to make them wink at any stretch of power in their proceedings.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

The local brotherhoods or societies are powerful agents of the Kagal. The author divides them into learned, whose object is to expound the Talmud, industrial or trade unions, religious and benevolent. The chief benevolent societies are those for buying up captives and the burial societies. As no Jews are held in bondage, the objects of the first of these can only be guessed at. Burial societies were instituted because the clergy are forbidden to perform funeral rites, which are considered secular and unclean works (to such a degree, that even now, if the burial of a Jew has to take place on a feast day it must be done, if done at all, by Christian hands). These societies become often instruments of great oppression and extortion. In 1866 a Jewess named Broyd complained to the city authorities of Wilna that the burial society had taken from her 1,500 rubles (£188) for the burial of her husband. She did not wish to pay, but the body was left unburied for five days, and then the society compelled her to pay and to sign a paper that she had given this sum to the society for benevolent purposes. When the Kagal learned that she had complained, they fined her 500 rubles (£60) in addition, as a contribution to the deficiencies in the recruiting tax for poor Hebrews. The local authorities could do nothing to assist her, but were compelled to assist the Kagal to collect the tax, on the ground that in matters relating to the communal liabilities of Hebrews, the Kagal was a government institution. A similar case has very recently occurred at Kief.

The only remedy against such extortions is to become a member of the ruling class; and for that end every plebian Jew tries, if possible, to have his sons educated in the Talmud, that they may gain the necessary rank, and be better off than himself. The "Alliance Israelite Universelle" is an attempt to unite all Jewry by means of such societies.

Mr. Braphmann writes with no animosity towards the Jewish race, to which he himself belongs, but attacks sharply the system of the Kagal, which, in his opinion, is disliked by the most of the lower class, and does far more than the government to keep the Jews in a state of separatism. Until this influence is overthrown he thinks it impossible for the Russian Jews to coalesce with the rest of the population of the empire.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The most trying part of the season is now past, and managers can draw a breath of relief that the holidays have come at last. This being the week before Christmas the preparations for that great festival may interfere to some extent with the business at the theatres, but the worst is past. The bills are in general very attractive, and some long-looked for novelties are announced.

First, we are to have "Saratoga," a genuine American comedy, at the Fifth Avenue theatre. The entire strength of the company, with the exception of Miss Ethel, is cast in it. High expectations are formed of it, and great care will be exercised in its production. Tuesday has been selected for the opening night. This evening the ever welcome "London Assurance," with the vivacious Fanny Davenport as Lady Gay Spanker, will be given for the last time.

The beautiful comedy, "Coquettes," seems to have taken a firm hold at Wallack's. All mention of its successor is laid aside for the present, as it seems to be booked for a long and successful run.

"Rip Van Winkle" enters upon its 126th performance at Booth's to-night. The announcement of its withdrawal in January has brought up the houses to their original standard, and few vacant seats may be seen now when the curtain rises. The preparations for "Richelieu" go on with unremitting perseverance, and we may look for a revival such as will astonish even the metropolis.

An interesting event at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday will be the début of Mlle. Aimée, a new aspirant for *opéra bouffe* honors. She will make her bow as Boulotte in "Barbe Bleue," the best, we opine, of Offenbach's operas. When we consider what a success Irma made in this *rôle*, we can only say that Aimée has selected a trying test for her abilities. Only two nights of "Les Brigands" remain, and likely the members of the company not cast in "Barbe Bleue" will favor the provinces with *opéra bouffe*.

The success of the revival of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's seems now to be an established fact. With the dancing of Cora Adrienne and Bonfanti, the scenery of Voegtlin, the music of Operti and the thousand and one spectacular attractions, it is easy to account for the crowded houses.

"Wee Willie Winkie" enters upon its twelfth week at the Olympic, with undiminished success. The name of Fox is a powerful talisman with the public, and "standing room only" may be looked for for many a week to come.

Miss Lina Edwin has made a genuine hit with the burlesque of "Little Jack Sheppard." It is not that this little play possesses any intrinsic merits beyond hundreds of its kind, but the sparkling music, which is well sung by this lady's admirable company, is something we do not usually hear on the burlesque stage. Miss Laura Keene will take temporary possession of the theatre about the middle of next month.

The local sketches of police court celebrities, at the Globe, have been received with favor by crowded audiences. Mr. Hart is a clever actor and to him much of the success of the institution is attributable.

"Neck and Neck" has met with unparalleled success at the Bowery and enters upon its fourth week. A spectacular play, called "Sunburst," has been added to the bill for this week.

Miss Glyn, the great English *tragédienne*, will give a grand dramatic rendering of "Antony and Cleopatra," at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday.

"Paris," in a reconstructed form, will be presented at Wood's to-night. Miss Ada Harland and Miss Nellie Henderson appear for the first time.

"The Black Dwarf" holds its run at the Comique. The rest of the bill is very interesting and bewildering in its length and variety.

The San Francisco Minstrels' burlesque "Les Brigands" to-night. Immense preparations have been made for it.

Juveniles will be delighted to hear that their favorite temple, the New York Circus, will be this week the scene of a grand fairy spectacle, "Cinderella," got up especially for the holidays with costly costumes and appointments and a troupe of sixty little children.

The Bryants have also a burlesque on "Les Brigands" which will tax all the resources of their *bijou* establishment.

Tony Pastor has secured the Miaco Brothers, mid-air champions; little Josie, a singer; Carlton, a comedian, and Allies Morris, ditto. "New York by Gaslight" is the drama for the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams produce "The Emerald Ring," the best of their extensive *repertoire*, to-night at the Park, Brooklyn, supported by Mrs. Conway's excellent company.

The burlesque on "Across the Continent" has made a hit at Hooley's.

A new bill is promised by Welch, Hughes & White's Minstrels at the Brooklyn Opera House.

The New York Conservatory of Music gives the first of a series of musical soirées at Steinway Hall this evening. A very interesting programme has been prepared and will be entirely rendered by pupils.

Mrs. G. C. Howard plays Topsy, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening.

Miss Emma Cecilia Terry gives a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday.

The diorama of Ireland at Apollo Hall is still continued.

The little son of Mr. Oliver B. Goldsmith, owing to a letter from several prominent citizens, will give a Shakspearian recitation at Chickering's Hall on Wednesday and another on Friday. This extraordinary child is only six years, and repeats with wonderful expression whole scenes from Shakspeare.

Miss Vienna Demorest, a charming young soprano and composer of rare ability, appeared for the first time in public a few days ago at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and gave promise of becoming a bright star of the concert stage. One of her songs, "Birdie," has been accepted by Mlle. Nilsson, and included in her *répertoire*. This young American artist is yet in her teens, and inherits, although in a different line, much of the talent of her remarkable mother.

The annual performance of the "Messiah" by the New York Harmonic Society will take place at Steinway Hall on the 26th inst. Miss Brainerd, Mr. Barry (of Boston), Mr. Simpson and Mr. Joseph Jewett have been engaged to take the principal parts. The conductor of the Harmonic Society having abruptly terminated his connection with that body, the management applied to the Executive Committee of the Church Union Association for the services of their conductor, Dr. James Pech, and for the assistance of any of the members of the association who are familiar with the music to be performed, and who might feel disposed to aid an old organization in perpetuating, in the midst of many temporary distracting influences, the annual performance for the past twenty years of Handel's "Messiah." It is generally believed that Dr. James Pech has consented, very generously on a short notice, to direct the work on the evening referred to. Dr. Pech is thoroughly familiar, from long experience, with oratorio music, in which he has been as thoroughly educated as any musician we can remember.

Blind Tom plays to-night at the Cooper Institute.

The Liederkranz Society celebrated the centennial of Beethoven last night at their hall with a grand concert, in which the principal works of the great composer were performed.

Dr. James Pech, on Saturday night, at the Philharmonic concert, gave the orchestra and audience a surprise by presenting them with copies of a very cleverly written *brochure*, giving the life of Beethoven and some bold but well founded remarks on his works. The following extracts will suffice for the present:—

Haydn and Mozart often approached the very verge of propriety, but the caution with which they planned their works preserved them from remarkable excesses. Beethoven, however, following only the impetus of his imagination, and disdaining those constraints which sober judgment would suggest, rushes madly on, and often

Plays such fantastic tricks
As make the critics weep.

The history of the progress in art of a mind like Beethoven's would be most interesting and instructive. He does not seem to have devoted much time to close study, but to have acquired his powers of composition by continual practice. Notwithstanding this, the beauty of his first works, their novelty and the effects which they produced, created for him immediately a crowd of admirers. These persons quickly made him "the god of their idolatry," and, as became true believers, would not allow that there could be a spot or blemish in his creations. Thus situated, and with an impetuosity of temper which made interference of any kind a dangerous office, it is not surprising that Beethoven should occasionally have entertained false notions of his art; that he should have mistaken noise for grandeur, extravagance for originality, and have supposed that the interest of his compositions would be in proportion to their duration. That he gave little time for reflection is proved most clearly by the extraordinary length of some movements in his later symphonies, to which we might apply the epithet, *"Romans de longue haleine,"* given to certain French novels of the old school. The great fault, if we may say so, which Beethoven committed, in making many of his compositions so long, will be seen if we consider that music, though the most vague, is the most exciting of the arts, and not all the finest passages from Homer, nor an exhibition of all the battles of Le Brun, would create half the effect on the minds of a party of British or American soldiers going into action as would be produced by "Rule, Britannia," or "The Star-Spangled Banner."

ENGLISH SPORTING GOSSIP.

Loss of Two Celebrated Horses—Wild Dayrell—His Pedigree—Emblem, Winner of the Grand National Steeple Chase, Shot.

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1870.

On Sunday last Wild Dayrell, winner of the Derby in 1855, was found dead in his box at Chilton, near Hungerford. He was only eighteen years of age, having been bred in 1852 by Ion out of Ellen Middleton, a daughter of the famous Bay Middleton. Of his birth the well known sporting writer, "The Druid," lately deceased, says:—"When a colt appeared, between twelve and one A. M., the butler was rung up and rushed to the scene with his nightcap on his head and a bottle of wine in his hand; and as it was necessary to remove the little stranger into a warmer box he got a wheelbarrow and insisted upon "wheeling the winner of the Derby for once in my life." There was nothing in that speech, but when Rickaby got home to his cottage, about five on that April morning, he assured his wife that there must be something remarkable for good or evil about that colt, as he had just seen the strange sight of a wild duck and a wild drake actually sitting on the quickset hedge, close by the high road. That morning was, indeed, a remarkable one in the annals of Littlecote. It hailed the first blood colt that Mr. Popham had ever possessed, and the first that Rickaby ever trained; and the latter was never at Epsom in his life till he fulfilled the threat of "bringing the money away." The colt, a very big one, so pleased the eye of Lord Lennox that he gave 500 guineas for him; but in a trial he performed so badly that his lordship sold him at Tattersall's to the breeder for less than half the sum he had given for him. He had soon cause to repent of his precipitation, for Wild Dayrell made great improvement as times went on, and at the Newmarket First October meeting, when he stood sixteen hands two inches, he cantered away with a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, T. Y. C. During the winter he got on splendidly in his Derby preparation, and in a trial with Jack Sheppard and Gamelad beat both with the greatest ease. At this time his market price was 100 to 7, but the ring, believing he had no chance, laid against him with the greatest ardor, so that the process of "getting out" brought the horse to a very short price long before the fall of the flag on Epsom Downs, the more especially as the field he had to meet was a remarkably "rotten" one. His most notable probable opponents—St. Herbert and Lord of the Isles—had run such a fearful race for the Two Thousand Guineas that the former could not go to the post, while the latter had ruined his chance. Of the other horses engaged Lord Derby's favorite, De Clare, broke down on the Sunday before the race; and another well known animal, Rifleman, had to be scratched. The consequence was that Wild Dayrell won with the most ridiculous ease: but he injured himself so much that he was afterwards comparatively worthless on the turf, though he was "patched up" sufficiently to win a race at York; but finally broke down in the Doncaster Cup, won by the great Rataplan. At the stud he was not a brilliant performer, and was chiefly known for getting brilliant two-year-olds who would not be trained; but his son Buccaneer is one of the greatest sires of the day, and has a tremendous reputation in Austria, where he is stationed. Of his progeny Buccaneer won the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot; Hurricane the One Thousand Guineas; Horror was third to Thormanby in the Derby, 1860; Wild Oats ran a dead heat with Pero Gomez (second for the Derby and winner of the St. Leger last year), for the Criterion Stakes, and of the others, Ischia, The Roe, Romping Girl, Wild Moor, Wild Agnes, Molly Carew, Moonbeam, Sea King, The Rake and Avalanche.

Emblem, the winner of the Grand National steeple chase and other important races, was recently shot by order of her owner, Lord Coventry, on account of her infirmities. She was bred in 1856 by Teddington, winner of the Derby, out of Miss Batty, and was purchased by Lord Coventry for 300 guineas after she had run several times on the flat. In this class of race she never shone, and she was accordingly trained for the "jumping business," and for some time followed hounds. In this line she attained extraordinary excellence, and wound up a series of brilliant performances by winning the Grand National in 1863. In the following season Lord Coventry did not send her over the Liverpool country, and was represented by her own sister, Emblematic, who, strangely enough, also won. In 1865 he sent out both to do battle for him in the Grand National, and Emblematic finished third to Alcibiade, while Emblem was a splendid mare, with the heavy weight of 172 pounds on her back. She afterwards carried off the Grand Annual Steeple Chase at Warwick, with 174 pounds, and turned the tables on Alcibiade, and at Cheltenham, a little later, was successful in the principal steeple chase, with the enormous impost of 181 pounds; and worked up the spectators to such an extent that they plucked hairs out of her tail to preserve as mementos of so wonderful a mare. She broke down soon afterwards, and was put to the stud, where, however, she was so unsuccessful that of late years she has been allowed to roam at will through the pastures at Croome, near Worcester.

THE IRISH CHURCH IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Father Farrell's Lecture on St. Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, in the Twelfth Century.

One of the most interesting and instructive lectures in connection with the history of the Irish Church during the Middle Ages was delivered last evening at St. Bernard's church, Thirteenth street, to a densely crowded audience, who, for upwards of an hour, listened to the learned and accomplished lecturer with the deepest attention. Father Healey, the respected and zealous pastor of St. Bernard's church, ascended the altar and announced that the distinguished young Irish *artiste*, Mlle. Rosa D'Erina (Miss Rose O'Toole), had kindly consented to preside at the organ, and would sing the following sacred selections of music, viz.:—"Ave Maria," Cherubini; "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Handel; "Ecce Panis," Cherubini; "Ave Maria," Gounod; grand march for the organ, Rosa D'Erina. The above selections were rendered by the fair *artiste* in the true style of sacred compositions, and created among the audience quite a sensation. Possessing a splendid soprano voice of great culture and capable of the most varied modulations, it seems specially adapted to the sublime music of the Catholic Church.

The learned lecturer commenced his discourse by a rapid review of the state of Ireland from the conversion of Ireland by St. Patrick to the invasion of Ireland by the Danes, and described in beautiful language the noble efforts of the Irish race to throw off the Danish yoke, which efforts were crowned with triumphant success at the battle of Clontarf, in 1073, by the great King Brien Borroimhe. Coming to the subject of his lecture, Father Farrell described the great virtues and sanctity of St. Lawrence O'Toole, but told his audience that his object was to present the great saint to them as a noble specimen of a great Irishman struggling for the freedom of his fatherland. Referring to the celebrated Bull of Adrian IV., in which he is alleged to have made a grant of Ireland to Henry II., of England, the able lecturer disputed its authenticity on the authority of Abbe Macgeoghegan and other distinguished historians. In a strain of the purest and most fervid eloquence he gave a rapid epitome of the great labors of the Saint and of his opposition to the gross misrepresentations of the English Court as to the state of Ireland at the Court of Rome. Father Farrell made an admirable reference to the perpetuation of the grand old Irish name, O'Toole, in the fact that the splendid voice they heard reverberate through the sacred edifice was that of Rose O'Toole, descended from the same noble family, and who would, through the music of her native land, renew the ancient glories of Ireland in a foreign land.

At the conclusion of the lecture the audience manifested their delight by the most enthusiastic applause, and we can truly add that a more instructive and highly interesting lecture, exhibiting the most perfect acquaintance with the ancient history of Ireland, it has never been our pleasure to listen to.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF FENIAN ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

[From the Detroit Post, Dec. 16.]

Yesterday afternoon the United States authorities in this city received apparently reliable information as to the whereabouts of a large quantity of arms and munitions of war, which belonged to the Fenian Brotherhood, and which had been sent here last summer for use in the contemplated raid on Canada. A search warrant was immediately issued, and Deputy Marshal Harry Blanchard, assisted by Deputies Alvord, Bartlett and Sullivan, proceeded, about five o'clock, to the house of James Holihan, corner of Rivard and Franklin streets, where the articles were said to be located. Holihan was found on the premises, and a warrant for his arrest having been previously issued for violation of the neutrality laws, he was taken into custody. A search of the house was then made, and, stowed away under the beds in bedrooms, and in closets and garrets, were found a large number of guns, &c. They were immediately taken possession of under a warrant authorizing their seizure, and were taken to the United States Marshal's office to await the action of the Court in the matter. There were found in Holihan's house altogether upward of 200 stand of arms and eight cases of Fenian uniforms.

The guns are apparently new, and are a superior breech-loading rifle. They are furnished with bayonets, and are complete in every respect. They have been well kept, are nicely polished and in good order. It is not known where these guns came from. They may have been purchased abroad, or, more likely, they are a United States arm made over. The Fenian uniforms were new, and had never been unpacked from the cases. They consisted of dark pantaloons and the ordinary army blouse of green cloth. The packages were directed to Mr. Holihan, but the point from which they were shipped could not be ascertained.

It is understood that Holihan is the treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city, and that he had charge of these war outfits as such officer. They are supposed to have been sent here last spring, previous to O'Neil's raid, and their discovery, with that of 500 more rifles which were found at another place, and were to be brought in at a late hour last night, gives color to the story which was current at the time that an expedition was fitting out here for operations in the adjacent parts of Canada. It will be remembered that at that time pretty definite details of the proposed expedition were known. The United States authorities then received information as to the place where the arms were stored; but the Fenians eluded their vigilance and removed the arms before search could be made. In all probability the rifles seized yesterday were part of the same lot which were then reported to be secreted in a certain barn in the Eighth ward.

TENEMENT HOUSES ON FIRE.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock this morning fire broke out in one of the two four story tenement houses over the Phenix Plaster Mills, Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street. The flames soon spread through both buildings and completely gutted them. The consternation produced among the occupants of the houses when the alarm was first given was extreme, and the shrieks of the women and children, crying out for help, soon brought a large number of persons to the street in front of the burning buildings. One of the houses was supplied with fire escapes, by means of which the inmates were enabled to get down without serious danger; but in the other, it having no fire escape, were it not for the extraordinary exertions of the firemen in using the ladder there must have been loss of life. As it was no injury was sustained by any of the inmates of either house. The loss is estimated at about $15,000. It could not be ascertained if there was any insurance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Tybee reports having left United States steamers Yantic at St. Domingo city, December 6, and Nantasket at Porto Plata, December 13, all well. The Swatara was expected at St. Domingo city from Martinique on the 7th.

The United States steamer Resaca was lying in Auckland for a considerable portion of last month and underwent some necessary repairs. It was reported that she was offering twenty dollars a month for 100 recruits to complete her crew. The officers of the vessel and the people of Auckland seemed to relish the acquaintance and an interchange of the usual compliments took place.—*Wellington (New Zealand) Independent, Nov. 3.*

The United States steamer Resaca sailed from Auckland for Valparaiso October 1.

PERSONAL NOTES.

S. B. Cleghorn, the new Mayor of Columbus, Ga., is thirty-one years of age, and lost his leg and several fingers at the battle of the Wilderness.

Miss Lily Peckham, of Milwaukee, who studied law just long enough to be shocked at the iniquity of the profession, is now preparing herself for the ministry.

Professor Cook, New Jersey State Geologist, who has been on a tour to Europe, returned to his home at New Brunswick last week with health much improved.

Bishop Persico has appointed Very Reverend William J. Hamilton, Vicar General of the Diocese of Savannah, to the pastorship of the Catholic church of Augusta.

The radical nominee for the Senate in the Seventeenth district of Georgia, one Aaron Gilbert (colored), has been indicted for sending a challenge to one R. H. Kirk.

George P. Elliot, member elect to the Massachusetts Senate from the Sixth Middlesex district who was a member of the Senate in 1867, is the senior member by date of service in the Senate of 1871.

Matthias Rich, of Ward Nine, will be the President of the new Common Council of Boston. Mr. Rich is of the firm of Matthias Rich & Co., wholesale grocers, and has had a year's experience in municipal affairs.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that in consequence of the continued indisposition of Judge Busteed the United States Circuit Court stands adjourned from the 19th of December to the third Monday in January next.

Hattie Rogers, a member of a travelling female minstrel troupe, attempted suicide by taking laudanum, at Sparta, Wis., on Thursday. At last accounts her condition was critical. A misunderstanding with her lover was the cause.

Among the speakers at the dinner of the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, Mass., on the 21st inst., are Governor Claflin, Mayor Shurtleff, General Howard, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. George S. Hillard, Chief Justice Bradley, of Rhode Island; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. John H. Clifford, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Bellows and J. P. Thompson, of New York, are expected.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Legislature of Alabama is on a recess, which will last until the 18th of January.

The Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas, heretofore untaxable, will be placed on the tax rolls next spring.

A new post office has been established in Cortland county, N. Y., to be called Creswell, formerly Harford.

Navigation on the Upper Mississippi has about closed for the season, most of the boats having made their last trips.

Two hundred and twenty-seven miles of the Midland railroad have been completed, and 147 miles are in successful operation.

Mrs. Rachel Trimble, widow of ex-Governor Allen Trimble, died at her residence in Hillsboro, Ohio, on the 25th ult., in the eighty-first year of her age.

The Venango (Pa.) papers call for the suppression of an establishment in Franklin where young girls are in training for the "female minstrel" business.

A regular divorce matinée was held in the Common Pleas Court room, Indianapolis, Ind., on Saturday, Judge Blair presiding. Four divorces were issued.

A firm in Louisville has received an order from France for 1,500 casks prime mess pork for use in the French army. The contract is to be filled by the 15th instant.

Catharine Fealty died in Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio, on the 25th ult., aged 103 years. She was a native of Ireland and one of the first settlers of McLuney.

There is a vigilance committee in Southwestern Kansas, and the well disposed people assert that its operations are more damaging than the acts of the marauders which it was formed to suppress.

The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Belfast, Me., will be celebrated on the 21st or 22d of this month. Mr. Joseph Williamson will deliver an address, and there will be other appropriate exercises.

The Duxbury (Mass.) and Cohasset Railroad Company have contracted with H. G. Reed, of Scituate, for the building of its entire road, eighteen and a half miles long, the road to be ready for the rolling stock by July 1, 1871.

The average price of cotton last year was ninety-nine dollars a bale and the aggregate value of the crop three hundred and ten millions. This year the average price is about sixty dollars and the value of a three and half million crop will be two hundred and ten millions.

The shipments of produce from Red Wing, Minn., during the season of 1870 were as follows:—Wheat, 876,524 bushels; flour, 31,417 barrels (in the aggregate equal to 1,083,909 bushels of wheat); barley, 81,943 bushels; butter, 1,782 pounds; hides and skins, 43,188 bundles; oats, 20,548 bushels.

Among the vessels which have been put on the berth at Boston for Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of anticipated immigration to the South African diamond fields, is the old schoolship Massachusetts. She will sail about January 1, under command of Captain George N. Elliot.

The shipment of corn from Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday last week amounted to 40,000 bushels, being the heaviest ever known. It is impossible to fully supply the demand in that city for cars for the shipment of grain. Within six months a half dozen new grain-dealing firms have sprang up in Peoria.

A despatch from D. Huntington, at the summit of Mount Washington, dated seven P. M. Thursday, reports the temperature at five degrees below zero. Velocity of wind, ninety-two miles an hour. It is fearful, but we have full confidence that the house will stand. The clouds on the mountain are dense.

Strong indications of coal oil have been discovered near Swanville, Ind. In quarrying rock for turnpike purposes a ledge was opened that is strongly impregnated with crude oil in the seams. A specimen, says the Madison *Courier*, showed strong signs that oil in paying quantities was not far off.

The Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad has been purchased by James F. Joy, of Detroit, and not Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Joy's plan is to extend the road to St. Paul via Ripon, connecting with the Northern Pacific at the former point. A line of steamers is to connect the road with the Detroit, Howell and Lansing Railway, now in process of construction, and which will terminate either at Whitehall or Pentwater.

The will of Richard Nelson Hayden, of Chicago, one of the victims of the ill-fated steamer Cambria, has been probated. The estate is valued at $600,000. The will provides that for twelve years the rents of certain property shall be divided between the Orphan Asylum, the poor of the parish of Christ church, the Home of the Friendless and the Magdalen Asylum, the respective portions to be paid on each Christmas morning.

A party went up Mount Washington from Lancaster, N. H., last week, to visit Professor Huntington, who has arranged to spend the winter there. The party found the ascent a difficult one, and one of their number came nearly giving out. The Professor is entirely alone, his companions not yet having joined him. The telegraph furnished by government does not work very well. The frost has accumulated on the outside of the building a thickness of two or more feet, sticking out like needles. The scientific world will await with much interest the report of his winter's experience.

GERMAN CATHOLIC MEETING IN EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 18, 1870.

The German Catholics of this city held a large meeting to-night. They denounced the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel and pledged themselves to the support of the Pope's sovereignty and took measures to form a Peter's Pence Society.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Sunday, Dec. 18—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.55	16	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.80	22	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.76	27	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.75	28	N. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.91	33	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.82	56	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.90	25	S. W	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	29.94	29	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	29.94	57	N. E.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Nashville	30.03	35	—	Calm.	Fair.
Montgomery	29.95	49	—	Calm.	Light rain.
Cincinnati	30.08	39	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.02	30	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.91	30	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.05	33	S.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.00	57	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga.	30.37	47	—	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.16	31	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.97	30	E.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y	30.09	23	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.02	20	S.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.10	38	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
New York	30.06	30	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Boston	29.87	24	N W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 20	Moon rises.morn	3 38
Sun sets	4 34	High water...eve	5 44

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Iowa	Dec 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Dec 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Dec 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London.	Dec 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Cork	Dec 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Dec 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tyrian	Dec 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	Jan 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 18, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Iowa (Br), Orenstone, Glasgow Dec 3, with mdse and 70 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather up to the 15th inst, since strong NW gales.

Steamship Copernicus (Br), Verrill, Buenos Ayres Nov 18, Montevideo 19th, and Bahia 29th, with mdse and 10 passengers, to Busk & Jevons. Had rough weather with strong variable gales.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St Domingo Dec 6, via Porto Plata 10th, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford Bros & Co. Had strong N and NW winds and heavy head sea during the last 4 days.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New Orleans Dec 11, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Dec 13, lat 24 44, lon 33 40, passed schr Adeline Elwood, steering WNW; 17th, 60 miles north of Hatteras, steamship Juniata, bound South.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Dec 15, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Dec 15, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship W P Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse, the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Philadelphia for Somerset, Mass.

Bark George Kingman (of Boston), Eldridge, Malaga, 50 days, with fruit, to L E Amsinck & Co; vessel to Russell, Howe & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 29. Had strong gales most of the passage. The G K is anchored on the bar.

Schr Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores and cotton, to W K Hinman & Co.

Schr Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr G O Parker, Holbrook, Virginia for Boston.

The bark Quickstep (of Portsmouth, NH), from Liverpool, which arrived on the 17th, reports came Northern passage and encountered strong W gales throughout; carried away foretopgallant mast lost and split sails, &c; has been 26 days west of the Banks and 6 days west of Fire Island; has had a pilot on board 5 days. The Quickstep anchored on the bar.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.

Steamship Concordia (Br), Edge, Boston for New York, in ballast, to V H Brown & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Silas Brainard, Hawkins, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Iris, Corwin, New Haven for New York.

Schr Geo Downing, Hutchinson, Glenwood for New York.

Schr Minquas, Beasy, Southport for Virginia.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Young Teazer, Slocum, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr M A Witham, Kelly, Baltimore for Westport.

Schr S Wooster, ——, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Percy, Holden, Elizabethport for Portland.

Schr Wm Capes, Cargill, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Jacob Raymond, Anderson, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Harriet Ryan, Wixon, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Moses Eddy, ——, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Geo Brown, Gidney, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Jane, Nash, Hoboken for Westerly.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, New York for Boston.

Schr A C Pierce, Raynor, New York for Middletown.

Wind at sunset WNW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The new river channel at Ellsworth, Me, will be twelve feet in depth at high tide.

Marine Disasters.

BARK BOMBAY PACKET, Burke, from St John, NB, for Newport, W, went ashore on Cross Island 13th inst, and is a total wreck. She had a cargo of 350,000 feet lumber, most of which was saved; also the spars and rigging. The lumber was to be sold at auction.

BARK ALMIRA.—Capt Marchant, late of bark Almira, of Edgartown, gives the following particulars of the loss of his vessel:—About 8 AM, Aug 25, while engaged in boiling oil, the vessel struck a large cake of ice, staving in her starboard bow. The shock was so great that one breast hook and four timbers were broken; about eight feet of plank by four feet wide were also broken. The fore hold was broken out and pumps kept constantly at work, but as the water was gaining rapidly it was deemed advisable, after a careful survey, to abandon the ship. The mate was on the bow sailing the ship when she struck. Had on board when the vessel was abandoned 220 bbls of oil and about 1,500 lbs of bone. Ship and contents sold at auction for $400.

BARK THOMAS DICKASON, Lewis, of NB, at Honolulu, from the Arctic, reports that in coming out of the sea experienced terrible weather and lost 230 bbls oil in the gale. Lost considerable copper in the ocean and two boats. It was very tempestuous in the Arctic after Oct 4, and if the ice had been south, as in former seasons, many ships would have been lost.

BARK ELIZABETH SWIFT, Bliven, of NB, at Honolulu, reports Oct 3 lost a large whale from alongside after laying by him 6 hours; fluke chain parted; blowing a gale from the N at the time. The gale continued until Oct 11, very heavy, most of the time from N to NNW by compass, with thick weather and a heavy sea; the heaviest weather Capt Bliven ever experienced in the Artic Ocean. Saw neither sun nor land but once during the gale. Lost a boat and sails, carried away head gear and stove bulwarks on both sides, with other damages.

BARK MINAS, Hamill, of NB, at Honolulu, reports lost foretopmast and split sails and stove bulwarks.

BARK HELEN SNOW, Campbell, of NB, at Honolulu, reports Oct 4, hove to in a heavy gale of wind, lost three boats and gear during the night. Oct 5, starboard bulwarks, from the main rigging forward, washed overboard. Oct 7, lost 50 bbls shooks off deck, damaged both topsails and lost foretopmast staysail. Oct 10, passed East Cape and went into St. Lawrence bay, lying there 4 days boiling and stowing down oil.

SCHR INONA, Kendall, from New York for Bangor, in going into Holmes' Hole night of 16th inst, got aground on the Canal Flat, but will probably be got off without damage when the wind moderates.

SCHR MEXICO (of Newport), Nothrup, was dismasted in the heavy blow of 15th inst.

SCHR JULIA PARSONS, of Gloucester, reported lost at sea Nov 20, was valued at $8000, and insured in a Boston office for $6000.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to purser J B Vandusen, of the steamship Tybee, from St Domingo, for his attentions.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship H Livingston, from Savannah, for favors.

SCHR JOHN P COLLINS, recently sold at New Bedford, was purchased by Capt Benj Baker for $800.

SCHR WAMPATUCK, of Plymouth, Mass, owned by J D Churchill and others, which was seized June 27, 1870, for a violation of the treaty of 1818 and the fishing laws, and referred to the Vice Admiralty Court in Halifax, was forfeited 6th inst, together with her stores, cargo, &c.

SCHR ROMP—The St John, NB, Telegraph states that the schr Romp, belonging to Mr Asa Buckman, of Eastport, seized for infraction of the fishery laws, would be declared condemned by the Court of Vice Admiralty on the 2d inst, unless the owner can "show cause" to prevent.

FISHING ITEMS—Schr Marshal Ney, of Provincetown, recently arrived from the Grand Banks, reports the loss of two of her crew, Alexander McRae, of Cape Breton, and Reuben Hurlburt, of Yarmouth, NS, who were lost on the Bank Oct 14. The estimated value of the fish taken in the Gloucester district, including Rockport, during the season of 1870 is $3,724,500. There are 573 vessels in the district. The Eastport Sentinel says the herring fishing in our waters has been profitable for the past week. Large quantities have been taken in the weirs, and the fish are large and fat. Some have been sold at the rate of 45 cents per bushel. Three fishing vessels arrived at Portsmouth, NH, last week, having been absent but one day, bringing in the aggregate 53,000 pounds of fish, principally cod and haddock. Eight millions of fish have been used the past season at the oil factory on Charles Island, Ct. They made about 3,000 bbls of oil. The schr Joe Hooker, of Harwichport, owned by Valentine Doane, commanded by Edwin Phillips, with a crew of 16 men, stocked $14,055 in the shore mackerel fishery last summer. The "high line" made $527 with no interest except his line.

Notice to Mariners.

Schr Julia, of Newport, used as a lightvessel on the SE part of Hog Island, for the steamers of the Narragansett Steamship Co, parted her moorings during the heavy blow of the 15th inst and went ashore at Bristol Ferry.

Whalemen.

Bark Pioneer, Hazard, of NB, was off the coast of Africa Aug 6; oil not reported.

Bark Lagoda, of NB, at Honolulu, was bound westward sperm whaling.

Bark Ocean Steed, Russell, of NB, was at St Michaels Dec 2, with 450 bbls sp oil.

Bark Cicero, Clay, of NB, was at St Michaels Dec 2, with 190 bbls sp.

Bark Roman, Jernegan, of NB, was at Honolulu Nov 12, with 1350 bbls oil and 18,000 lbs bone.

Bark Sea Breeze, Gray, of NB, was at Honolulu Nov 12, having arrived from the Arctic on the 3d, with 1400 bbls wh and walrus oil and 16,000 lbs bone. Had received some damage coming from the Arctic—sprung bowsprit and lost boat. Was bound home direct as soon as damages were repaired.

Off Herald Island Oct 2, barks Navy, Bouldry, cutting in her 11th whale; Eugenia, Nye, do, taking her 4th whale.

Honolulu, Dec 16—Arrived, barks Concordia, Jones, Arctic Ocean, with 1,600 bbls whale oil, 20,900 lbs bone, 1,800 lbs ivory; 17th, Faied, Newbury, do, 800 bbls walruss oil, 15,000 lbs ivory, 500 walrus hides; 20th, Count Bismarck, Dallman, do, 1,500 bbls whale oil, 18,000 lbs bone, 2,500 lbs ivory; Active, Blackmer, do, 1,100 bbls whale oil, 16,000 lbs bone, 600 lbs ivory; Minerva, Allen, do, 1,100 bbls whale oil, 14,000 lbs bone, 1,700 lbs ivory; ships Con Howland, Homan, do, 1,700 bbls whale oil, 21,000 lbs bone, 1,700 lbs ivory; Europa, Mellen, do, 900 whale oil, 13,000 lbs bone, 900 lbs ivory; 21st, barks Ben Cummings, Bailey, do, 1,200 bbls whale oil, 16,000 lbs bone, 700 lbs ivory; 22d, Navy, Bauldry, do, 800 bbls whale oil, 12,000 lbs bone, 400 lbs ivory; Eugenia, Nye, do, 1,300 bbls whale oil, 17,000 lbs bone, 1,100 lbs ivory; 23d, ship Daniel Webster, Marvin, do, 1,300 bbls whale oil, 17,000 lbs bone, 1,100 lbs ivory; 24th, bark Mary, Smith, do, 15 bbls sperm oil, 800 do whale, 12,000 lbs bone, 303 lbs ivory.

Sailed Nov 21, ship Onward, Fulver, New Bedford (would cruise awhile); 22d barks Aurora, Barnes, New Bedford; 24th, Monticello, Williams, to cruise; 25th, Norman, Taber, New Bedford (would cruise awhile).

The Northern whaling fleet all in excepting the Japan. 46 vessels average 1,195 bbls whale oil, 15,200 lbs whalebone, 1,400 lbs ivory—a very large catch.

The whaler Monticello has been purchased by parties here and fitted for a cruise, commanded by Captain Williams, late of the Hibernia.

Money for use of fleet plenty. Whalers' drafts taken at two and three per cent discount. 17 whalers bound home. The Island, Ceylon and Ethan Allen, loading oil for New Bedford.

Spoken.

Brig Julia A Hallock, from Philadelphia for Gibraltar for orders (not as before), Dec 10, lat 35 47, lon 73 52.

Foreign Ports.

BAKER'S ISLAND, Oct 19—Arrived, ship Frank Flint, Smalley, San Francisco.

In port 19th, bark Nereid, Bearse, for Queenstown—had 1,000 tons guano loaded and would sail 20th.

Sailed 18th, ship St James (Br), Hatfield, Queenstown, with 1,700 tons guano.

ENDERBURY ISLAND, Oct 12—Sailed, ship Tabor, Otis, ——, with 1,900 tons guano.

GRIMSBY, Dec 17—Arrived, steamship Main (NG), Von Oterendorp, New York (Dec 3) for Bremen.

HONOLULU, Nov 15—Arrived, barks Castlebow (Br), Campbell, Liverpool; 16th, Bhering, Burr, Petropaulovski; 25th, steamship Moses Taylor, Floyd, San Francisco; brig North Star, Hatch, Newcastle; 23th, bark A J Pope, Plasse, Bremen; 28th, schr Lovet Peacock, Gustafson, Port Townsend.

Sailed 19th, barks D C Murray, Bennett, San Francisco; 24th, Camden, Robinson, Port Townsend; brig Byzantium, Calhoun, Tahiti.

HOWLAND'S ISLAND, Oct 15—Sailed, ship A W Weston, ——, with 1,036 tons guano.

PORTO PLATA, Dec 10—No American vessel in port.

SYDNEY, NSW, Oct 30—Arrived, bark Alice Cameron, Carter, New York.

Sailed 29th, bark Ashburton, Smith, Hong Kong.

ST DOMINGO CITY, Dec 6—At anchor outside the harbor, a schr from Boston, one from Baltimore (probably the Br schr Frances, Capt Dabins), and a schr unknown.

TURKS ISLANDS, Dec 1—Cleared, brig Rising Sun, Griffin, New Haven.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 16—Arrived, schrs Farragut, Howard, Wilmington, NC; J G Babcock, Philadelphia; S Morris, Seaman, and J S Detwiler, Grace, do; Everglace, Weehawken; Southerner, Darling, New York.

17th, AM—Arrived, schr Eureka, Mayo, New York. Came up from below, bark Carrie E Long (before reported as arrived).

Cleared—Steamships Alhambra, Wright, Savannah; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; bark Alexandrina (Br), Mitchell, Cienfuegos; schrs Oriole, Baker, Apalachicola; S Hartley, Drinkwater, Galveston.

Sailed (wind NW, fresh)—Bark Marblehead; brigs Stromness, J Howland.

18th—Arrived, steamships Palmyra, Browne, Liverpool; Kensington, Matthews, Savannah; Blackstone, Loveland, Baltimore; ships Zephyr, Porter, Manila; Winged Hunter, Small, Calcutta.

BELFAST, Dec 10—Arrived, schrs Robert Byron, Clark, Baltimore; 12th, Atalanta, Pierce, New York.

CHARLESTON, Dec 15—Cleared, brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, St Marys, Ga.

16th—Arrived, steamships Georgia, Crowell, New York; Maryland, Baltimore; schr S H Sharp, Philadelphia.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 14, AM—Arrived, schrs John McAdam, Willard, Baltimore for Boston; J B Marshall, Marshall, Wilmington, NC, for do; Seventy-Six, Teel, Philadelphia for do; May Day, Adams, New York for Salem; Nettie Cushing, Pressey, do for Thomaston. Returned, schr Gov Cony.

Sailed—Brig J W Driscoll; schrs Florida, Sarah, Chase, 3 B & F L, Wm Jones, Pallas, American Chief.

Evening (wind NW, light; clear)—In port the above arrivals.

FALL RIVER, Dec 14—Arrived, schr Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Richmond, Va.

Sailed—Schr M E Rockhill, Rockhill, Baltimore or Philadelphia.

16th—Arrived, schrs Tangent, Terrill, Weehawken; J B Smith, Williams, Philadelphia for Dighton.

Schrs E A Elliot, and Eunice Rich have not sailed, as before reported.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 15, PM, wind blowing a gale from WNW—Arrived, schrs Margaret Reinhart, Hand, Philadelphia for Boston; Sydney C Tyler, Barrett, do for do; Mary H Westcott, Gandy, do for Hingham; Grand Island, McIntire, New York for Boston; Idaho, Davis, Elizabethport for Portsmouth; James G Craig, Maxwell, Norfolk for do.

16th, wind WNW to NW, blowing a gale—Arrived, schrs M A Herman, Parker, Baltimore for Portland; G M Partridge, Burger, Rondout for Salem.

17th, AM, wind NW, blowing heavy—Arrived, schrs Addie Blaisdell, Small, Baltimore for Boston; Nicola, Kellar, Weehawken for do; Richard Bullwinkle, French, New York for do; G W Kimball Jr, Hall, do for Salem; Inona, Kendall, do for Bangor.

Sailed—Schr Finback.

MOBILE, Dec 15—Cleared, ships Tonawanda, Turley, Liverpool; Nile (Br), Aylward, do.

MACHIAS, Dec 3—Sailed, schrs Decorra, Clark, West Indies; 8th, H L Holway, Thompson, do; 10th, Frank, Randall, New York; Ontario, Sprague, West Indies.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 13—Arrived, ships Hermine (NG), Wilms, Bremen; Royal Charlie, Murphy, Liverpool. Below, coming up, ships Montebello, Selvell, from London; S Vaughn, Falbrook, from Martinique.

Cleared 13th (not arrived, as misprinted yesterday), steamship New York (NG), Ladwigs, Bremen; ship Kalos, Manson, Liverpool; brigs Rosa (Span), Rolg, Barcelona; Chanito (Span), Gelpi, do.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 13—Arrived, brig H M Rowley, Rowley, from New York.

Outside, outward bound, ships St James and Helen Clinton, bark Fille de l'Air.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Commerce, Evans, Newcastle, Del; 15th, Nadab, Cheney, do.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 16—Arrived, schr S C Hart, Kelly, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, Dec 15, PM—A fierce northwest gale has been raging here through the day, and no vessel has been boarded. Arrived, schrs Jane F Durfee, Marty, from Georgetown, DC, for Fall River; Charles C Bourse, of New York.

In port—Schrs C W Dexter, Nason, from Gardiner; J P Collins, Gray, from Port Johnson; Cabinet, Stevens, from Haverstraw; Sarah Jane, Jackson, from New York; also brig S P Brown, Marble, from Boston; schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, from Philadelphia; sloop Pearl, Littlefield, from Piermont, NJ; also schrs Mary J Mead, Thrasher, and S L Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton for New York; J S Terry, Rayner, Providence for do; Willard P Phillips, Hawkins, do for Port Jefferson; Lillian M Warren, Hatch, do for Baltimore; sloop Idaho Vail, Norton, do for New York; also, schrs Whistler, Keefe, Taunton for do; Geo Eldridge, Rockland for do; Josephine, Phinney, Sandwich for do; J Truman, Kelley, New Bedford for do; Elisha T Smith, Baker, and Florence, Sherman, Providence for do; Ella E Sylvester, Goodspeed, do for Deal Island; also, brig Ponvert, Allen, from Pensacola; schrs James Tilden, Jordan, from Ellsworth for New York; Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland for do; Jachin, Sea Foam.

16th, 8 AM—No arrivals. Wind NW, fresh.

NORWICH, Dec 15—Arrived, schrs Chief, Champlin, and Memento, Mason, Hoboken; W Donnley, do.

NEW LONDON, Dec 15—Arrived, schrs Daniel Webster, Parker, Hoboken; Ruth Halsey, Hoyt, do for Providence.

PORTLAND, Dec 15—Arrived, schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schr Fred Fish, Davis, Charleston.

Sailed—Brigs Charlena, Merriwa, Seaside; schrs Abbie, E S Lindsey, and others.

16th—Arrived, steamer Panther, Georgetown, DC; barks Sarah B Hale, White, Matanzas; Andes, Davis, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 14—Arrived, schrs Hannibal, Cox, Elizabethport; 15th, Z Steelman, Philadelphia.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 16—Sailed, schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Horgdon, New York.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 16—Arrived, schr Favorite, Clark, Elizabethport for Pawtucket. Below—Schrs Henry Castoff, Dumont, South Amboy; Davison, Smith, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Bark Sabre Moses (Br), Killam, Charleston, to load for Liverpool.

Sailed—Bark Adriatic (Br), McKenzie, Charleston; brig Daphne, Fountain, New York; schrs Frank B Colton, Somens, and Babel H Irons, Irons, Philadelphia; W G Dearborn, Birch; North Pacific, Eaton; A D Scull, Scull; A M Acken, Jones, and W D B Norton, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—Sailed, ship Thatcher Magoun, Peterson, Cork.

SAVANNAH, Dec 14—Arrived, bark Nile (Br), Worden, Bristol, E; schrs Ann E Glover, Boston; Daniel Pierson, Pierson, Greenport.

15th—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, New York; brig E H Rich, Hopkins, Boston; schrs M C Hart, do; Kenduskeag, Wyatt, New York.

SALEM, Dec 15—Arrived, schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Newcastle, Del.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-one years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become carious.
The Life Balsam does not contain a particle of mercury or any mineral.
Principal depot, 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists, $1 per bottle or six for $5. Sent everywhere by express.
Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 15c., permanently cures Catarrh.

A.—NOVELTY—NOVELTY—NOVELTY.
RUSSIAN TEA. RUSSIAN TEA. RUSSIAN TEA.
The undersigned, a Russian, keeping a restaurant at Nos. 113 and 115 John street, New York, having supplied his patrons and friends since July with KACHTINSKII TEA, which they found of the best quality, and in a few days took all I had, which has persuaded me to import some more of the same quality of Green and Black Tea which I have just received. The best judges of tea have found it to be of the best fragrance and flavor and at the same time very economical, I am anxious to introduce the tea to the American public and will therefore sell it at Russian prices, viz.:—
Black Czar's Tea, per pound
Green Czar's Tea, per pound
To preserve the fragrance and flavor each pound is packed in lead paper. Orders by mail will be promptly executed. Parties at a distance can receive their orders by express C. O. D. BARIS BLOTNEROFF, 113 and 115 John street, New York city.

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ENGLISH THIEVES.

Night Visit to the Haunts of Crime in Liverpool.

Where the Robbers Reside and How They Live—Vice at Midnight—The Training Schools of Murder and Their Inmates.

[From the Liverpool Journal, Nov. 21.]

We know not how many breakers of the eighth commandment there are in Liverpool: but the police report issued last year by Major Greig showed that during the previous twelve months no less than 10,584 cases of offences against property were reported at the detective department. Theft is becoming a very common offence in this country, and, in proportion to the population, is in excess of what it was three centuries ago, when death on the gallows—having failed to produce any good results among criminals—was abolished, and the device of appointing beadles for the apprehension of vagabonds, sharpers, sturdy beggars and dishonest persons substituted. In 1581 Recter Fleetwood established a body of detective police or private searchers in the metropolis, to hunt up these creatures who then pestered the city. Not very long afterwards, in spite of detectives and the arrest of rogues by the hundred in a batch, a company of bold rascals "encompassed Queen Elizabeth's coach while she was riding abroad in the evening to take the air." Later on a city alderman was robbed, and these two important events led to a regular crusade being made against robbers, street prowlers and known rogues. More lamps were hung in the streets, and from that moment the offences decreased. With the growth of population, however, thieves, pickpockets, burglars, sharpers and the other species of scoundrels have once more become more numerous; robbery and housebreaking have been made scientific pursuits, for the mastering of which schools were founded, and they are still existing in many parts of the country. Cut purse establishments were opened for the training of lads in the art of severing in a dexterous manner the pockets of ladies and elderly gentlemen from their outer garments.

Similar establishments were not unknown in Liverpool: and although the police have been instrumental in breaking up the most notorious, we are not at all certain that a few schools for thieves do not still exist in our midst. Otherwise, how are we to account for the large number of juvenile depredators who annually make their appearance in our several police courts? Last year the number were 1,758, more than double what they were in 1861. The majority of them were adepts at the art of thieving, and did credit to the schools in which they were trained.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS AT MIDNIGHT.

The writer of this article very recently spent a night among the thieves of Liverpool. Under the pilotage of detective constables Boyes and Jones—two of the cleverest and most discreet members of the force, who were specially retained for the purpose by the gallant major who controls our guardians of the peace—a visit, which extended over several hours, was made to the domiciles of the "light fingered fraternity." Although they are to be found in almost every quarter of the town, it was manifest that our thieves appreciate the motive which, it is to be presumed, influences "birds of a feather in flocking together." They take up their residences in certain localities, and avoid as much as possible intruding upon districts where their presence would create general suspicion. These houses are well known to the police authorities and those members of the force who have had any experience in their business can tell, the very moment a man is "wanted," where to pitch upon him.

Leaving the Central Station in Dale street just as the chimes at the Municipal offices struck half-past ten, our party—four in all, including the governor of an establishment to which, when times are hard, the thieves resort for temporary relief—made the circuit of Vauxhall road, and, stooping low, crept down a precipitous flight of steps into a dark and dismal court. If brought deviously and blindfolded to this place, within call almost of the Town Hall, we should scarcely have known it for a not remote part of the town in which our lives are passed. A compound of sickening smells, wretched dwelling houses, with their vile contents, animate and inanimate, presented themselves. The first door that was opened—for no ceremony was observed by our guides—brought to light lowering foreheads, sallow cheeks, brutal eyes, matted hair, and dirty, vermin-haunted heaps of rags. We were in the presence of those who, it was confidentially whispered, are first class thieves. "Well, my lads, how are you? Here's some company come to see you." "Right glad to see them," is the answer, given in a tone that belied the sincerity of the speaker. While these words are hurriedly spoken the roving eyes of the detectives search every corner of the room. "What's up now? Who's wanted?" breaks in one of the company. "Not you, my lad," but, finding we are not bent on arresting any of the crew, they resign themselves to a state of utter indifference. One could not help being struck with the perfect *nonchalance* with which the ambassadors of the law conducted themselves. Although surrounded by a gang of ruffians who could have done us serious bodily injury, not a sign of threatening demonstration was made; on the contrary, every thief cowered before us like a schoolboy in the presence of his master. Probably the hands of our guides have been laid upon the collars of the majority of the fellows; and yet they remained masters of the position. Let them but produce their wand of office—the ghostly truncheon or the grim "darbies"—and utter the portentous words, "My lad, I want you," and we venture to think the whole gang would be stricken as with paralysis, while not a finger would be moved as the handcuffs were being fitted on. Before the power of the law the thieves bowed with an abject air, and made, indeed, a skulking show. "Good night, my lads." "Good night, and thank'ee, Mr. Jones" (this is for the coppers which the friends importuned for beer), and a number of careful faces attend us to the door. Passing up the street an apparently well-to-do man, smoking the pipe of peace while waiting the arrival of his lodgers, was accosted. "Business," we learned, whatever that might be, "was bad, but it was no use complaining." "Was anything up?" asked the smoker in a half doubtful, half indifferent manner. The words, "Nothing much," seemed to lift a burden from his mind, while his breathing became more regular and measured than before. A returned convict was our friend, who owed his experience of jail life to one of his visitors, against whom, however, he entertained no feeling of resentment, or, at all events, had too much good sense to show it. Nay, he went so far as to invite our party into his apparently well furnished room, but did not press his hospitality on hearing that we had "other fish to fry." The courteous "good-night" of the officers was as courteously responded to, and the convict was left to ruminate, if he chose, over the vicissitudes which beset the burglar's life.

IN THE BEER HOUSES.

Midnight had nearly arrived, and before the twelve bells struck we made our way to a beer house a little more than a stone's throw from the Wellington monument. This was the resort of some of our noted thieves, and entering by the side door we came unexpectedly upon a company of about a score of cadgers and smashers, pickpockets and burglars, tramps and beggars, the company including a few of the gentler sex (not very gentle here). Although the visit was an unexpected one (they always are, although the breakers of the law live in continual fear of the police), the Bacchanalians were not discomfited. On the contrary, we were smiled upon by all, and a few of the motley crew eagerly pressed forward to shake the hands which at some time or other are likely to be laid upon them in anything but a friendly manner. The attention shown to the officers was of the most obsequious character, the proffered glasses starting up in every direction, and blessings falling from lips which, doubtless, but a few moments before had been uttering curses. The sight of a gold watch which was inadvertently taken from the pocket during the temporary absence of our guides became the object of general attention, and but for the reappearance of our friends it is very doubtful into whose possession it would have come. The landlord was not in the least discomposed at the visit, for he continued drawing for the half drunken hags and maudling lads his pots of beer and quarterns of gin as though the customers belonged to the most respectable portion of the community. Evidently the company were delighted at finding the officers did not "want" anybody, and as we retired a chorus of laughter rang upon the midnight air.

"TRAMPS'" LODGING HOUSES—DRUNKENNESS, GAMBLING, SICKNESS.

Turning down a narrow street the tramps' lodging houses were reached, and entering one which was the resort of card sharpers, a woman and her two children were seen sleeping on a truckle bed. The door was not locked, and as a candle was still burning on a side table, our party entered and aroused the beldame from her slumbers. After rubbing her eyes for a moment she sat upright, and, without waiting to be questioned, said her master was at Shrewsbury, attending the races, and she did not expect him home until the end of the week—"if he came then." There was evidently a world of meaning conveyed in that word "if," the woman uttering it as though conscious of the uncertainty of her wishes being realized. None of her lodgers had yet returned; but the gentlemen were at liberty to go up stairs and see for themselves, if they doubted her word and were in search of any one. Being assured to the contrary, she again reclined upon her couch, while one of our cicerones treated us to a few tricks of sleight-of-hand with one of the many packs of cards that were lying on the table.

The next place to which our steps were bent was a court of the vilest description, one of the houses in which was devoted to a most infamous calling. It was kept by a middle aged woman, the mother of two children, the eldest nursing her illegitimate sister. Every sense of shame and decency was stifled in the wretched mother, who, in the boldest and most depraved manner, gave us an insight into the way in which she gained her living, interspersing her discourse with adjectives which need not be repeated here. The only things in her living room were a chair and a bundle of rags, while the room above, which was "let out for occasional visitors," was little, if any, better.

An occasional visitor presently made her appearance from above, and no sooner had she come among us than she recognized our companion, muffled and disguised as he was, and boasted of the good time she had had of it since she left that portion of the Workhouse Hospital to which many of her class continually resort. She did not exhibit the least feeling of shame, the abandoned life she had led having completely seared her conscience and destroyed the best part of her womanly instincts. Advice was given, but apparently with no effect; and as we turned from her it was with a feeling of sorrow that those who aid and abet her in the degrading calling she pursues are allowed to offend with impunity. In another house a woman was found mysteriously sitting up all night in the dark, by the smouldering ashes of the kitchen fire, waiting for the tramps and cadgers who return to her roof at uncertain hours.

CARDS.

The scene shifted, and we were presented to a more cheerful company. "Well, my lads"—the officers always used this form of speech, no matter how many of the other sex were present (in this instance the company was equally divided)—"how are you to-night? Playing cards, eh? Who wins?" "Well, we are about evens; and we finish with this rubber, for all the beer is gone. I hope you are well." "Aye, all right, my lads!" and without more ceremony we take a look through the house, while the men smoked their pipes and went on with their game, which no doubt they continued until their lodgers arrived.

FEMALE RUIN.

More houses of the same description were visited. In one a girl, whose hair fell in luxuriant tresses down her back and partly hid her sometime handsome Hibernian features, was recovering from a drunken debauch, and, with more oaths than we like to remember, prayed us be seated. In another a drunken father was training his children in anything but the "way they should go;" and, disconcerted at our intrusion, treated us with less ceremony than we had hitherto been accustomed to. In several other houses young lads and lasses were huddled together with the oldest *habitués* of our police docks, while here and there a musical party was found, among whom songs were pitched without the least regard to time or tune; a thieves' *conversazione*, held by lamplight, being the entertainment in one or more instances.

A RAT PIT.

We were too late to take part in a "friendly meeting" which had been held at a public house midway between Vauxhall road and Christian street, the resort of notorious thieves and persons of bad character. The friendly meeting took the form of a ratting match, and as we drew up at the door of the "pub," the lovers of this filthy sport were issuing from it. There was no mistaking the character of the assembly, every one of whom was capable, if facial expression goes for anything, of committing any offence ranging between pitch and toss and manslaughter. Boniface was on the best of terms with our guides, and it was with evident sincerity that he regretted their visit had been delayed. The sport had been excellent, the company jovial, and nothing had occurred to mar the entertainment. Perhaps the gentlemen would like to see the slaughtered rats; they were the biggest vermin ever put in a pit, and he (the landlord) was proud of the success which had attended the meeting. The gentlemen addressed did not desire to feast their eyes upon a couple of score of mangled rats, but as they had never before visited a "pit," they readily availed themselves of the opportunity to gratify their curiosity. Ascending two flights of narrow, tumble-down stairs, a large attic was reached, the sides of which were lined with raised benches. In the centre, upon an elevation, was an iron cage, about five feet high, formed of small bars of iron, placed in a circular form, about half an inch from each other, so that the company, which would probably number a hundred, could see the dogs attacking the vermin.

The bottom of the pit was covered with blood, although only one dead rat remained, and a sickening stench emanated from the cage.

We were glad to regain the open air, and could not help congratulating ourselves upon having narrowly escaped being participators in a disgusting and cruel sport. Surely if the police were to bring the provisions of the third section of the Habitual Criminals' act, 1869—which prohibits the assembling of known thieves and other persons of bad character—to bear upon the landlord of the house in question he would soon find it to his advantage to discontinue these friendly meetings.

MELANCHOLY.

By the time our round was finished the weather had set in dull and wet, and the long lines of street lamps were blurred as if we saw them through tears. Exchanging a friendly word with the guardians of the night who were posted at street corners or were pursuing their measured tread along the wet pavements, from which the lamps were reflected with a peculiar brightness, we reached the place of separation, and, after thanking the officers for their escort and commending the discretion they had exercised, parted from them, profited, at all events, by the experience we had gained during a night among thieves.

NEWS FROM ASIA.

Interesting Reports from India, China and Japan.

Material Progress, Civilization and Religion.

By the European mail at this port we received our newspaper files from British India, China and Japan. The dates are:—Calcutta, October 23; Shanghae, October 11; Hong Kong, October 11, and Yokohama, October 18. The journals supply the following interesting news reports from each of the countries named:—

It is thought, says the Calcutta *Englishman*, that another financial crisis is imminent in Bombay, owing to the number of redrafts that are being sent back for losses on shipments of cotton by natives.

Captain Halpin had arrived at Singapore to make arrangements for laying the cable to Australia, China and Japan.

The railway bridge over the Sutlej river, completing through railway communication between Calcutta and Lahore, was opened in state by the Maharajah of Putteala on the 15th of October.

Business has been rather more active during the week in Calcutta, especially in jute, silk and rice, and freights have risen in consequence from five to ten shillings per ton.

The proposed new Insolvent act for India is, with a few alterations, an adaptation of the new English Bankruptcy act.

A telegram from Madras reports (October 25) that a mail train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extension has plunged headlong into a river swollen by floods, but no particulars have as yet been received.

Five classes for the instruction of officers in field telegraphy and signalling with lights at night are to be opened in different parts of India.

Major MacMahon, British political agent at Mandalay, was ordered to return to the King of Burmah the order of the Tsaiway, conferred on him by his Majesty, and reprimanded for "accepting it without permission" of her Majesty the Queen of England.

The death rate in the Central Provinces of India during August was 1·6 per 1,000, 108 persons were killed by snake bite and wild beasts.

The prospects of the crops in the Central Provinces are still very favorable, but the cattle disease is spreading rapidly.

During the month of August the deaths in the Northwestern Provinces were at the rate of ten per cent of the population.

The new Burmese Governor at Bhamo has abolished all restrictions on trade between Europeans and natives.

The India General Steam Navigation Company intend to despatch steamers to ply on the Irrawaddy for the trade between Upper Burmah and Rangoon.

Colonel Fisher, Lieutenant Colonel Hills, Major de Bude, Captain Galway and Lieutenant Chapman form a committee appointed to report on the best gun for mountain warfare in India. Two bronze muzzle-loaders and two steel muzzle-loaders, with fifty rounds each, are to be sent by long and rapid marches straight across the hills from Jutogh to Mussooree, not following the roads but practising on the way.

M. Esquer, Judge of Pondicherry, published a new work on Caste, "Les Castes dans L'Inde."

Mr. Drew, Geologist to the Maharajah of Cashmere, was sent to Glighit to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Hayward's (the explorer) death.

Lord and Lady Napier and the Commander-in-Chief returned to Madras for the cold weather.

The Bishop of Calcutta left Cochin for Beypore.

No fewer than five cases of insubordination and striking superior officers by British soldiers were published in general orders in one week.

A guide to Indian music was published at Bombay, by Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apyakhtiar.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

[From the Calcutta Englishman, Oct. 26.]

The Viceroy remained at Jeypore as the guest of the Maharajah till the 15th instant, paying visits to all the principal buildings and establishments in the city, among which the School of Arts, under Dr. De Febeck, is the most conspicuous, and twice going out tiger shooting, on one occasion bagging two tigers, and on the other one.

The death of the queen mother of Burmah took place in the palace at Mandalay.

Nga-pay, says the Rangoon *Gazette*, the chief adviser of the Mengoon Mentha during his late rebellion, and for whose apprehension a handsome reward was offered by the British government, was cleverly captured by Mr. P. E. Doyle, Superintendent of Police, a few days since.

The King of Bokhara wrote to the Russian General, informing him that Shahur Subz had been taken by Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan. The General sent an encouraging letter to the Sirdar. He also "congratulated the King on the achievement."

From Nee-a-gata, Japan, we hear that the rice crop of the province of Echigo promises extremely well this year, and that great hopes are formed of the benefit likely to accrue therefrom, both to the foreign and native interests of that port.

It was stated in Yokohama that the steamer Delhi will take direct for Europe, through the Suez Canal, the first of the season's export of silkworm cards.

The statistics of trade for the six months ending the 30th June, compiled by the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce, present so remarkable an increase, both in exports and imports, when compared with the returns of the corresponding period last year, that they were regarded as highly encouraging.

A correspondent at Shanghae, China, writes as follows:—The literary examinations at Hangchow closed on the 16th of the present Chinese month, and the 10,000 candidates are now rapidly dispersing in peace. During the confinement in the hall of examination six of the scholars died. It is said their bodies were thrust out through a hole in the wall, and left to be cared for by friends, if there were any present.

The Maharajah of Cashmere resolved to devote 30,000 reals annually to the translation of scientific works into native languages.

It is expected that 400 maunds of cinchona bark will be shipped from the plantations of the Darjeeling Association during the trading year.

A copper mine, a lime quarry and 1,000 acres of land were sold at Darjeeling for fifty-six reals.

Russian Interests Still East.

The Shanghae *Courier* reports that 15,000 Koreans made their way from their own country into Russian territory. The Russian government fed as many as possible of the people thus being thrown on their hospitality: but the Korean government is greatly enraged at the emigration, and through the medium of some Chinese officials demanded of the Russians that the refugees should be returned. The Russians, on the other hand, being very willing to retain the Koreans, made a counter claim on the Korean government for reimbursement of the cost of the food, &c., supplied to the poor people, and as this will probably be assessed at such a sum as will be beyond the power of the Korean government to meet the probability is that Russia has gained an accession of 15,000 good settlers to the maritime region of Eastern Siberia.

The Chinese Outrages on Christians.

A Chinese mob pulled down a Catholic church at Weoching, on the Poyang Lake, on the 10th of October, and fears were entertained that they may extend their violence to Kinkiang and other mission establishments in the neighborhood. The rioters were perfectly organized, as they were at Tientsin; for when they were on the point of setting fire to the adjacent buildings they were ordered to refrain, and obeyed. The houses of some converts were pulled down, and themselves maltreated. The Taoutai was appealed to, but uselessly.

We have no very definite news from Tientsin. The Chinese believe, among other things, that the demand for Chen-kwo-Jui's head, on account of his complicity with the murders of the Christians, has been foregone, but that the French Chargé d'Affairs demanded a sum of 2,000,000 tls. compensation, about which there is likely to be difficulty. The French say, on the other hand, that this sum has been offered by Prince Kung to their officers as an indemnity for the crimes.

The Typhoon.

The *China Mail* gives an account of the late typhoon. The barometer became unsteady in Hong Kong on Saturday, September 22, and the storms commenced during the day. The sea broke heavily over the Praya, flooding the Chinese houses at the westward and covering with spray the European buildings on the Praya Central. As the tide ebbed the redux meeting the wind got up a short but heavy sea. The yacht Fairy was lost near Lowkewan, and a French sailor drowned, a French gentleman who was on board being saved by the Chinese. A junk, containing some thirty or forty Chinese, mostly women, capsized opposite Kowlong Rock, near Kowlong City. Mr. Beart with great gallantry and promptitude brought his yacht Zephyr to an anchor, and by the use of life buoys and other means succeeded in saving all hands. The flagstaff at the peak snapped like a walking stick. The scene from the Praya front looking seaward was most fearfully magnificent. From the direction of the wind it is presumed that the typhoon sprung into existence somewhere on the coast of Japan. Being of enormous calibre and travelling very slowly it made its way southward to the eastward of Formosa and entered the China Sea through the Bashee Channel. The course it was taking would have brought the centre nearly directly over Hong Kong, but it is supposed that impinging on Formosa, it passed to the eastward.

The Cotton Trade at Madras.

According to the Madras *Standard*, the exports of cotton in September last were 1,097 cwt., valued at 22,593 reals, while the shipments in the corresponding month last year were 33,910 cwt., valued at 755,600 reals. The steamer Great Victoria was the only vessel which sailed from Madras in the past month for London. She took no cotton, but 276 bales were sent to Hong Kong in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Rangoon on the 23d of September. From Tinnivelly 18,707 bales were exported, of which about 4,000 bales went to China, the rest to London. From the Godavery district about 5,000 bales were exported to London. The transactions in cotton are next to nothing in Madras, prices having fallen to 125 reals per candy, at which rate 100 bales were bought on Calcutta account.

The Nepaulese Forests.

The *Darjeeling News* complains that the Nepaulese forests, on the Mechi river, are becoming a nuisance to the residents on the British side of the river. Sir Jung Bahadoor has refused all license to cut timber in or clear away the forests, wishing to keep them as an undisturbed covert for large game; but the consequence is that wild elephants and tigers cause great destruction to both the lives and crops of British subjects.

The local paper adds:—It is too much to expect that all the jungles should be brought under cultivation very suddenly, but the government should see that no obstacles are thrown in the way of this desirable end. A proposition was made about a year ago to lease and clear the Dulka jhar, but nothing has come of it. The place is a dismal swamp and canebrake, the temporary home of all the wild animals from Eastern Nipal, and is under the fostering care of the government Forest Department.

Church News from India.

The *Indian Church Gazette* informs us that at the end of the present or beginning of the next year the following changes will be made in the stations of the clergy:—The Rev. W. Williamson, at present at Sehore, will exchange with Mr. Walshe, of Ghazeepore; Mr. Morewood will be transferred from Akyab to Chittagong; Mr. Crofton from Rangoon to Darjeeling; Dr. Mazuchelli from Darjeeling to Hazareebaugh; Mr. Moore from Landour to Lucknow; Mr. Godfrey from Saugor to Landour, and Mr. Homer from Dugshai to Saugor. The Rev. F. W. Ellis, at present at Lucknow, is expected to retire in February.

Affairs in Siam.

The Madras *Standard* received advices from one of the principal towns in Siam that the rice crops will fail if the rains do not cease. The heavy falls now experienced are likely to do great damage.

The *Advertiser*, in its issue of September 15, records the capture of a white elephant of the kind that is honored by the kings and princes of Siam with a place in the royal stables. It appears that the people were quite overjoyed at this occurrence, and our contemporary says that the animal "will be fed and cared for with marks of distinction, as if royal blood coursed through his veins."

There were, on September 14, thirty-three ships in port at Bagkok flying foreign flags and seventeen Siamese vessels loading for Hong Kong and the Straits of Malacca.

"YOUNG" ASIA.

An Illustrious East India Reformer On the Progress of the Age—His Experiences in Europe—The March of Intellect and Christianity—Interview with Queen Victoria, the Empress of India—The "Mutilated Christianity" of England—Spiritual Expansion of the Ancient Creed of the Himalayas—His "Horror" of Crinoline and Beefsteak.

By the European mail we received the following report of an extraordinary effort which has been made by a powerful Asiatic reformer to elevate the social and moral condition of the people of India and to purify Christianity in Great Britain:—

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN AT BOMBAY.

The illustrious Indian reformer, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, arrived in Bombay from Europe on Saturday, October 15, and proceeded to Calcutta on the 17th; but, notwithstanding the shortness of his stay at Bombay, he delivered an interesting lecture to the members of the Prarthana Somaj and a general audience in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the Sunday. Only scant notice of the intention of the Baboo to lecture could be given; but the hall was crowded to overflowing. The lecture was addressed to the members of the Prarthana Somaj, and was principally devoted to an account of the Baboo's general impressions of England and the English.

His voyage to England, he said, had been twofold—first, to represent the wants and grievances of his countrymen to the British public, and, second, to do all in his power to bring about a closer social and spiritual fellowship between England and India. He was glad that on the whole the results of his mission were cheering in the extreme, and he had brought his countrymen glad tidings from the West. The people in England had lionized him; but that was not his fault. They had dragged him from platform to platform and from place to place, but he had never failed to tell them what he considered to be the truth. He believed that all that he said made a deep impression on their minds, and now it was our duty to reciprocate the sympathy which they expressed in the welfare of India and its people. Everywhere he received treatment the most enthusiastic, kind and truly fraternal, and whenever he laid bare the faults of British administration he always received encouragement; and he was always cheered loudly. This showed the British public were alive to their duty towards India, and that a real interest was being created in the hearts of all generous and true Britons in the regeneration of India, its countrymen and countrywomen. The gracious Sovereign who sits on the throne of Great Britain, and who had been since 1858 the Empress of this vast country, assured him, in an interview he had with her Majesty, that she felt a deep interest in the people of India, especially in her daughters, and that she would always strive to ameliorate their condition. He greatly admired the sweet English home. "I do not think," he said, "there is in any other part of the world such a thing as a sweet English home. Its sweetness, its purity, must command our respect; the well-regulated English family deserves your imitation and study. You see there not merely worldly happiness, temporal matters well managed, daily household duties accompanied with fidelity and honorable integrity, but you see there the spirit of moral righteousness and purity infused into the daily life, even into the petty details of daily transactions. This domestic life in England—essentially British domestic life in England—is not only sweet, but pure; there is not only joy and happiness on the one hand, but there is also a stern and severe moral discipline exercised by the elder members of the family, by parents over children."

On English Christianity he said:—What did I see in England? Christianity I did see. Charity and love and spirit I did see. *But it was mutilated Christianity and a mutilated Christ I saw there.* Honestly and boldly I declare in the midst of this public assembly that in the matter of certain Christian virtues the English as a nation do not leave the palm to any other nation on the face of the earth; but what I contend for is that those virtues are not the whole of the Christian virtues; that they do not constitute all that is demanded by Christ of those who say they have faith in Him. I saw Christ's hand in England, but, alas! I was disappointed in another respect—*I did not see Christ's heart and soul in England.* It was the hand of Christ outstretched for the purpose of doing good to England and to the world—the spirit of Christ's noble charity—the spirit of Him who went about doing all manner of good. Day after day and night after night I saw that spirit with my own eyes. I wish I could bless and thank the whole British nation for their fidelity in this respect. "Charity covers a multitude of sins." If that is true anywhere it is true in England. Oh, noble and disinterested England! There certainly I saw, if I saw it anywhere, the spirit of Christian charity. But where is Christian devotion—where is He who went on the mountains to pray—where is sincere, fervent prayer—where is that desire to overcome the temptations of the flesh simply with the all-conquering force of faith and prayer—where is that daily communion with God, which Christ commends to His disciples? I did not see much of such devotion in England. I see that in India, in my noble ancestors. Going back thousands of years in the stream of time I find on the heights of those stupendous Himalayas the venerated men of ancient India, with closed eyes, indulging in the sweet happiness of uninterrupted secret communion with their God. (Applause.) Denounce idolatry and caste, protest against the ten thousand social corruptions that you see in India, but still can you ever for one moment make your eyes blind to those great facts you see in early Hindooism—facts which show and unmistakably prove the high state of spiritual expansion which the hearts of our forefathers had attained? This is a fact which must be acknowledged not only by Indians, as patriots and men who love to cherish and respect the memory of the past, but also by Englishmen; and I am happy to say liberal thinkers and liberal theologians in England have begun to pay better attention to this subject. And what is the result? By the inquiries of men like Professor Max Müller they have seen with their own eyes, as it were, this beautiful, gentle stream of genial devotional love flowing through the length and breadth of the country in ancient India. Now, alas, we don't see its traces even. Where are those devout men who could not live except in prayer—who felt the reality of the spiritual world as we see to-day the realities of the physical and moral world—men who wanted to prove everything upon the ground of direct spiritual testimony—men who distended their hearts and opened the eyes of faith in order to see and worship the living Father, as one infinite Spirit That, I believe, is just the thing which England must accept from India. And what is that but the very spirit of devotion and prayer which Jesus Christ tried to inculcate? The true Christian, in order to be a true Christian, must have not only outward works of charity, practical righteousness and moral rectitude, but also he must have a devout and prayerful heart. Let, then, India learn from England practical righteousness; let England learn from India devotion, faith and prayer. Let us learn of each other; let England's spirit of charity be infused into Hindoo society; let the millions of my countrymen—Hindoos, Parsees, Mohammedans, all races and sects and denominations of India—believe that Providence has for noble, benevolent and wise purposes entrusted their destinies to England, and that good will eventually come out of such political connection. England is bound to govern our country for the good of our people. Those days are gone by, never to return, when men thought of holding India at the point of the bayonet; those dark days are gone by when men thought of closing all public schools and colleges in order to prevent the rise of independent thought, the growth of independent public opinion, in native society. Men are beginning to feel that India is a solemn trust, that the English out in India are acting simply as trustees, responsible and accountable to that God who placed India in their hands for the welfare of the country—(applause)—and that if England does not discharge her duties to India in a truly Christian spirit; if England seeks to crush down one hundred and eighty millions of people in this glorious country, to destroy their nationality, to extinguish the fire of noble antiquity and the thrill of ancient patriotism—if England's object in holding intercourse with, and governing the people of India is simply to make money and to leave the people to themselves in the higher matters of spiritual life, then I say, perish British rule this moment. God will not tolerate a government at this time of the day based on principles other than those which we recognize as the principles of justice and benevolence. (Applause.)

As to social customs, the Baboo seemed to have been *shocked at the fashions in dress*, and hoped that crinoline, for example, would never be introduced among Indian women. He has *also a righteous horror of beef*, and his faith in curry and rice is quite unshaken, notwithstanding all the splendid dinner parties to which he was invited in England. His remarks on the English dinner table were delivered with considerable humor, and were highly relished by the audience. India, he thinks, has many things to learn from England, but England, also, has many things to learn from India, and they should each adopt the good institutions and customs of the other. He concludes with the following appeal to his countrymen:—"Before I depart from this hall, allow me, my friends and fellow countrymen, to say that, having returned from that great country, I cannot allow you to sleep in such a critical age as this. I can tell you in distinct and emphatic terms that England, and the whole of the civilized world through England, has assured me of Western sympathy with Eastern nations, and especially with India, the noble representative of the East. (Applause.) Such assurance carry home, but do not go to bed till you have offered a humble and heartfelt prayer to your God and the God of India and England that he may put into your mind a noble resolution from this night not to shrink back with detestable cowardice and timidity from a duty which must be done—from sacrifices which must be submitted to. Pray that He may put into your mind energy and resolution which will compel and cause you to submit to all manner of privations and sufferings in order to do good unto your country. Be loyal to the Queen and to the British government; be thankful to all those, whether men and women of your own country or men and women of England, who have in any way done you good; let not our enemies, let not our friends say that we are wanting in gratitude: let all India unite in one chorus of sweet and unanimous gratitude, flowing towards God as an appreciation on the part of the whole nation of the blessings that have been conferred upon the people by foreign nations. (Applause.) While you have love and thankfulness tell your hands to be active. Now, Parthana Somaj brethren, will you call upon all Bombay to come forward and unite with you? Are not the people of Bombay believers in the one living God? Am I to be told at this meeting that educated and enlightened natives of India—Hindoos, Mohammedans or Parsees—believe in idols? Enlightened men still tied and fettered by the horrid bonds of idolatry and superstition! No; I say in your hearts, whatever you may say, in your hearts I see an acknowledgment of the one true God. Then stand up; say in India the banners of truth must be unfurled. Lo! the light is streaming in from the West; lo! ten thousand hands are outstretched over mountains, and across seas and oceans—outstretched to redeem the millions of the Indian population from ignorance and sin and idolatry. Then we shall not be idle. When all the world says to India, "Arise!" let not India stop. Now are the grand and glorious days of reformation at hand—the kingdom of heaven, methinks, is drawing nigh for India's redemption. Sleep not, humbly I beg and beseech you. I will go down at your feet and most humbly I am prepared to beseech and implore you to take this exhortation into your thoughts. Many of our countrymen and countrywomen are dying in ignorance and darkness, in sin and superstition. Say not, then, that indolence and apathy, hypocrisy and inaction, shall characterize young India, but rather say from this night forward there shall not be compromise or sleep, apathy, hypocrisy or inaction, but young India knows what England says to her, knows what liberal generous minds in England, on the Continent and in America say at the present moment. The voice of civilization is 'Onward, forward and heavenward,' and let India's motto from this night be 'Onward, forward, heavenward.'" (Prolonged applause.)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Nathan Matthews, of Boston, a Cape Cod millionaire, has signified his intention of erecting a library building at Yarmouth Port at a cost of $5,000.

Salem, Mass., is very healthy this winter, no death having occurred there between November 30 and December 9, a remarkable fact for a city with so many inhabitants.

There was a tremendous snow storm in Crystal Springs, Miss., on the 21st ult. Citizens over sixty-three years of age say they never have seen such a sight so early in the season.

In the shoe manufacturing towns generally of New England business is starting up, and many of the manufacturers are putting on their "teams" preparatory for the campaign in spring work.

Colonel John McGuirk, of Holly Springs, Miss., who was during the first of the war Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Mississippi infantry and afterwards Colonel of the Third cavalry, died in that place on the 13th ult.

The thermometer this year has not fallen in Boston below thirty degrees, or two degrees only below the freezing point, an experience, perhaps, without a parallel in this city. It certainly has had no parallel in forty-six years.

Two right whales visited the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., last week, and tarried just long enough to entice from the shore ten or twelve full manned whaleboats in pursuit, when the spouters "peaked" their flukes for deeper water, and left their pursuers resting upon their oars.

The ducks are said to be quite numerous in the waters about Havre de Grace, but fewer have been killed than formerly for many years, owing to the obnoxious law and the presence in the waters of the State gunboat of observation, floating the broad pennant of Commodore Davidson.

A flock of some fifty wild geese were observed in Boston on Monday over the Masonic Temple, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. The flock, evidently bewildered by the hazy atmosphere, were flying quite low and in the form of an A, and after moving southward for a while took an easterly direction, towards the harbor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY, corner Twelfth street.
Large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of MESSRS. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this city. Also a number of fine representative Pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.
The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:—
EUGENE VERBOCKHOVEN,
by a highly finished Cabinet Landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.
DAVID COL,
by an Interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.
B. C. KOEK KOEK,
by an exquisite Landscape remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius,	L. Robbe,	T. Gerard,
L. Wintz,	David de Noter,	Van Schendel,
N. Diaz,	C. Peerts,	E. Plassan,
Fauvelet,	L. & H. De Beul,	Kuwassey, Sr.,
F. Willems,	P. J. Toussaint,	J. Portielje,
T. Carolus,	H. Schlesinger,	E. Bilan,
Schelfout,	DeKlerk,	Carl Becker,
L. de Langue,	A. Hiek,	J. Vander Waarden,
F. Von Seben,	W. Bilders,	H. De Vos,
H. Schaeffels,	Bolaen,	L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.
Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 14th inst. free, day and evening, until sale.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22,
at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Sheriff's sale of rare old Wines, Brandies, &c., consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry, Rutherford, Drury & Co.'s Star of Garter, Monsieur, Nabob Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn, Bourbon, 1853; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. Bininger & Co., consisting of very old Madeiras, old Q Brandy, Sorbano and Portillo Sherries, Roriz and Ducal Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. McKNIGHT, Deputy Sheriff.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.
At 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
An Invoice of fine German Bronzes, just received, comprising Figures, Chandeliers, Extension Lights, and other very fine Bronzes by order of Consignee.
Also a beautiful Collection of prepared Birds in Groups, on Branches and under Glass Shades, all beautifully mounted and prepared by the well known taxidermist, C. Galbraith.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.
At 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets
Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.
BILLIARD TABLES, PIANOS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Brocatel and Lace Curtains, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, rosewood Bookcase and Secretary, Wardrobes, Cooking Stoves, Refrigerators, Oilcloths, &c.
Also one rosewood Upright Piano.
Fine rosewood Upright Piano, London make.
Fine rosewood Square Piano, 7¼ octave.
Phelan & Collander Carrom Billiard Table,
nearly new, with Balls, Cues, &c.
Sharp Billiard Table, 4 pockets, complete.
Also Office Furniture, Desks (sitting and standing), Safes, Stools, Chairs, Matting, Partitions, &c.
Also
50 Canary Singing Birds,
just imported from the Hartz Mountains, Germany.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FANCY GOODS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Ladies' Companion Albums, Money Bags, Leather Satchels, Toy Trunks, Fancy Boxes, Dinner Bags, Gauntlets, Buckskin Gloves, Gents' Travelling Railroad Bags, Rubber Overcoats, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
CONTINUATION OF RECEIVER'S SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, &C.
WEDNESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL will sell, as above, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, the balance of receiver's sale of fine Wines, Liquors, together with a selected stock from Bininger & Co.
Samples and catalogues ready on Tuesday.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
IMPORTANT SALE OF GUARANTEED ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.
A CARD.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL would respectfully announce that they will sell, on Thursday, December 22, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine collection of Paintings, including many contributions from our first native artists, also a number of works of the leading European painters. Every painting will be guaranteed original, and the collection will be in every way worthy of the attention of lovers of art. They will be on exhibition on Wednesday, the 21st, with catalogues.
FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
at our salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
a large and extensive assortment of fine Furs, Robes, Capes, Muffs, Gloves, &c.
SATURDAY,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom,
37 Nassau street,
a large collection of Stuffed Animals, Birds, fine cases of Birds, Branches, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER,
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Executrix's sale of
$8,000 Ready Made Clothing.
THIS DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, by order of Mrs. Mary E. Stein, fashionable Clothing, made for city retail trade in the best manner, including Pants, Vests, Sack, Business, Dress and Overcoats; Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, &c. Sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Parlor Suits.
Rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, in plain and fancy reps and other coverings, the entire balance of stock of
Messrs. Schaffer, Neuman & Metts,
including 21 Suits, made in the best manner and of the most fashionable materials. Sale positive.

ART NOTICE.—OIL PAINTINGS BY CATALOGUE.
P. LEVY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction a choice collection of Oil Paintings, at the salesroom, 89 Nassau street, this day and to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M. These are now on exhibition, and being a superb collection of the best works of American and European artists, are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell this (MONDAY) morning, at 10½ o'clock,
all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, viz.—Magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Ornaments, Etageres, Bookstands, Centre Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Carpets, &c.; Dining Room Furniture, Buffet, Chairs, Extension Tables, Dinner and Tea Sets, Casters, Urns, Spoons, Knives, Forks, Glassware, Silverware, &c. Bedroom consists—viz., Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Single Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Feather Beds and Covering, &c.; Kitchen and Basement Furniture, in all over 400 lots, by catalogue, of useful Household Furniture.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE FOR THREE DAYS—AT LESS THAN auction prices—A large lot of Plumbers' Brass, Iron, Copper and Earthenware; also a Wagon, Harness, Store Fixtures, &c.; at 213 East Twenty-sixth street; must be closed out immediately. ALFRED BRADY, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE—DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FURS, Piece Goods, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at 588 Broadway, near Houston, the entire and assorted Stock of a country dealer, declining business. Removed for convenience of sale. Consisting of Linens, Poplins, Alpacas, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Furs, Cloakings, Cloaks, Shawls, Showcases, &c. Dealers and public invited, as the stock must be sold at any sacrifice to pay storage and charges.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
Large and positive sale of
Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, rich Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments.
This day (MONDAY), December 19, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
Property of family leaving the city.
At their elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place, Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; magnificent Parlor Suits, made to order, covered with the richest description satin brocatel and reps; elegant rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Cabinets, bois de rose; Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Mirrors, Curtains, Etageres, Bookcases, Corner and Side Etageres, Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Sideboard, Extension Table; Servants' and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—AUCTION SALE.
$30,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
500 lots, by catalogue.
Rare chance for housekeepers.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits, Velvet Carpets, Bronzes, Silverware, Statuary, Marqueterie Cabinets, Brocatel, Lace Curtains; Rosewood and Walnut Chamber Furniture, &c.,
on Monday morning, at the elegant residence
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock. Sale peremptory.
A. A. SCHULZ, Auctioneer.
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered French satin brocatel; Etageres, Escritoire Bookcase, Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Mirrors, Vases, Clocks; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Canterbury; rosewood, walnut Bureaus; Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, German Cutlery, Silverware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture, Furniture servants' apartments.

AUCTION SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUTIONS to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., a large lot of Gas Stoves, Coal Stoves, Oil Stoves, Benches, Lathes, Vises and a large quantity of Tools suitable for the business, at 45 Dey street. GEORGE J. SMITH, Marshal.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DAMAGED CARPETS AT 452 CANAL street, about 2,500 yards are left and very slightly imperfect; those in want should call at once before they are all sold.

A. HOBBS, VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL AT 1 o'clock, at 337 Rivington street, Stock and Fixtures of a fine Lager Beer Saloon, in one or more lots. Buyers invited.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS 10½ o'clock, 521 East Thirteenth street, Lager Beer Saloon, Bar, Back Bar, Tables, Chairs, Glassware, Paintings, positively in lots.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 334 Bowery.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER, ARTISTS' GALLERY, 687 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening this week, at 7 o'clock, to pay advances, positively without any reserve, great sale of high class Paintings by American and foreign artists, embracing upwards of 500, all richly framed, viz.:—Landscapes, Figures, Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Scriptural Views, &c., &c., together with many other pleasing subjects, by eminent foreign and American artists of high repute. Also the celebrated Painting, "Betrayal of the Saviour," by Culverhouse; the "Burial of Captain Latane" on the plantation of Mrs. Brockenborough, in Virginia, funeral rites being performed by Mrs. Brockenborough, and many others of great value.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Large sale of Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., this day (Monday), December 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, viz.:—Ten or twelve fine Parlor Suits, in reps, haircloth, &c.; rosewood and walnut Chamber Furniture, en suite and single pieces; pillar and claw extension Dining Tables; walnut, marble top Sideboards; Etageres, Centre, Pier and Fancy Tables, Corner Stands; some fine Oil Paintings; a large assortment of Curled Hair Mattresses; China, Crockery, fine Cutlery, Library Bookcases, Secretary and other Desks, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; ten dozen of secondhand oak Arm Chairs, Stoves, &c., all to be promptly sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART Galleries—LEAVITT STREBIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
Monday evening, Dec. 19—Sale of a private collection of Postage Stamps. Catalogue ready.
Monday evening, Dec. 20—Sale of a private Library of elegantly illustrated Books: standard Works, rare Pamphlets, Trials, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM, 521 BROADWAY.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
DIAMONDS, RICH GOLD JEWELRY,
LADIES' DIAMOND AND GOLD WATCHES,
RARE PRECIOUS STONES, &C.,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The largest stock ever exhibited in the city, consisting of superb Diamond Necklaces; Bracelets, Brooches, Crosses, Ear Drops, Finger Rings, &c., in the richest settings and entirely new designs. Also Sets in Pearl, Ruby, Garnet, Coral, Opal, Sapphire and other precious stones; elegant Diamond Watches, Gents' fine Gold Watches by best makers. Guard and Vest Chains, Lockets, Charms, &c., together with many other beautiful articles, all of the very best quality. Parties desiring to purchase for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
will find this a rare opportunity, as every article will be fully guaranteed. Catalogues will be ready and goods
ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, Dec. 19.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 BROADWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY SALE OF
SUPERB CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY,
just landed from Leghorn, never before exhibited; chiselled by the following artists:—Fadi, Lazzarini, Duche, Franzoni and Franchi; also Alabasters, Statuettes, French Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Tazzas, &c., will be sold by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 21, 22, 23 and 24, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, 459 Broadway, respectfully inform the public that they will offer at their salesroom, on Thursday, 22d inst.,
ABOUT 60 DIAMOND ARTICLES.
ABOUT 35 FINE GOLD WATCHES.
Full particulars hereafter. Great bargains for Holiday Presents. Goods on exhibition Wednesday.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE,
AT PUBLIC OUTCRY,
By LAMAR & KING, Auctioneers,
On first TUESDAY in January next,
Before the Court House, in Savannah,
THOSE TWO VALUABLE WHARF LOTS,
Known as O'Byrne's property, fronting on the river 316 feet and running back to Canal street 410 feet, No. 6 running to Indian street, about 700 feet.
WITH IMPROVEMENTS
On Lot No. 7, consisting of one Brick Building containing nine floors, now used as a United States Bonded Warehouse; also, a Brick Office.
MRS. MARGARET M. O'BYRNE, Executrix.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—SUPERB PARIS Holiday Goods.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on Monday, at 60 Liberty street, at 11 o'clock, one of the most superb invoices of Holiday Goods ever exhibited, viz.:—Elegant Jewel, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes; a large quantity of real Bronze and Ormolu Goods, superb Clocks and Bronzes, Sevres and Bohemian Vases and Toilet Sets, and a great variety of elegant new Paris Goods; also a large quantity of Silver Plated Ware.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Assignee's sale of a large and fine assortment of Jewelry, Watches and Diamonds,
the stock of a New Orleans house,
on WEDNESDAY and following days, until all is sold, at salesrooms 99 Church and 78 Reade street, commencing at 11 o'clock each day.
Particulars in Tuesday's Herald. Sale positive.
By order of assignee.
HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer,
99 Church and 78 Reade street.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—PRIVATE GALLERY VERY valuable Oil Paintings, Statuary, Library, &c., to be sold at auction on Tuesday, December 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 309 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by order of the Brooklyn Trust Company. This valuable collection contains the Works of Vandyck, Carrici, Pietro Cortona, Franck, Cuyp, Le Brun, Tintoretto, Bloemart, Weenix, Marrill, Gasper Poussen and others; also Statuary, Library, &c. Sale absolute. Catalogues at the salesroom, where the paintings are on exhibition.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE.—On Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 263 Grand street, near Essex Market, three marble bed Billiard Tables, Kavanagh & Decker's make; Counters, Cues, armed Chairs, Tables, Stove, Clock, Mirror, zinc lined Counter, Bar Fixtures, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c.
ISAAC HEYMAN, Marshal.

J. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, NO. 12 BOWERY.—Will sell on Monday, December 19, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Toys and Dolls, Candy Boxes, Workboxes, Music Boxes, Trumpets, Pistols and other holiday Presents. Sale positive. Dealers invited. Salesroom No. 12 Bowery, opposite his former store.

J. R. FOLEY, AUCTIONEER.
By FOLEY & FREEMAN.
Office and salesroom 2,052 Third avenue, Harlem.
Mount Vernon Property for sale at auction.
On Monday, December 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., we will sell, without reserve, on the premises, the handsome private Residence situated corner of Bridge street and White Plains road, within 80 yards of the Harlem Railroad depot, containing 13 rooms, with modern improvements, and surrounded with about three acres of ground, handsomely laid off, with fruit trees, &c.; stables, outbuildings. Also the Furniture, consisting of very fine black walnut Chamber Suits, Parlor Sets, Kitchen Furniture, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
For particulars call on FOLEY & FREEMAN, 2,052 Third avenue, Harlem.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—Tuesday, December 20, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, No. 1 North William street, a large stock of Crockery and Glass Ware. JOHN CANTRELL, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, MONDAY, December 19, at 2 o'clock, at No. 1 avenue B, the Lease and Fixtures of a cigar Store.
JOHN H. HILTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE—THIS DAY, DECEMBER 19, AT 11 o'clock, at Starr's Pier, Long Dock, the Canalboat Dewitt C. Fox, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 155 Chatham street,
will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock,
about 700 lots of fine
Gold and Silver Watches,
fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry,
comprising
Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Studs, &c.;
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains;
also Guns and Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c.
By order D. Meehan & Co., late Laurens street, and G. Fredrick, Bleecker street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WM. S. INGRAHAM, 53 NEW Bowery, will sell this day, 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Silk Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Underwear, Table Linen, Bedding, Sheets, Blankets, Coats, Pants, Vests, Jewelry, Boots, Shoes, &c. Order B. J. Fry, 140 avenue C.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, at 10 o'clock, 500 lots Men's Clothing; at 12 o'clock 350 lots of Silk and other Dresses, Broche and Woollen Shawls, Velvet Cloaks, Furs, Blankets, Quilts; also a large quantity of Human Hair. By order of M. Brueckheimer, 371 Grand street, Williamsburg, and Samuel Goodstein, 250 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY—BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 500 lots men's and women's choice Clothing, Beds, Bedding, fine Mink and other Furs, a lot of Pictures and other valuable Goods, worthy the attention of dealers and others. By order I. AARON, 197 Grand street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Coffees, Teas, Spices,
Flour, Soap, Butter, &c.
Marshal's sale.—Will sell, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large stock of Groceries, consisting of boxes of Baking, Mustard, Ginger, Alspice, Cloves, Ink, tubs Butter, barrels Flour, chests Tea, Canned Fruits, Blue, Almond Oil, Office Furniture, &c. P. McCABE, Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.—By virtue of an execution I will sell Monday, December 19, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the entire Stock of a cigar store, consisting of 7 cases of Leaf Tobacco, 10,000 Cigars, of different brands, 200 packages Smoking Tobacco, Boxes, Briarwood and other kinds of Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, &c.; also a large sale of Toys and Fancy Goods. Sale positive, in lots to suit dealers. By order of L. Rindskopf, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, December 19, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, a large and general assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, consisting of Dolls, Doll's Heads, Animals, China Tea Sets and Musical Instruments for the holidays, in lots to suit dealers. Sale positive, without reserve.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a lot of
First class Sewing Machines,
Singer's, Grover & Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's and others, all in perfect order. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy.

W. O. HOFFMAN, AUCTIONEER.
FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION.
S. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell,
on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1870,
at 12 o'clock, within their store,
111 Pearl street (Hanover square),
Choice Fancy Goods,
consisting of
Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Writing Desks,
Watch Stands, Fancy French Bags and Boxes,
furnished and unfurnished,
All just imported and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, 4 nice Parlor Suits, 7 or 8 fine French plate pier and other Mirrors, Lace and heavy Curtains, Paintings and Engravings, marble top and other Tables, rosewood Piano, Etagere, black walnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits; Hair and other Mattresses, 5 very large Feather Beds, Bedding, Linen sheets, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Bookcase, Wardrobes, Extension Table, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves, &c.; 75 or 80 fine Carpets, Oilcloths, Matting. The whole making a fine assortment for housekeepers and others, with a great variety of other Goods.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE BOURBON OR RYE WHISKEY, AT $2 50 A gallon; pure juice Port and Sherry Wines, $2 50 a gallon; Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, $3 a gallon; all of the best quality and warranted pure. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. WM. M. GILES, 139 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

10 9TH ST., NEAR STUYVESANT ST., FIRST FLOOR.—As cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread maker; no objection to do housework; good reference.

28 EAST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands her business in all branches; good city reference.

41 SPRING ST., BETWEEN MOTT AND MULBERRY sts., rear building.—A respectable woman as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, bread; has good city reference. Would go city or country.

85 PERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

86 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO PERfectly understands bread, ice, preserving, English and French cooking; first class city reference.

102 4TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A first class cook in a hotel or boarding house; understands meat and pastry; city or country.

111 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE, intelligent and industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a neat and economical servant; highly recommended; city or country.

112 8TH ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL ST.—A RESPECTAble woman as first class cook in a private family or a respectable private boarding house.

147 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room, between Broadway and 7th av.—A young woman as cook in a private family; will assist with washing; good city reference.

155 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; understands soups, meats, pastries and jellies, and an experienced baker; good city reference. Call from 9 to 4 o'clock, on Monday and Tuesday if not engaged.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

156 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT, NEAT WOMAN as good cook; will assist with the washing; excellent references. Call for two days.

201 EAST 38TH ST.—A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent city reference, in a private family or genteel boarding house, in the city; makes good bread and biscuit; will assist in the washing. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches; city or country; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference; also a colored young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

208 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; can come well recommended.

231 WEST 26TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; WILL ASsist with washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; understands her business; no objection to the country; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

259 6TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—AS first class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; 5 years' city reference. Call for two days; ring the bell.

262 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

288 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference.

290 ELIZABETH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK room.—A Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good baker; no objection to the country.

296 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do the work of a small family; best reference. Call for two days.

303 EAST 60TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

324 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family, or to do general housework; good city reference. Call from 8 until 4.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—Any first class place that wants a head cook unequalled in all kinds of French, Spanish, German and English cooking; is also a first class housekeeper; understands the serving of suppers and dinners for parties in the best manner. Those who want a faithful, economical woman, who can take the entire charge, will find one with the best city references from the first families.

373 EAST 8TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble North of Ireland Protestant girl in a private family as good plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker and a good laundress, and has the best city reference from last place.

446 3D AV., CORNER 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A competent woman as first class cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; understands French cooking thoroughly, boning, larding and cold dishes; can take charge of the kitchen and marketing. Good city reference.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A competent woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands her duties thoroughly; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID IN A PRIvate family; has no objection to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Call for three days.

133 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or to take care of children.

155 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

167 MULBERRY ST., THIRD FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A young girl as chambermaid; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; a good plain sewer; wages moderate; city reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

232 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

357 WEST 17TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference.

436 EAST 14TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family. Two years' reference from her last place.

652 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family.

654 2D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., top floor, back room.—As chambermaid and laundress; fully competent and not afraid of work. Best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING, IN ALL ITS branches, at moderate prices, by Mrs. RICHARDSON, formerly of Varick street, she having resumed business. Her old customers are invited to call at 179 (old No. 177) Bleecker street.

6 MORTON ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—AN EXPERIenced dressmaker, many years in private families in the city, desires a few more engagements by the day; does first class fitting and trimming.

14 GRAND ST., JERSEY CITY.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family or hotel. Call on or address EMMA HALEY.

14 STUYVESANT ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, can accommodate a few more ladies; best reference. Address.

18 SPRING ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress or lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; understands hairdressing; best city reference. Call for two days.

40 EAST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting, fitting and trimming for ladies and children; also all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; will go by the week or month. Good city reference.

62 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first class seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's.

67 WEST 12TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few engagements for the season; cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

89 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wants employment by the day, week or month; good reference.

73 KOSCIUSKO ST., NEAR NOSTRAND AV., BROOKlyn.—A dressmaker wants a few more engagements by the day or week; would take work at her home; terms moderate. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

91 AMITY ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK PARLOR.—A lady as seamstress or travelling companion. Miss E. M.

107 WEST 43TH ST.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL, WHO understands dressmaking and hairdressing, as lady's maid.

107 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, OVER JEWelry store.—An experienced dressmaker to work out by the day; can cut and fit perfectly and give style.

119 WEST 25TH ST., FRONT ATTIC ROOM.—A REspectable English widow to go out by the day as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses in style, also children's clothing in the neatest manner; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

124 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—WORK by the day or week by a first class seamstress to finish off ladies' dresses and trim in the neatest style; reference

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamberwork.

195 EAST BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR.—A young German girl in a fancy store; is able to do any kind of needlework and dressmaking.

231 EAST 20TH ST.—A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day, week or month; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

235 WEST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week; understands cutting and trimming in the latest style; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

336 WEST 11TH ST.—AS DRESS AND CLOAK maker; understands trimming and altering, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; $1 50 a day. Address SOWALL.

342 EAST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXPERIenced dressmaker, who is a first class cutter and fitter, to engage by the day in private families; can operate on different machines.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTed by a dressmaker; evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $3 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

403 6TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands her business in all its branches, would like to make engagements by the day in families. Address DRESSMAKER.

570 7TH AV., IN TOY STORE.—A COMPETENT seamstress wishes a few engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking; can furnish machine if required. Call for one week.

765 8TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wishes engagements by the day or week; can furnish machine if required; best city reference. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

1,530 BROADWAY (IN STORE), BETWEEN 47TH and 48th sts., near 7th av. market.—Mme. Plowman wishes work as a first class dressmaker; ladies and children fitted with elegance and despatch. Address or call.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, WHO IS NOT strong, wishes plain family sewing to do by hand, or would be companion to a lady. In either case a comfortable home more desired for the present than wages. Good reference. Address ADVERTISER, Rahway, N. J.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, PLACES TO SEW either by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking and children's clothing. Can be seen at 66th st. and 10th av, corner house, entrance on 66th st.

General Housework, &c.

37 MONROE ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman, lately landed, as general houseworker

98 CHARLES ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A RESPECTable widow to do the housework of a small private family, with her little girl to assist or take care of a baby. Highest reference given.

112 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; has good city reference.

116 READE ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable German girl to do general housework in a small private family; can speak English; good reference.

134 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a fine washer and ironer; best city reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small family; is about one year in this country.

145 EAST 52D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework.

186 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework, or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

201 62D ST., NEAR 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl of first class character to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

225 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference.

246 WEST 50TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

340 EAST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; good reference.

843 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Call after 9 o'clock.

Housekeepers, &c.

87 4TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper in a hotel or boarding house or widower's family; can furnish references satisfactory for the past two years. No triflers need apply. Can be seen on Monday, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

105 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 4TH AV. A well educated widow lady; is a good housekeeper and manager; speaks German, French and English fluently; no objection to go South. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

131 WEST 29TH ST.—HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted, in a hotel, by an American woman, who has a practical knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

303 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER OF HUDSON.—A thoroughly competent English lady, as housekeeper in a hotel or club house, having held such position in one of the first hotels in the city; first class reference from last employer. Call on or address M. R. G.

459 6TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable, educated middle aged lady as housekeeper; is reliable and would take an interest in the welfare of the family; has a thorough knowledge of cookery and is experienced in household duties. None but respectable parties need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, as housekeeper. Address A. K., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

301 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A respectable woman wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own house. Inquire for Miss O'BRINE.

45 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is a good cook; has best reference.

110 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A WIDOW WOMAN desires washing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day; good reference.

129 EAST 50TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—Gentlemen's or families washing and fine fluting done.

156 WEST 13TH ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 8.—A REspectable person to take in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended; understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing.

163 WEST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; best city reference.

210 EAST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT HOUSE.—A respectable and honest woman to do some washing or to go out by the day; best city reference. Call for two days.

246 WEST 38TH ST., REAR HOUSE, TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman, would like washing and ironing at her own house. MRS. CORNISH.

250 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing, or will go out by the day. Reliable, competent and trustworthy. Good reference.

270 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable, competent woman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or private families; would take interest in giving satisfaction. Call or address.

317 EAST 24TH ST, REAR BASEMENT.—LADIES' and gentlemen's fine washing and ironing, children's and ladies' clothes in neat style; French fluting and puffing completely done; gentlemen's shirts finely polished; flannels made to appear as new; families by the dozen or month; respectable city references for ability and honesty. Mrs. ROBERTS.

325 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class French laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing and ironing; shirts finely polished; a few respectable families by the month; children's and ladies' clothes neatly done; fluting and puffing completely done; most respectable city reference for honesty and ability. Mme. McDERMOTT.

402 WEST 33TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing at 75c. a dozen or by the month; no extra charge for fluting, or would go out by the day; best city reference.

404 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or do washing at her house; understands fluting; or would take care of a sick person.

434 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—FIRST CLASS laundress to do ladies' or family washing or gentlemen's clothing, by the month or dozen; fluting done; terms moderate. Good reference.

454 WEST 29TH ST.—A STEADY GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; city or country; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

517 2D AV.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS TO DO gentlemen's washing at 75c. per dozen, or for families on reasonable terms; would go out by the day; polishing, fluting, &c.; has best reference.

563 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get a few gentlemen's or ladies' or families' washing; understands fluting; best reference.

761 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, front house.—A respectable colored woman, to do a few families' or gentlemen's washing. Terms 60 cents to $1.

1,126 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., second floor.—A first class laundress who understands fluting and puffing, to go out by the day to wash and iron or would take gentlemen's washing home. Call on or address LAUNDRESS.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO DO, AT HER own home, gentlemen's or ladies' washing; understands all kinds of fluting. Corner East 75th st. and av. A; inquire in the grocery.

Nurses, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as monthly nurse; can be well recommended. Address, for two days, M. E. E.

137 WEST 41ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and seamstress: Scotch Protestant girl. Best city reference.

530 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to take a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for two days.

363 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A highly respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best reference. Call for two days.

444 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to mind children and sew; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; no objections to the country.

490 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN girl as child's nurse; understands the care of a child from its birth. Good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

490 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH woman as child's nurse; is experienced, and would have no objection to the country; best reference.

2,146 3D AV., CORNER 117TH ST.—A YOUNG married woman, who has lost her baby, as wet nurse in a respectable family.

Waitresses, &c.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl as first class waitress in a private family; has best city reference.

211 WEST 53D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as first class waiter in a private family; best city reference; no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days.

310 EAST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A young girl as first class waitress; best city reference from last place.

Miscellaneous.

24 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS LADY'S maid to one or two ladies; is a Protestant; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, hairdressing. Address M. B.

54 WEST 29TH ST., MISS CLINCH.—LADIES CAN rely on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest and most fashionable styles; walking suits and evening dresses made in eight hours' notice and at moderate prices; garments cut and fitted.

111 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—TO GO out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the latest styles; has her own machine.

130 8TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ROOM 19.—A REspectable woman wants housecleaning to do by the day or washing; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

219 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HAIRdressing for a few ladies by the week or month; terms reasonable. Call for two days.

395 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—AS lady's maid; understands hairdressing in all its art; a good dressmaker; best city reference.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING OR WRITING OF ANY description at her residence. Address E. E., box 124 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS COMpanion to an invalid lady, or as governess, to teach German and French. For further particulars address S. H., box 918 Post office.

A REFINED, AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY, SUDdenly reduced, desires a few hours per week of profitable employment. Address box 34,638 Broadway.

A LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT SUCCESSFULLY French, Spanish and music, will give lessons at very moderate terms, or in exchange for board and comfortable room. Address Madame W., Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE PUpils to whom she will teach French and Spanish grammatically or conversationally at $3 per month. Address Z. Z., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION EITHER as resident or visiting governess; qualifications, French (Parisian), English, music and drawing; highest references. Address A. B., box 141 Herald office.

TO LADIES OF NEGLECTED EDUCATION IN ENGlish a lady offers her services for the English Branches, French, German, Spanish and Music, Penmanship, Composition and Elocution, according to the first London masters. Address M. S., box 105 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN efficient teacher, is open to an engagement; English thoroughly, French, Drawing from the round and flat; good Music and Singing; highest references. Address UPTON, box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION TO attend a confectionery store; understands her business; good references. Apply at the Working Women's Protective Union, 38 Bleecker st.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED. Reference required. Call between 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. at 116 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GIRL WANTED—TO PASTE LABELS ON PAMphlets and boxes; one accustomed to pamphlet binding preferred. Apply at No. 8 University place, at 11 o'clock.

A—HIGHEST PRICES—WORK GIVEN OUT TO PAY for sewing machines by instalments; instruction free. BLAKE & POND, 139 8th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS HANDS. Apply, before 9 A. M., at 67 West 11th st., basement door.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 69 WEST 12th st. None but good hands.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS AND GOOD TRIMMERS wanted.—Come ready to work. Apply at 101 West 28th st. Come up to second floor.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE persons; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, with city reference, at 30 7th av., near 14th st., basement door.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply to Mrs. EDWARDS, No. 4 Union square.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL TO take care of a small child; must be a good seamstress and able to dress hair. Inquire at Belvidere House, corner 18th st. and Irving place, room No. 7.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK AND TO DO part of the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the care of children; must have good references. Call at No. 7 East 12th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

45 WEST 18TH ST.—DRESSMAKERS WANTED—Trimmers and waist finishers; none but good hands need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

210 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN OF long experience as waiter or to drive and attend to one horse; superior reference. Address TILMAN.

213 EAST 37TH ST., BASEMENT.—A STEADY, SOber young man wishes any sort of work where he could make himself useful; no objection to go in the country. Steady employment more an object than wages. Address or apply to J. LYNCH, as above.

540 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; city reference.

910 BROADWAY.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS first class waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; has best city reference. Address T. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, as first class waiter; excellent references. Apply at 100 West 29th st., New York.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENCY FOR WESTERN States for a new and attractive Book, retail price not to exceed $5; for a suitable work arrangements can be made with responsible parties. Address BOOK, Herald office, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A wholesale or retail flour and feed or provision store; has had four years' experience; will make himself useful on a small salary. Address G. F. J., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN WITH FIVE YEARS' LIKE EXPERIENCE IN Boston desires a situation as salesman in a wholesale clothing house. Address SALESMAN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD EXPERIENCE, WANTS a situation as traveller; is thoroughly posted in dress trimmings, millinery and fancy goods; gives good reference. Address J. O., Herald office.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS GERMAN AND English salesmen, for our dress goods department. FLANIGAN & CO., 551 8th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

HAT, CAP AND STRAW GOODS SALESMEN WANTed.—Those having a good reliable trade in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Ohio can make liberal arrangements with MALLOY, BOYNTON & VAN CLEEF, 448 and 450 Broadway.

LAW.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, WELL EDUCATED, energetic man, a situation as clerk in a law office in this city. The advertiser has lately arrived from Europe; has had considerable experience in English conveyancing, magisterial, parliamentary and commercial law; is a good accountant, correspondent and copyist, and will accept a moderate salary where close attention to business duties will be appreciated. Address P. M., Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL DRY goods business. Those wishing to leave the city can apply at HECHT & ROSENSTIEL'S, 306 Canal st.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERKS, EXPERIENCED IN THE general dry goods business; rapid and correct and with best references, may address, with all particulars as to fitness and salary, J. G. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR BOOKKEEPER; also a young man for entry clerk; none need apply unless they can give best of references and are capable. Address, stating references, box 2,401 Post office.

WANTED—AN ATTORNEY, AS CLERK IN A LAWyer's office. Address COUNSEL, Herald office, stating age and references.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, A competent entry clerk. Address J. L., box 1,711 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; ONE who is rapid, accurate and who understands his business thoroughly, with good references. Address, stating salary expected, box 2,339 New York Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man; will be found useful and obliging, as references will prove; wages not so much an object as a comfortable employment. Address H. M., box 112 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom, in either city or country; thoroughly understands his duty; can give satisfactory city reference from his last employer. Address J. M., box 139 Herald office.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; can milk; understands his business; best reference from last employer. Address A. M., box 219 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN THE country; understands gardening, fruit trees, flowers, pruning, grafting, care of horses; can milk; city reference. Address D. B., box 203 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent, steady, sober man; is a good groom and steady driver; understands his business in every respect; best city reference; four years at last place. Address COACHMAN, No. 4½ Amity st., harness store.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man of steady habits; understands his business thoroughly; best city reference. Call on or address J.H., 103 West 50th st., for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; good driver; an excellent groom; best city reference from his former and later employers. Address, for two days, R. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WANTS A SITUAtion as above; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; takes particular care of all things committed to his charge; will be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability; age 28 years; is a Protestant; no objection to town or country. Call on or address J. D., No. 9 East 38th st., for two days.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN; SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; is an excellent hand at horses; best city references. Call on or address J. W., 231 Fulton st., seed store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation; understands the care of horses, cows and gardening; is a careful driver; prefers a place in the country; can be recommended by his present employer, with whom he has lived eighteen months. Apply at 57 West 55th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; has best references. Address M. F. C., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and to make himself useful; will be recommended by his present employer. Call at stable, 27th st., near 3d av., for two days, from 8 to 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an American Protestant; is willing and obliging; no objections to country; best reference. Address H., box 143 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST CLASS MAN COOK WANTED—AT 83 8TH av., corner of 14th st. Apply to-day and Monday.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CHRISTMAS Tree Safety Stand for parlor use. Apply to WM. RONNBERG, 52 John st., room 18.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL the most attractive article ever offered in this city. This is no patent humbug. Call at 23 Dey street, up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF an office, keep a plain set of books and attend to the correspondence of an extensive business; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Address, in own handwriting, P. O., 1,207 New York Post office.

A MAN WANTED—IN WHOLESALE STORE; GOOD position given to one who will loan one of his employers $500, secured by real estate. Address WARREN, box 373 Post office.

A BOY TO ASSIST WAITING ON TABLES AND WHO understands checks may apply at 296 Spring st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

A MAN WANTED—TO OVERSEE A LIGHT MANUfacturing business and sales; small capital necessary; good salary. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray st., Room 23.

BARTENDER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as bartender; understands the business thoroughly; best city references. Call at or address 308 1st av., corner 18th st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO ATTEND a book stand in a hotel. Apply at 144 Waverley place, at 8½ A. M.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A BOY WHO HAS BEEN in a law office; salary $3 per week. Address, with references, LEX, Herald office.

OYSTERMAN WANTED—AT 673 BROADWAY.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.—WANTED, BY AN OLD established house, a party thoroughly acquainted with the rail and railroad supply business in all its branches. Address J., box 2,616 New York Post office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, ABOUT 15 years of age, in a down town stationery store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with salary expected and references, C. & Co., box 2,475 Post office.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT CASH BOYS. E. D. BASFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) FOR THE retail dry goods business, in Wilmington, N. C.; such only who are well acquainted in this line and are well recommended may apply at 119 Chambers st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN AND A boy to go of errands. Apply to W. W. SWAYNE, 210 Fulton st., Brooklyn, from 1 till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, to run errands and make himself generally useful; must reside with his parents and furnish the best references. Address in boy's own handwriting, HAMMOND, Herald office.

WANTED—A MALE SURGICAL NURSE; ONE HAVing experience in hospital. Apply from 2 to 3 P. M. at the Jersey City Hospital, foot of Washington st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL AND MAKE himself useful in a crockery store. Apply to G. ELSOM, 209 8th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER AT THE OYSTER Bay, 1,144 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DINING SALOON; MUST know how to wait; wages $5 per week. Apply at 27 South st.

WANTED—TWO MEN IN A LIVERY STABLE. NONE but sober men need apply. 353 East 4th st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABLE CONnection for a permanent position in which superior tact and experience in imparting knowledge is required. Salary reasonable. 117 Nassau st., room 21.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; Reference required. Apply at 230 West 48th st.

$10 PER DAY.—AGENTS AND PEDDLERS WANTED; new Goods for the holidays; sell as soon as seen. Call early. EMPIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 176 Fulton street.

THE TRADES.

ANOTHER FIRST CLASS LITHO MAP PRINTER CAN have steady work all winter on large fine map printing; written references required. LLOYD'S, 39 Cortlandt st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, NOTICE.—WANTED, A YOUNG man well posted in ferrotype and negative making and willing to make himself useful. Also a smart girl. Apply for one week. W. E. VAUGHAN, 136 and 228 Bowery.

TO MILL OWNERS IN WANT OF GOOD, PRACTICAL millers. Apply to Mr. WHITE, 165 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL EDUCATED youth, an opportunity to learn a good trade or business; writes a good hand and can give first class city recommendations; age 17 years. Address R. D. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER, TO RUN stationary low pressure engine. Apply at 46 South st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, competent to take charge as first assistant if required. Address, with references from last employers, and stating amount of salary expected, SQUARE, box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN OR BOY, ACCUSTOMED to use screw hand presses; able to set dies and keep punches ground; constant employment punching washers. Address PIECEWORK, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—DE JEUNES DEMOISELLES POUR aider et servir a table dans un nouvel hotel de première classe; il faut qu'elles parlent l'anglais et qu'elles soient respectables. S'adresser toute la semaine a 43 West st., New York.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE NE PARLANT PAS L'ANglais désire entrer dans une famille américaine comme dame de compagnie ou pour enseigner le français a de jeunes enfants et se rendre utile pour la couture. S'adresser de 9 heures a 11 du matin, ou de 1 heure a 5 du soir, 169 Thompson st., au second floor.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE, FAISANT BIEN la robe, désirerait de l'ouvrage chez elle, ou des journées dans les familles; elle se chargerait aussi des réparations a faire aux vieux costumes. S'adresser a Mme. RAMU, 117 Bleecker st.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

PROF. SEDGWICK WILL GIVE HIS FOURTH LECture in Classon avenue Presbyterian church (Dr. Duryea's), Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, December 20, at 8 o'clock. On this occasion scenery in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, big trees of Calaveras and Yosemite Valley will be displayed.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
before the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
of the city of New York,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
I. Tuesday Evening, December 20, 1870,
THE STRUGGLES OF SCIENCE,
by George B. Loring, M. D., of Salem, Mass.
II. Tuesday Evening, December 27, 1870,
HOW WE STAND AND WALK,
by Professor Burt G. Wilder,
of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
III. Friday Evening, January 6, 1871,
THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY,
by Professor F. H. Hamilton,
of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
IV. Friday Evening, January 20, 1871,
ON WATER,
by Professor C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, N. Y.
V. Friday Evening, January 27, 1871,
ON TIDES AND TIDAL CURRENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON HARBORS,
by J. E. Hilgard, of U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.
VI. Friday Evening, February 3, 1871,
ON LIGHT,
by Henry Morton,
President of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.
Doors open at a quarter past seven o'clock. Lecture will commence at a quarter before eight.
Tickets Fifty cents each. For sale at the door.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—AFTERNOON and evening classes, at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street.
Private lessons at any hour, day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence 257 East Tenth street.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 133 West Twenty-third street.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter; the Boston and five Fashionable Dances perfectly in six private lessons.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 289 BLEECKER street.—Classes now forming for beginners, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Hall to let for select parties.

MURRAY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 109 CHARLES street, corner of Hudson.—Classes now forming for beginners on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings. Soirée next Tuesday evening.

FOR SALE.

A FULTON STREET CLOTHING STORE AND FIXtures for sale, doing a successful business and having an unexpired lease of 3½ years. The owner, having an extensive outside business to attend to, cannot give the store proper attention. Address CLOTHIER, Herald office.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale, at very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 301 Broadway.

A—FOR SALE CHEAP—A SAMPLE ROOM, NEAR the Gold Exchange; also Oyster Saloons, Restaurants, a good country Hotel, corner Groceries, Liquor Stores, Dry Goods Stores, Confectionerie, Bakeries, Meat Markets. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A PATENT FOR SALE—FOR THE BEST FAMILY Steam Washer; also Lithographing Business, fine Cigar Stores, Ale Vaults, Lunch Rooms, Billiard Saloons. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN A NO. 1 DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—SPLENDID business location; must be sold; unquestionably rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR sale.—Excellent location; business $40,000 year; chance rarely offered. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY RESTAURANT AND Confectionery for sale.—Dwelling elegantly furnished; rent free; splendid chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A RETAIL FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—WITH THREE years' Lease from next May. Good reason for selling. Call between 3 and 5 P. M. A. HARTNAGLE, 356 Fourth avenue.

A FANCY GOODS STORE—VERY GOOD LOCATION, long lease, cheap rent; stock, fixtures, lease about $1,500. Apply at 203 Columbia street, near Sackett street, Brooklyn; or to MAX BAYERSDORFER, 334 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS WELL ESTABLISHED CORNER Bar and Sample Room, elegantly fitted up; splendid location; long lease; cheap rent; great bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS RETAIL THIRD AVENUE GROCERY Store, with elegant Fixtures complete, long lease, only $50 rent; choice fresh Stock, that inventories $2,500; price for all, $2,200; or will sell Lease and Fixtures separately; store doing fine business; a chance. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of the old established Drug Store of the late John Wiggins, deceased, at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., on Wednesday, December 21, at half-past 12 o'clock of the said day, on the premises. The good will, stock and fixtures will be sold to the highest bidder. No better stand can be found and very low rent. Information may be gained from Mr. CAMPBELL, Apothecary, corner Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN PATERSON, N. J., cheap; first class Store on Sixth avenue; also very neat Store in Brooklyn, principal thoroughfare. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND POULTRY STORE, ESTABlished 24 years; a splendid chance for a good business man. Apply to J. H. WRIGHT, with F. Lambert, 239 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COAL YARD AND BUSINESS, with good improvements; sold on account of the present owner retiring from business. Apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 89 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY LARGE SECOND HAND Safes, and a great variety of smaller sizes for sale low to close them out. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND OYSTER COUNTERS, Screens, Shelving, in sections; Sash, Signs, Drug Drawers; large Store Basket, on Wheels; Desks, Office Railings, Showcases, large mahogany Case. Apply at 527 Hudson street and No. 9 Vestry street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST CLASS Bakery, well located; will be sold on reasonable terms. For full particulars address box 57 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM CHEAP, on one of the leading avenues, next door to the Grand Opera House, 272 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FERROTYPE GALLERY, WITHOUT fixtures, for $25. Rent $25 per month. Inquire at 109 Eighth avenue. Will be sold without fail.

FOR SALE—OYSTER, ALE AND COFFEE SALOON, doing a good business; rent very low. Inquire at 387 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD LIQUOR STORE. Apply at TODD & CO.'S, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE—OR PARTNER TAKEN IN the Wood and Kindling Business. Apply at No. 9 Chambers street. THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FLORENCE SALOON, CORner of Broadway and Houston, lease, good will and fixtures. The premises includes four basements on Broadway and two whole houses on Houston street; to a party wishing to invest in business this is a rare opportunity, and must be sold, as the proprietor has other business, and cannot give it his personal attention. Apply on the premises. GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SELLING a well established good paying Butcher Shop, 103 Cherry street, on December 19, at 10 A. M. HOBBS, VILES & CO., Auctioneers.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A MODERN ADAMS Press, 31x48, fully equipped and in perfect order, $2,200; terms easy. American Power Press Company, 36 Dey st.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE, 10x28, WITH GOVERNOR, PIPES, PUMP and heater, complete, for sale cheap, at 78 Walker street, just east of Broadway. Walker is next to Canal st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND WORKING BEAM ENgine; cylinder 48 inches by 10 feet stroke; Shafts 40 feet; Wheel Rims, Pillar Blocks, Donkey Pumps, &c.; also, Boiler for same, but little used. Address B., No. 116 Warren street.

FOR SALE—A ROPER CALORIC ENGINE, FOUR horse power, in good running order. Inquire of BOWNE & CO., 65 Liberty street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, four to sixty horse power; send for circulars. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

NEWSPAPERS.

READ

Aiken's Great Story,

"Bernal Clyde,"

commenced in the

WESTERN WORLD,

number 26,

now for sale by all newsmen.

Great Christmas Number.

A magnificent Engraving, entitled the

"Nativity of Our Lord,"

on first page, being a fac simile of the

Great Premium Engraving

presented to each yearly subscriber of the

Western World.

Buy this week's issue

and you will say that you get more good reading for six cents

than in any other paper you ever saw.

Fourteen original articles,

all complete in one number, and

Two Great Serials,

for six cents.

All news-dealers sell it.

CLOTHING.

AT 485 SEVENTH AVENUE—$3 TO $75 ARE PAID for your Cast Off Coats, Pants, Dresses, Carpets or Furniture, by Mr. or Mrs. PEISER. Must have the goods.

AT S. MISH'S, 127 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 353 Bowery), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 633 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays highest cash price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c., &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE.—M. LEON PAYS THE HIGHest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies will be waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 444 SEVENTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS ABOVE Thirty-fourth street, guarantee to pay highest prices for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by addressing Mrs. or Mr. NATHAN.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry, as we have to fill an order. We will pay as follows:—For dresses, from $5 to $20; for coats, from $5 to $20; for pants, from $3 to $8. Call on or address F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 92 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A POSITIVE FACT AND NO HUMBUG, AS PRACtised by others—High offers. We guarantee the highest price in the market for cast off Wearing Apparel. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 192 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

AT 271 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for cast-off Clothing, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYninth and Thirtieth streets—Ladies and gentlemen will find the fair and honest dealer, B. MINTZ, to whom they can dispose of their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, at the following prices:—From $10 to $50 for silk dresses, $3 to $15 for coats, $2 to $8 for pants. Please call or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 496 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SEVENTH street.—G. MORRIS will pay the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing; Pants, $3 to $8; Coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $50; Carpets, Furniture, Bedding. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Morris.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of Meek Bros., manufacturers of cabinet ware, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Fred W. Meek having assumed the liabilities of the concern, all payments will be made to him.
FRED W. MEEK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1870. LEONARD MEEK.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS OFFERED.—CONSEQUENT upon family arrangements of partners a European firm which owns an establishment in the city of Mexico desires to dispose of the latter. This Mexican house has old and extensive connections; its fine stores are situated in the centre of business. A most liberal discount will be allowed on stocks, so as to insure a very handsome return to the purchaser of the concern. For full particulars address box 451 Post office, Havana, Island of Cuba.

A GOOD CHANCE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL either sell his Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shop, or would take a partner; it is an old established stand, and has all necessary machinery for conducting the business. The reason for selling is that his time is too much occupied in taking care of his Patent Torsion Spring business. Inquire at KIESER'S, 526 and 528 Eleventh avenue.

A PARTY HAVING FROM $300 TO $400 CAN JOIN in half interest in a sample and lunch room down town. 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries, or for sale. C. HANSBROW.

A FANCY STORE, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, for sale; 12 years established. Apply at 188 Ninth avenue, in the store.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE IS OFFERED TO A GENTLEman who wishes to start his son in business, or any first class gentleman to associate himself in an established business, to which there is no limit; cash required from $2,000 to $3,000. Only those who have the money and give full name and first class reference will be noticed. Address, for one week, INCOME, box 5,974 Post office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000, CAN SEcure an equal interest in a light manufacturing business; references given and required. Investigation solicited. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED—TO PURchase a valuable Patent with advertiser; now in full operation. Wishes to control patent and sell rights. Address LETTERS PATENT, Herald office.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, MAY STEP in an established manufacturing business; large profits; can be increased largely; duties financial. References exchanged. VALENTINE, 159 Grand street.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $300, IN a fine paying cash business. Thorough investigation solicited. 59 West Fifteenth street, from 10 to 3.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS INVESTMENT.—ANY PERson having $2,000, acquainted with restaurant and sample room business, can secure a permanent and paying business by calling at 59 Walker street, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. A business man is desired. Address BUSINESS, Herald office, or call in person at hours named.

DINING ROOM (PART FIXTURES), LUNCH COUNTER Tables, in a first class sample room, to let, or will sell the whole at a bargain. Inquire at 48 Cortlandt street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing Business for sale, of an article that is a necessity, in universal use, and on which there is a large profit. The article is fully protected by patent, and the originality of the machines specially invented for its construction. Apply at Factory, 207 Centre street, room No. 4, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, FROM $25,000 TO $50,000, to extend the manufacture of a first class lockstitch Sewing Machine, fully licensed and in good demand. Principals only dealt with. Address SHUTTLE MACHINE, box 118 Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A BREWERY FOR SALE, MAKing prime ales; in excellent order, with a long lease, at a reasonable rent. Address BREWER, station F.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE HOUSE TO TAKE THE agency and attend to advertising in New York city for a line of patent medicines. To a party that will invest a few thousand dollars a special inducement will be given. Address A., box 137 Herald office.

$600 PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, TO join the advertiser in baling Hay for the New York market. Can make from $8 to $10 per day. Call at 44 Washington street, Hoboken, feed store.

$1,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN IMPORTing and jobbing business; goods have a sure sale as soon as landed. Call on MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$5,000.—A MAN OF ENTERPRISE AND BUSIness tact, possessing $5,000 cash, is desired immediately, to aid in developing a matter of vast commercial importance at home and abroad, in which five times the investment may be realized by the party investing; an honorable and straightforward party desired; no agents noticed. Address O. P. T., Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
Carpets and Oilcloth.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
87 and 89 Bowery,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE CHRISTMAS PREsents.—A rich rosewood Parlor Suit, made to order, in use 6 months, cost $450, for $260; one do., cost $300, for $150; two Suits in reps for $65; ten Bedroom Suits, $50 upwards; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at 60 cents a yard upwards; Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, China and Silver Ware, at less than half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $850, will be sold for $250; one do., cost $300, for $150; two walnut Suits, covered with reps; Pianoforte, Vases, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Curtains, Mirrors, Bookcase, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Chamber, Dining Furniture, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their parlor, chamber, dining room Furniture at a sacrifice. Magnificent Pompadour suits, cost $650, for $260; one do., $150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used 5 months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. No. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C.—PAYMENTS weekly and monthly, at BENDALL'S old stand, 209 and 211 Hudson, corner Canal street.

FURNITURE.
DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
438 Canal street.
Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture
retailed
at wholesale prices.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs, black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway; branch wareroom No. 5 Willoughby Buildings, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 695 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 156 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her; no likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriages and allay the most serious trouble. Office 193 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME LE COMTE, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS spiritually inspired Trance Medium. French and English spoken. Information positive. 29 West Washington square, corner Waverley place.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW—ELEGANT ROOMS before and during confinement. Dr. and Mme. WILLETT, 31 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A CARD.—DR. KENNEDY, OF 84 EAST HOUSTON street, hopes to be restored to his usual good health by Monday, the 26th inst., on which day he will, please God, reopen his medical office and drug store. Dr. Kennedy, of 84 East Houston street, is not associated—never has been associated—with any other physician in the United States.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GIVES IMmediate relief, without harm or exposure. DR. LEON, 25 Amity street.

ALL SUFFERING FROM PRIVATE DISEASE WILL be relieved at one interview. Medicine, $5. Call or send to Dr. OLIN, 59 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place. Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GIVES IMmediate relief, without harm or exposure. Dr. LEON, 25 Amity street.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

DR. LEON'S FEMALE PILLS AND DROPS. ONLY sure medicine for woman's difficulties. Price $5. Office 25 Amity street.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES IN TROUBLE ARE GUARANTEED RELIEF at one interview; Medicine, $5. Call on or send to Dr. OLIN, 59 Bleecker street.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE FRONT ROOM, NO. 6 BOND STREET, near Grand Central Hotel, for gentleman and wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen, with Board.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE (STUYVESANT PARK).—IN A first class house in every particular, a front Room and Bedroom to let, with Board; also two small hall Rooms.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON AVENUE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished Rooms may be had, with Board, at 116 East Twenty third street.

1 BRIGHT CHEERFUL SUIT OF ROOMS IN A PRIvate family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired; references exchanged. 276 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Calvary church.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also other Rooms, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. References required.

2 GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated at 131 Washington street, Jersey City, two blocks from ferry; family private; breakfast and tea $5, dinner $6.

2 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD; one on second floor, with bath and ample closet; house private; no children; for first class parties only. 52 West Twenty first street.

2D FLOOR—LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Room, having sunny exposure, with Board; also large Room for two gentlemen, at 28 West Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, or for light housekeeping; American family. 63 Hudson street, corner of Harrison.

2D DOOR FROM FOURTH STREET (158 MACDOUGAL street).—Handsome furnished Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; water in rooms. Terms moderate.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO rent, with Board, to a family, a furnished third Floor of five rooms; references. Apply at No. 1 East Forty-first street, corner Fifth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms, on third floor, suitable for a family; also Rooms on the upper floors; house and table first class.

6 ST. LUKE'S PLACE (LEROY STREET).—PLEASANT Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board; location desirable; only fifteen minutes' walk from the City Hall.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 170 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, SECOND DOOR from Fifth avenue.—One handsome Suit of Rooms on the second floor, with or without private table; house and table first class.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let the entire Second Story, either together or separately, with or without private table; also single Rooms.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, en suite or singly, with Board; references required.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for families or gentlemen. Terms moderate. Reference required.

11TH STREET, 133, WEST.—HANDSOME BACK PARlor, with all modern improvements; also Rooms for single gentlemen, table first class. Call for one week. References exchanged.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ONE DOUBLE AND one single Room to let, with Board.

16 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—To let, with Board, a Suit of Rooms, on second floor; also desirable single Rooms for gentlemen.

17 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT Suit of Rooms to rent, with Board; also a Room on the fourth floor. Reference exchanged.

22 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Rooms, with Board, for families and single gentlemen.

22 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Room, on second floor, and Bedroom attached if required, with or without Board.

28 LAMARTINE PLACE (257 WEST TWENTY-NINTH street).—A private family, having a few select boarders, have large Rooms to let, either singly or en suite, with Board; house first class.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A SECOND Floor to let, with Board. References exchanged.

30 VARICK, NEAR BEACH STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife, also gentlemen, furnished with Board. Terms reasonable.

34TH STREET, (146) NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Extra large Room, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and location first class. Terms very moderate. References exchanged.

35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, COLONADE ROW, OPPOsite Astor Library.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for families or gentlemen; table boarders taken. References required.

36 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family have an elegantly furnished Second Floor to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen only, without board, or would serve breakfast to room if desired.

37 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A LARGE front Room on second floor for single person, with first class Board.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, with a very pleasant Room, for gentlemen, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, at moderate terms. References exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also Rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a very choice suit of Rooms on the second floor; also are Rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO HANDSOME Rooms to let, with first class Board; references.

47 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, CONVENIENT to five lines of cars.—Three Rooms on third floor to let, together or separately, with private bath, with or without Board; also two single Rooms; reference.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET. TWO LARGE, handsomely furnished Rooms, second floor, Parlor and Bedroom connecting. Strictly first class house and Table.

53 TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with excellent Board.

65 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—FOUR HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on second floor, singly or together; also hall Rooms; private table if desired; table and location first class. Terms reasonable.

68 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—An entire third Floor, well furnished, separately or together, with first class Board; terms moderate. Private family.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family have some nicely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with Board. References required.

107 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO RENT, ONE or two Rooms furnished, with or without Board; private family; first class neighborhood; references.

113 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—MRS. ARNOLD has a very fine suit of Rooms on second floor, front, to let, with Board, with or without private table; house first class. References exchanged.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Handsome Suit, three Rooms, parlor floor; also three single Rooms, all southerly exposure, with first class Board; references exchanged.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, one large and three small and pleasantly furnished Rooms; all warmed without extra charge; references given and required.

134 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, $14 and $15 for two, including fire; single Rooms, $5 and $7 per week.

136 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a nicely furnished Room, with Board, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH avenue and Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Floor of Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen. Reference required.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, to a small family, two elegant large Rooms, large pantries, hot and cold water; also Rooms for single gentlemen at very moderate prices.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET—SEVERAL VERY choice elegantly furnished front Rooms, with Board, in the first class brown stone residence; terms moderate.

209 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One or two very large, handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, with Board; large closets, &c.

224 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PARLOR and Bedroom on first and third floor, front, with first class Board, attendance, gas, &c., to respectable parties, on reasonable terms.

258 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SECOND and third Floors, en suite or separately, for families or gentlemen, with Board.

302 SECOND AVENUE, FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant square.—A nicely furnished suit of Rooms, on third floor, front; also two single Rooms to let, with Board.

303 WEST TWELFTH STREET, FRONTING THE Park.—Second story front Rooms, connecting, with full Board; $15 to $20 per week; house kept with order and neatness.

311 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues.—The First Floor, nicely furnished, in suit or singly, with good Board, in a private family; terms moderate.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, OR SEPARATE, WITH BOARD; other Rooms; reference. 58 West Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE A GENtleman and wife or single gentlemen with Board and pleasant Rooms. Inquire at 250 West Eleventh street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD, BEFORE AND DURING confinement, in the family of a regular physician. Call on or address Dr. WILLETT, 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

BOARDERS WANTED.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street—New Rooms, newly furnished, with or without meals, for transient or steady occupation. House and baths open all night.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH NO BOARDERS, HAVing newly furnished No. 42 West Twenty-fourth street, would let their Parlor Floor to a family, with or without Board; also other fine Rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR WINTER FOR FAMILIES, with Board, at reduced prices; delightful location; two minutes from Broadway; Rooms on second and third floors. 244 West Forty-third street.

A LADY WOULD LET A SECOND STORY ROOM handsomely furnished, all improvements, hot and cold water, for gentleman and wife; Board for lady. 136 West 32d st., near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CENTRALLY LOCATED, WILL let a suit of Rooms, together or seperately; Board if desired. Apply at Everett Library, 683 Sixth avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Floor, en suite or singly, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house, 16 Fifth avenue; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen and wives, with Board for the lady only. Address L. R., Herald office.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences, one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—TWO ADJOINING ROOMS, FOR five persons, one under 10 years; not to exceed $36 per week, including fire and gas. Address with name and reference, HAMMEL, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN a quiet private family, where the privileges of a home can be obtained. Address, with particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, C., box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ROOM AND Board with a respectable private family, Roman Catholics; location below Tenth street; terms about $9. Address CARLOS, box 132 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD (two years) and nurse, Parlor and Bedroom, with Board, between Twenty-second and Forty-second streets and Sixth and Madison avenues; convenience of bathroom, &c.; second floor wanted; exchange of references positively required; private family without boarders preferred. Address box 4,575 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A SUIT of nicely furnished, also single Rooms; water, bath and gas; first class Board; everything appertaining to a home; convenient to churches, schools; five minutes' walk to depot; good stabling; location unsurpassed; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. B., box 557 Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A PARLOR FLOOR—NICELY FURNISHED, PLATE glass windows, five houses from Broadway; suitable for doctor, dressmaker or other business; or unfurnished; low rent. 59 Bleecker street.

A BAKERY, WITH FIXTURES AND DWELLING Rooms, to let or lease, at 455 West Forty-second street, corner Ninth avenue. J. CORBIN, 253 Ninth avenue.

A.—TO LET, THE FIRST LOFT 60 BROADWAY, 15X 100 feet. Apply to T. A. KIDD, 60 Macdougal street, up stairs.

FLOORS 103x73 WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, IN the most eligible building for manufacturing in the city, 278 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

SMALL BROADWAY STORE; LOW RENT. INQUIRE at the Stuyvesant House, 779 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

TO LET—IN A THICKLY POPULATED NEIGHBORhood, Stores 5, 7 and 7½ Mulberry street, near Chatham; rent low to a good tenant. Call on the owner, at 203 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—THE TWO WELL LIGHTED LOFTS NO 262 Chatham square, suitable for any kind of business; rent very reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Business Stand, northwest corner Third avenue and 114th street; building covers the entire lot, 25.2½ by 1.8 feet; contains barroom, billiard rooms, concert hall and real estate office; is a good corner for any business. Apply at 663 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND APARTments 131 Waverley place, one door east from Sixth avenue; possession immediately; rent $800 per annum; has gas fixtures and water throughout; a good stand for a physician's office. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 712 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED BROWN STONE House to rent, near Fifth avenue, in Thirty-third street; 25 feet wide; immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE—NEAR Madison avenue, in Thirty-first street, to let, for winter or longer; $250 per month. Immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to rent, furnished, on West Twenty-first street; all improvements and in good order; rent $225 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A LARGE AND SMALL HOUSE; HANDsomely furnished; also part of a House partially furnished, on East Thirty-fourth street. Apply at Everett Library, 683 Sixth avenue.

Unfurnished.

A HOUSE TO LET LOW—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; for boarding house or any other purpose, or in part; all modern improvements. Open from 10 to 3.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOUSE, WELL located, now ready for immediate occupation. Inquire at 60 Lafayette place.

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE; GOOD CELlar, basement and attic; large yard, water and gas. 49 West Washington place, near Sixth avenue; to a good tenant rent extremely low. Possession immediately.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 59 AND 61 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Furnished Rooms by Floors, en suite or singly; gas, bath, stoves and every comfort provided for housekeeping; low rents.

A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, first floor; small Room, second floor, separately or together; unexceptionable location; near Broadway; private family; terms very low. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A PARLOR FLOOR AND FRONT BASEMENT; FURnished complete for housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; terms low. 52 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE AND NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at 49 East Thirty-first street, corner Fourth avenue, for three days.

AT 355 BOWERY.—FURNISHED ROOMS (STOVE, GAS, water closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately; housekeeping allowed; a good and central location.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE RENT OF UNFURnished rooms, in consequence of the neighborhood being required for business purposes. South Fifth avenue, Washington square, &c., Parlors, Chambers; also Rooms for housekeeping. 47 Amity street. Fourteen years residence of owner.

AT 19 FIFTH AVENUE, THIRD DOOR ABOVE BREvoort House.—Handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms to let, without board; best reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THREE PARLORS, with Carpets, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; 128 East Twenty-second street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Restaurants convenient.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE or two quiet ladies or gentlemen, without board, or for housekeeping, (terms reasonable), at 49 West Thirteenth st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED Rooms, or would let the whole House in any way to suit the applicant; all modern improvements; possession immediately. 519 Lexington avenue, near Forty-eighth street.

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET—FOR HOUSEkeeping purposes; also one Room and Bedroom, in a private house. 163 Macdougal street.

FURNISHED NEATLY FOR HOUSEKEEPING—PARlor, fronting Lexington avenue, very pleasant; three adjoining Rooms, two closets, pantry, water closet, all first floor; $10 25 weekly. Call at 310 West Twenty-eighth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 625 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

TERMS MODERATE.—FIRST FLOOR, FRONT SITTING and two connecting Bedrooms, furnished, for housekeeping; closet on floor; water in rooms; washtubs. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER BARCLAY STREET.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen; terms, $2 50 to $3 50 per week. Inquire on the second floor.

$7 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on parlor floor; large pantries, bath gas, kitchen, fire included and conveniences for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE TIFfany's.—To let, handsomely furnished Rooms, in a first class location, at very reasonable prices, en suite or singly.

68 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentlemen only. References required.

164 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family will let a nicely furnished Room, $2 50 per week; also a large Room; bath and gas.

A CHEAP AND GENTEEL FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, with gas and water, may be found at 431 West Forty-sixth street, two blocks west of Broadway; private house.

FLOORS AND ROOMS TO LET—AT $8 TO $16 PER month; three to ten Rooms each; new double houses, below Eleventh avenue, by J. MILNE, Grocer, 625 West Forty-sixth street.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS, OR COMplete Suits of Rooms, in an apartment building on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 101 East Tenth street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward—new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c. A Store and Part of a house 508 Canal street. Part of a house in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 663 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL family; rent low. Apply at 329 West Fourteenth street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

ACT PROMPTLY.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE high stoop House in Thirty eighth street, near Park avenue, 25x25, all improvements, only $15,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Four story high stoop brown stone Dwelling, 20.10x60, lot 103 feet; price very low. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, LEXINGTON AVENUE, 20X15X 75; painted all through; $21,000. Brown stone; Fifty-seventh street; fine location; $16,500. Will be sacrificed, private sale or auction.
LIONEL FROEHLICH, 820 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT 71 LEXINGTON avenue. Apply at 103 Fulton street, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 645 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer at a low figure
N. e. corner 23d st. and 3d av., suitable location for bank.
4 Lots, n. w. corner 3d av. and 98th st.
7 Lots, n. e. corner 3d av. and 98th st.,
and principal entrance to the Crystal Palace.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front House, near Fifth avenue and between Madison square and Thirty-fourth street. Apply to BUILDER, 152 West Forty-ninth street.

West Side.

A FIVE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone front House, frescoed throughout, in the most complete order; Twenty eighth street, near Broadway. Address OWNER, box 2,561 Post office.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP MODERN COMplete Dwelling, 22.6x55, lot 100 feet, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Ninth street; price very low; terms easy; possession. Also a printed list of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF 64 FULL LOTS, BETWEEN Broadway and the Hudson, south of Sixty-fifth street, for sale at less than $250,000. Also a printed list of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—ON WEST Twenty-second street; a five story English basement; in splendid order, having a hall on the parlor floor; modern conveniences throughout; house 70 feet deep. The neighborhood is excellent, both front and rear. Price $15,000; terms easy. Possession on or before May 1.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN SULLIVAN STREET, near Spring. Apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 60 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN DOMINICK STREET, between Hudson and Varick streets; all modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 60 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, A GOOD THREE story high stoop House, about two blocks from Twenty-third street, and west of Seventh avenue, in pleasant and respectable neighborhood; size, 22.6; lot 98.9 to depth; gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, water closets, furnace; in splendid condition throughout. Price, with elegant carpets, gas fixtures, shades, &c., $17,000, or without these things at a less price.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A MOST EXQUISITE HOME ON TWENTYsecond street, west side, three stories, high stoop, with brown stone trimmings and plate glass windows; size 21x52, with an additional wing to second story; in most elegant order, frescoed, &c.; all modern improvements; price unfurnished, $26,000; with furniture, $35,000; choice paintings at price to be agreed upon, if wanted. It would be difficult to find a more handsome establishment.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—238 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH street, near Broadway; 21 feet front; all modern improvements. Very low rent to May next.
S. IRELAND, 207 Broadway.

HIGH STOOP, THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING—22x40x100, 351 West Thirty-first street, at a very low price for cash. A. J. ACKERMAN.

Miscellaneous.

AT 111 BROADWAY, SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS worth of City Lots for sales, at lowest rates. See Real Estate Circular, distributed gratuitously; mailed free by STANLEY DAY.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED; also particular attention given to the buying and selling of Stores. GEO. W. MELVIN,
151 South street, corner Peck slip, New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FIRST CLASS THREE story high stoop brown stone basement Philadelphia brick House, 21x45x100, handsomely frescoed and replete with all modern improvements; splendid grape arbors; first class neighborhood, near Atlantic street, Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton ferry; cost over $13,000; [illegible] Address G. H., box 107 Brooklyn Eagle office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW THREE STORY BASEMENT and cellar brick House, high brown stone stoop, brown stone trimmings, modern improvements, fine location, &c.; price $6,500; terms are $1,500 cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT, GOOD LOCATION; price $2,500; on very easy terms. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, FOR light manufacturing purposes, a Room, 30x40 feet. Apply to J. R. WHYTE, 58 and 60 Gregory street, Jersey City.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY.—SEE REAL Estate Circular, distributed gratuitously or mailed free, Central avenue, Fordham, house, 9 20 100 acres, taxes and $30,10; Boston road, corner Woodruff avenue, West Farms, 55x112, $1,250; at Morrisania, Tinton, corner Elm, Store and Dwelling, lot 125x100, $13,000; Mott Haven, House 22x32, Lot 25x100, $4,250; at Tuckahoe, House 25x30x14x14, Lot 100x 150, $6,500; at Rye Beach, corner Plot, 1 519-1,000 acres, $5,000.

A VERY NICE TEN ACRE FARM, ALL UNDER CULtivation, with new buildings, 26 miles from New York, ¾ of a mile from the depot; price, including stock, crops and farming utensils, $5,000; would exchange.
D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 80 ACRES, ONE HOUR in New Jersey; good house, three barns, tenement house, fruit, &c., for sale at a bargain. Also Places to exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE BY THE ACRE—ON the east bank of the Hudson river, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad; parties desiring to purchase or hire will find full particulars as to price and location and be personally shown the property by applying to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who has made this line a specialty the past ten years. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, within 25 to 50 miles of this city, containing from 25 to 300 acres of good land, with good improvements and not far from depots; prices from $200 to $400 per acre, according to location and improvements. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—ON CHESTER HILL, TEN MINUTES' walk from the depot, at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, a beautiful frame House, with all modern improvements, gas, heater, &c. Price $8,500. Only $2,000 cash required. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FROM NOW TILL 1ST May next, furnished Mansion, convenient to post office, depot, markets, &c.; rooms large and airy; fine views; water and gas; ample grounds, containing carriage house, stable &c.; rent low. Address box 56 Post office, Morristown, N. J.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—224 ACRES, 1½ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and outbuildings; 75 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above. H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE above property is situated on the river Schuylkill, and on the line of a newly projected road through Fairmount Park; the stand has been established 70 years, and is one of the very best in the vicinity of Philadelphia. For terms, &c., address M. ARNOLD, JR., 520 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

$14,500.—FIRST BOND AND MORTGAGE OR improved docks and wharves, Newark, N. J., for sale; also Third Avenue Railroad stock. Apply at paint store 362 Third avenue.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE Thirtieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue; must be cheap; commission when sold, one per cent.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—IN WESTchester county, for an immediate purchaser, or unimproved Land, well located, having good building site. Call, with full particulars, or send description, stating lowest price, mortgage, &c.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE A BROWN STONE House and Lot, on Thirtieth street, for a span of trotting Horses; must be young and trot in 2:10 to pole, and single horse must trot in 2:40 to wagon; also House on Lexington avenue to exchange for Elizabeth Property, not exceeding $15,000. Apply at 381 Lexington avenue.

WANTED—ABOVE FOURTEENTH STREET, AND between Third and Tenth avenues, a three story high stoop brick House, on which a few thousand dollars cash will be paid and balance in mortgage, either to be paid off by instalments or at the end of a term of years. Address box 2,513 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A THREE story House, well located, containing all the modern improvements and in good order, west side and above Thirtieth street. Address, stating full particulars and lowest price, J. H. N., box 26 New York Post office.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL, COAL—CHEAPEST AND BEST COAL IN NEW York. Peoples' coal office, 208 Broadway, room No. 5. Order your coal immediately, before monopolists advance prices to ten dollars per ton.

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GLOBE, HON. GLOBE,
GLOBE, GUN. GLOBE,
GLOBE, NING GLOBE,
GLOBE, S. GLOBE,
728 BED- 728
728 FORD, 728
728 City Judge. 728
BROADWAY. BROADWAY.
BROADWAY. BROADWAY.
BROADWAY. BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS UNABATED SUCCESS
UNABATED SUCCESS UNABATED SUCCESS
of the Great Sensation,
of the Great Sensation,
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
THE CITY JUDGE, THE CITY JUDGE,
THE CITY JUDGE, THE CITY JUDGE,
HON. GUNNING S. BEDFORD,
HON. GUNNING S. BEDFORD,
HON. GUNNING S. BEDFORD,
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HON. GUNNING S. BEDFORD,
The City Judge. The Young, the Just and Fearless Official.
His Motto: Always one more chance for first offenders, but the extreme penalty promptly meted out to hardened villains and reckless characters.
JUDGE BEDFORD will visit the
HON. JUDGE DOWLING
HON. JUDGE DOWLING
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and hear the Great Criminal Lawyer,
WM. F. HOWE, ESQ.,
WM. F. HOWE, ESQ.,
WM. F. HOWE, ESQ.,
WM. F. HOWE, ESQ.,
Defend John Sheepface and the Little Boy.
LITTLE BOY THAT STOLE THE BREAD.
LITTLE BOY THAT STOLE THE BREAD.
LITTLE BOY THAT STOLE THE BREAD.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
COME AND SEE THE TOMBS.
Come and See THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Come and See THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Come and See THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Come and See JOHN HART AS SHEEPFACE.
Come and See AUD RYMAN AS SNAKL.
Come and See MASTER BARNEY AS MRS. O'HARRIS.
Come and See S. RICKEY AS THE SUPERVISOR.
Come and See HARRIGAN AS THE DUTCHMAN.
Come and See the Little Boy.
G. L. STOUTE..........as the..........JUDGE
G. L. STOUTE..........as the..........JUDGE
JOSH HART..........as the..........LAWYER
JOSH HART..........as the..........LAWYER
NEW GRAND OLIO,
NEW GRAND OLIO,
NEW GRAND OLIO,
BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
EXTRA MATINEE,
EXTRA MATINEE,
EXTRA MATINEE,
MONDAY, 26TH (CHRISTMAS DAY).
MONDAY, 26TH (CHRISTMAS DAY).
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE TWELFTH WEEK
and
CONTINUED POPULARITY OF
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S BEST
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
with its endless
FUNNY TRICKS, FUNNY EFFECTS,
FUNNY DOINGS, FUNNY CARICATURES.
THE CLOWN OF THE PERIOD, G. L. FOX.
BRILLIANT HARLEQUINADE
and
SPLENDID TRANSFORMATIONS
EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
MATINEES at 2, until further notice.
To avoid the rush at the doors seats should be secured in advance, for both evenings and matinees.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY,
to witness the revival of the most
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA
OF THE AGE.
On Monday evening, December 19, 1870,
will be presented Charles M. Barras' celebrated drama,
entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, NEW MARCHES,
NEW TABLEAUX,
NEW COMPANY,
NEW ARTISTS, AND THE
LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that has ever appeared in America.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises precisely at 8.
BOX OFFICE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL BLACK CROOK MATINEE
CHRISTMAS (MONDAY), AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
THE WORLD FAMED MIACO BROTHERS,
THE WORLD-FAMED MIACO BROTHERS,
in their terrific Aerial Feats, invented and performed only by them. THE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR.
First appearance of the beautiful vocalist, Little JOSIE; the celebrated comedian, J. E. CARTON, and the Irish comedian, MILES MORRIS. A new and interesting local Drama, NEW YORK BY GASLIGHT.
GRAND MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC Benevolent Association Ball at Irving Hall, Tuesday, December 20.

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"BOSTON DIP" WALTZES, BY J. S. KNIGHT; JUST published; best set of the season; also, the "Royal Songs" Waltzes, "Consortien" and "Wiener Fresken," by Strauss; "Harpe Eolienne," "Sleigh Bells" and "Silver Bells," by J. M. Wehli.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

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increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
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Old Herald Building.

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A.—J. N. PATTISON & CO.—GRAND, SQUARE AND Upright Pianofortes, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third st.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap. Also a number of Instruments from other first class makers. STEINWAY & SONS,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANO, $160; A SEVEN octave Pianoforte, overstrung bass, carved legs, four round corners, great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 15 Amity street, near Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS CITY MADE PIANO FOR SALE AT A bargain.—Has four round corners, heavy carved legs, agraffe, all and every improvement and warranted by a written certificate signed by the makers. This instrument cost $800 and will be sold for $425 cash. Call and examine at the private residence 638 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Has case for shipping if desired.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW Pianos at very low prices; a magnificent seven octave rosewood Piano, only used three months, cost $500, for $275; five years' guarantee; a splendid seven octave upright patent Piano for $200; Pianos from celebrated maker for $120, $150.
F. LUDKE, 45 Second avenue.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of first class makers, including Waters', at extremely low prices for cash during holidays, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid. To let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND PIANOS OF first class makers, in excellent order, for sale cheap; a Chickering 7¼ octave, four round corners, at a bargain.
A. BRAUTIGAM, 701 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE CHRISTMAS PREsents.—A private family declining housekeeping will sell their magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, made to order by best city maker, in use six months, cost $700, for $275, including Stool and Cover; Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, &c., at less than half original cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $850; only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

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AS PIANO MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, rank as first in America. Their instruments, for true elegance of finish and great durability, are unsurpassed, while their prices are the most reasonable.

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JAMES GORDON, 136 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO WANTED TO HIRE—FOR six months at a liberal price, by a private family, where it will be little used and great care taken of it. Address A. B., box 3,656 Post office.

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A FARM OF 29 ACRES, INCLUDING AND SURROUNDing railroad depot, houses, store, &c., 26 miles from New York, splendid plot for dividing into lots, for sale or exchange for city property.
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HOUSES FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—ON VERY favorable terms, in every part of the city, Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, &c. Also a number of whole and parts of Houses to let; some very desirable. By FEITRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

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Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE BLACK DWARF, THE BLACK DWARF,
with its irresistibly comic and sensational incidents.
BLACK BALLET TROUPE
AND GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.
First week of the celebrated versatile artists,
ASHCROFT and MORTON, ASHCROFT and MORTON.
Mr. SIDNEY FRANKS,
MISS EMMA GRATTAN, MISS EMMA ALFORD,
THE WONDERFUL SIEGRIST FAMILY.
A TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS.
GRAND BALLET OF THE SILVER KNIGHTS.
ARLINGTON, RATTLER, COES, STEWART,
WAMBOLD, COTTON, PARKHURST, COLLINS.
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY
in an endless succession of novelties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
will be presented, with new
SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
a Comedy, in four acts, by J. Alberry, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES;
or, the
TWO JONESES.
Act First—Boat House and Garden of Mr. Minton's Villa.
Acts Second and Third—Drawing Room in Mr. Minton's Villa.
Act Fourth—Garden and Lawn of Bowles' Cottage.
SATURDAY, DEC. 24,
COQUETTES MATINEE.
AT 1½ P. M.
In active preparation, a NEW PLAY, by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MATINEE DECEMBER 24.
COQUETTES. COQUETTES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
We are ready with another new Drama.
First week of Mr. Harry Seymour's entirely new Spectacular Drama of
SUNBURST;
OR, THE
O'RUARC'S BRIDE.
NEW SCENERY,
MACHINERY,
MARCHES and
BATTLE SCENES.
With Mr. Charles Foster's great success of
NECK AND NECK;
OR, THE
HANGMAN'S NOOSE.
Being the fourth week of its representation.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON
CHRISTMAS DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
126th to 131st time.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO
on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance,
at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of
"RICHELIEU."

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN.
TREMENDOUS HIT AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.
Second week of the great sensational Burlesque Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Crowds! Crowds! Crowds! Every Night! Every Night!
Every Night!
CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
"CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY."
NED WEST, EPH HORN, F. B. NAYLOR, R. WILLIS,
Guy Brothers, Booker, McCarton, Harris and all the Stars.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ o'clock.

DAN BRYANT'S 23D ST.,
NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. 23D ST.
23D ST. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. 23D ST.
Crowded by the elite and fashion of the city.
Brilliant success of the pleasing vocalists
Messrs. W. P. STANLEY, C. W. D'ALBERTE,
Dempster, Norman, Carter, Foster, Brockway,
NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED, DAN BRYANT,
J. W. McANDREWS, TOMMY SULLY.
LITTLE MAC as Mark Twain's Jumping Frog.
THE CLODOCHE CANCAN.
First time of the Musical Burlesque of the
BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS.
BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY—GRAND MATINEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 23d st., BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8 o'clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, Dec. 19.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In John Brougham's great Irish play of the
EMERALD RING.
SATURDAY—EMERALD RING MATINEE at 2 O'CLOCK.

MISS GLYN,
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
will appear at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
in her
GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING
of
ANTONY & CLEOPATRA.
Doors open at 7:35. Performance to commence at 8 precisely.
Tickets, $1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Ruthman's Ticket Agency, 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume's, 825 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for Reserved Seats on the night of the performance.

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AT SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Junction Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.
OPEN FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
of the
LIVING ART GALLERY!
STORMS OF APPLAUSE!
COME AND BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS AT OUR FAIR.
COME, AND BRING YOUR FAMILY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS' LECTURE,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 (Established 1818.) 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit. 618

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
THE NEW IRISH ENTERTAINMENT.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
Irish Scenery, Songs, Dances and Music.
BARRY AYLMER as the Irish Servant Girl.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW
now open,
day and evening,
from December 14 to 22,
at
595 Broadway,
just above the Metropolitan Hotel.
This is the largest, finest and most
attractive exhibition
of
Domestic, Native
and
Foreign Poultry,
Useful and ornamental,
land and water fowl
and many rare specimens
of
Birds, Animals, &c.
None should miss seeing this
unique collection.
Tickets, 50 cents.
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To be had at the door.

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 19 and 20,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
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FIORELLA..........CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO..........ELISE PERSINI
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21,
MLLE. AIMEE,
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THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA,
THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA,
will make her debut in her favorite role of
BOULOTTE,
BOULOTTE,
in Offenbach's favorite opera,
BARBE BLEUE,
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which will be reproduced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., &c.
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AIMEE AS BOULOTTE.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

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THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the Twelve Temptations, at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, will leave on Monday evening, December 19. For tickets apply on Monday forenoon to JOHN H. COMER, Grand Opera House.
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Tenth week of the successful engagement of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
Reconstruction of
PARIS.
First appearance of
MISS ADA HARLAND.
Debut of
MISS NELLIE HENDERSON.
NOTICE.—In the reconstruction PARIS will be divided into two acts, and will constitute the evening's entertainment, the curtain rising on the burlesque at 8 o'clock precisely.
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every evening and Saturday Matinee until further notice, the reconstructed version of the celebrated Burlesque, in two acts,
PARIS.
PARIS.
PARIS.
PARIS.
NEW MUSIC, NOVEL SITUATIONS,
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In active preparation, the grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza,
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which will shortly be produced on a scale of unusual splendor.
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MAN AND WIFE,
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WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
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WILL BE PRODUCED,
a unique original Local Comedy,
by a gentleman of this city,
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SARATOGA!
with superb New Scenery by ROBERTS,
Original Music by STOEPEL,
Ingenious Mechanism by SANDERS.
Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Louise Volmer, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Mattilson, Mr. Whiting (his first appearance), Mr. Bascomb, Mr. Browne, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Beekman.
, Box sheet now open. Seats already secured for Tuesday may be exchanged for any other other evening.

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MONDAY, DEC. 19, BENEFIT OF MME. CLARA PERL.
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SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Prince of Salerno..........Master Freddie Runnells
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Herald..........Master W. Green
Page..........Master W. Donovan
Cinderella..........Miss Emma White
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First appearance of JOHNNY QUEEN since his severe indisposition.
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Manager..........Mr. H. C. CLARKE
MONDAY EVENING, DEC 19,
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In her original character of
TOPSEY,
in the American Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
supported by a powerful company.
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The usual auction will commence on Thursday.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, THE RENOWNED contralto, will sing at LITTLE OLLIE'S "SHAKSPEARIAN RECITATIONS," Chickering's Music Hall, East Fourteenth street, near Union square, on Wednesday night, 21st inst.

MISS EMMA C. THURSDAY, SOPRANO, AT BEECHer's Church, will sing at LITTLE OLLIE'S "SHAKSPEARIAN RECITATIONS," on Friday evening, Dec. 23, at Chickering's new Music Hall, Fourteenth street, near Union square.

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MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1870.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.
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Former pupils will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the office as above.

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FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris and Versailles.

Preparations Making for Another Great Sortie.

THE FRENCH CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The German Line Extended and Weak.

Four Months' Provisions Remaining in the City.

German Officers Dread the Result of Another Sortie.

Von Moltke Apprehensive of the Formation of New French Armies.

Prince Frederick Charles Not to Advance Too Far from Versailles.

Bismarck Anxious to Destroy the Republic.

The French Armies on the Loire to Resume the Offensive.

THE BELEAGUERED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Recent Sortie Satisfactory—Weakness of the German Line—Another Sortie Preparing—Pushing Field Works—Depleting the German Ranks—Surrender Unthought Of—Four Months' Supply of Food Remaining—General Matters.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870.

I have received letters from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, bearing dates of the 11th and 13th inst. From them I extract the following intelligence:—

THE RECENT SORTIE SATISFACTORY.

The letter of the 11th states that the recent sortie of the French army under General Ducrot was in every respect satisfactory to the besieged. It proved conclusively that the German lines are weak. The French are confident of their ability to break through the investing army at the proper moment. The active field army, commanded by General Ducrot, is in good health and spirits, and is well fed. It numbers fully two hundred thousand men, and is well disciplined, armed and equipped.

ANOTHER SORTIE PREPARING.

Great preparations are making for another sortie from the city. It will be on a much larger scale than the first one. Nothing can be learned as to the date on which it will be made, but it is likely to take place before long.

PUSHING THE FIELD WORKS.

Outside the forts the French works have been pushed forward with such energy and success that they have compelled the Germans to enlarge their line of investment, which has, consequently, grown weaker. These field works enable the artillery and sharpshooters to command roads which were entirely out of range of their guns a few weeks ago. At the same time it must be said that the German positions have been enormously strengthened, but there is a scarcity of men to defend them.

DEPLETING THE GERMAN RANKS.

The reverses of the French at Orleans have been made known to the army and people, who have received the news with marked equanimity. It is generally believed that General De Palladine's army, though defeated, has done good service in depleting the German ranks, and consequently breaking the besieging force.

SURRENDER UNTHOUGHT OF.

Such a thing as capitulating is unthought of. Every Parisian is armed, and the people, as well as the army, are in good spirits and confident. The letter, dated the 13th, from which a great part of the foregoing is taken, states that Paris can hold out for at least three months longer without experiencing any great suffering. It is true that the mortality of the city is large, but it is not enough so to create alarm. No epidemics are prevalent, there have been no deaths from starvation and but little actual want.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

In the matter of food the situation may be pronounced favorable. It is true that such articles as fresh meats, eggs, fish and poultry are gone, but there is a supply of horseflesh for two months; of bread, wine and cheese for four months, and of salted meats and salted fish for two months. These provisions, it will be seen, will enable the city to hold out four months. By order of General Trochu the government has taken possession of all articles of food and wine. At the present time the entire population is supplied with food by the military commissariats in the same manner as the soldiers, and are allowed the same rations.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Some of the theatres have reopened. It is believed that the amusement which the people will derive from the drama will be beneficial, as it will relieve the monotony of life in a besieged city.

Ordinary goods are still plentiful.

Numerous cabs are still to be seen on the streets, their horses not having been eaten.

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Truth of the Recent Sortie—Ducrot Successful—The Germans Fear Another Attack—Demand for the Bombardment of Paris—Von Moltke Apprehensive—Bismarck Pressing the Political Movement.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870.

I have received despatches from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated on the 13th inst., containing the following intelligence:—

THE TRUTH OF THE RECENT SORTIE.

Your correspondent writes that the German accounts of the recent sorties from Paris evade the truth in important particulars. The French army, commanded by General Ducrot, was entirely successful as far as it went. It captured and held the peninsula of St. Maur against all the German attempts to recover its position. The French retired voluntarily only after information had been received of the failure of General De Paladines to force back the German army near Orleans.

THE GERMANS FEAR ANOTHER SORTIE.

Military men are confident that the French could have gone entirely through the line of investment had De Paladines' operations been attended with any degree of success. The German leaders here are beginning to display uneasiness. Their line of investment has been weakened by reason of its enlargement, and they express fears of the success of another sortie if the French mass their forces upon any single part of the line.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS DEMANDED.

Among the German officers and soldiers at Versailles and around Paris there is a great demand for the bombardment of the city. Three councils of war have been held upon the question, but no bombardment has taken place yet.

VON MOLTKE'S FEARS.

It is stated that General Von Moltke fears the organization of large armies in the South of France, which being further away from Versailles than Orleans the Germans will experience more difficulty to reach them than they have to reach the Army of the Loire. General Von Moltke is unwilling to allow the forces under Prince Frederick Charles to advance too far from Paris.

BISMARCK ANXIOUS TO DESTROY THE REPUBLIC.

Count Bismarck is pressing energetically forward the political movement to destroy the republican government. He is also said to regard the conclusion of a treaty of peace before long as absolutely necessary, and to effect both objects is ready to enter into a coalition with the Emperor Napoleon or with any other Power willing and able to make terms.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chauzy Receiving Reinforcements—A General Advance of the French to be Made—A General Dismissed.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Germans are retreating all along the valley of the Loire.

CHAUZY REINFORCED.

The Prussians did not attack General Chauzy yesterday, as was expected. The forces under Chauzy have received heavy reinforcements.

A SIMULTANEOUS ADVANCE PLANNED.

It is understood now that the four generals commanding the main divisions of the Army of the Loire, viz.:—Chauzy, Bourbaki, Jaures and Jawreziberry have concerted plans for a simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced.

A FRENCH GENERAL DISMISSED.

The French government has dismissed General Sol from the service. The charge against him was that he hastily abandoned Tours, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy had appeared near the city.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Gambetta With the Army—Germans Concentrating Near Yvetot—Uhrich's and Bazaine's Surrenders to be Investigated—Grand Review of Troops.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17, 1870.

M. Gambetta is still with the Army of the Loire.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING TO ATTACK HAVRE.

The national forces in the North have gained fresh advantages. The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yvetot to attack Havre. The latter place has 350 cannon and a strong garrison, and will be defended to the last.

UHRICH'S AND BAZAINE'S SURRENDERS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The government, in accordance with the law which condemns to death generals who too hastily surrender their posts, has ordered by decree an inquiry into the capitulation of Strasbourg and Metz. As regards General Uhrich this proceeding is a mere matter of form; but in Bazaine's case the investigation will be a serious affair.

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS.

Another grand review was held here to-day of the new troops going to the front. The men gave enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Republique" as they marched past the hotel of the Ministry.

The French Driven From Vendome—Prussian Success Near Longeau—Gunboats Cruising Between Havre and Cherbourg.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870.

A telegram from Berlin dated yesterday (Dec. 17) reports that the French were driven from Vendome on Friday last.

PRUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR LONGEAU.

A telegram from Dijon dated on the 17th inst., via Berlin, reports that the Prussians attacked the French near Longeau and drove them into the fortress. The French lost two hundred men.

CRUISING BETWEEN CHERBOURG AND HAVRE.

French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have appeared near either port.

WAR FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

In the Camp, the Cabinet and the Press.

BISMARCK AND THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Versailles correspondent of the London *News* says that the quarters of the North German Chancellor in Versailles may be viewed as the foremost telegraph office in the world. Thence run the wires by which all Germany, and through Germany all Europe and America may be moved. "An unpretending house in the Rue de Provence has a sentry at the gate, and a North German tricolor displayed above the garden wall. This house is the telegraph office. Here is Bismarck quartered, and here are the wires, late for so many millions of people, attached to the instruments that will flash Bismarck's decree to Berlin or Hamburg, to London or Constantinople. The telegraph office in the Rue de Provence is truly the foremost of its kind. You may watch very late before you see the lights extinguished in Bismarck's quarters. He is not one of those model 'early-to-bed' people who are the delight of teachers and guardians. The Chancellor's habits are rather a turning of night into day. He is said to do the most of his work when the bulk of the German armies is buried in slumber. Returning home in the evening, he does more by lamplight than most men are able to achieve by daylight and lamplight together."

GENERAL WIMPFFEN AT SEDAN.

A correspondent writing to the London *Times* states that when in Sedan, on the 28th ult., he saw the original letter addressed to the Emperor by General Wimpffen, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, proposing to force a passage through the Prussian lines. The document was accidentally found after his Majesty's surrender. As it may, perhaps, interest many to read the exact words used in making so desperate a proposition, and as they have not hitherto been published in England, he sends the following copy:—

SIRE.—Je me decide a forcer la ligne qui se trouve devant le Gl. Lebrun et le Gl. Ducrot plutot que d'etre prisonnier dans la place de Sedan.

Que votre Majeste vienne se mettre au milieu de ses troupes, qui tiendront a honneur de lui ouvrir un passage.

DE WIMPFFEN.

4 hr., 1 er. Sept.

A FRENCH OPINION OF PARIS.

The *France* contains an article entitled, "*Sommes-nous perdus?*" which forcibly describes the true state of Paris. The writer says that the condition of the city has not improved in any respect. Something has been done to complete and improve the fortifications, but the Prussians have pushed on their works still more rapidly. The provisions too, especially the fresh meat, are being exhausted. Nor is the spirit of the inhabitants changed for the better; some are a prey to the most profound discouragement, while others are infatuated enough to imagine that all Europe is gazing at them with admiration. The writer thinks it is high time to put a stop to the proceedings of the loafers on the Boulevards, who think they can earn the character of patriots by standing about in the streets preaching resistance to the uttermost, and charging every one who speaks of peace or an armistice with treason. His advice is that all who act thus should be drafted at once into the regular army. Paris alone cannot save herself. The garrison may be equal to the investing army in numbers, but it is far inferior in discipline, and even if the German lines were broken nothing would be gained, for the country is wasted for fifteen miles round and can therefore afford no supplies to the capital. The two questions of real importance are:—Is there an army in the provinces capable of raising the siege of Paris? and, if so, are there provisions enough in the city to enable it to hold out till it is relieved? If either of these questions must be answered in the negative, the writer earnestly intreats the authorities not to continue the resistance until Count Bismarck's prophecy is fulfilled. If the provinces leave Paris to her fate there is no reason why she should sacrifice herself for them. Though she cannot alone change the course of the war, or even continue her resistance with any hope of success, she can still inflict severe losses on the Germans, who would therefore at present grant her favorable terms. If a hopeless defence be continued until all her resources are exhausted she will be entirely at their mercy.

THE PRESENT FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The *Pester Lloyd* says:—"We do not believe those are right who consider the events of the last few months a sufficient cause for declaiming about the moral decline of the French nation and the degeneracy of the Latin race. The people are, we believe, pretty nearly what they were eighty years ago, but it seems as if the ideas which have the power of influencing them had suffered a change. The idea of the republic of to-day and the idea of the republic of three generations ago are two very different things. The republic now in practice is only negative; it signifies merely the absence of a sovereign, while eighty years ago it was rich in positive significance, and included everything great and universal which the age produced. The republican form of government, in its naked simplicity, however desirable it may appear to some, could never produce such marvellous effects on the minds of men as were called forth by the great French revolution. These effects are to be attributed less to the political aspects of the first republic than to the material and social ideas which it embodied. If the first revolution had done no more than dethrone the dynasty, if it had not inscribed on its banners the names of liberty and equality, which were then new ideas and therefore possessed of a tenfold power, it would not have formed a new era in the history of the world. It would not have left any greater traces than a forcible change of dynasty usually makes on the history of a country. Its greatness consists in the fact that it overthrew, not only a throne, but a social system which had existed for a thousand years, and substituted for an unjust a just form of society. Its unexampled influence over the whole of Europe arose from the fact that the best and most important ideas which it embodied were not inseparably connected with any single form of government, but might be realized in a monarchy as well as a republic. And these ideas, in spite of their immense significance, were expressed in short and simple sentences which every citizen could understand and remember. They were grand and simple, like the Copernican system, let us say; and as the latter completely changed the views of mankind as to the construction of the universe, the French revolution introduced a new, popular and easily comprehensible theory of political and social life.

In this fact lay the secret of its unconquerable power. It would be as great a mistake to expect the same effects from the proclamation of a republic now as to suppose that an exposition of the movements of the heavenly bodies in our days could produce the same excitement which the first discovery of the laws that regulate them once did. The ideas proclaimed by the first revolution have become the common property of mankind, just as much as the discoveries of Copernicus and Newton. Their first proclamation rendered a second unnecessary.

The political and social improvements which we now aim at differ from those of an earlier period in two respects. Firstly, they are reforms in detail, and are not intended to destroy the existing social system, but to develop it; and, secondly, they cannot be advocated by means of short and simple dogmas, which appeal to the imagination of the people. The revolution, which scattered her rich hoard of ideas freely among the people, has exhausted her store and can offer little that is new. It is our task to care for the plants which are springing from the seed she has sown. The ideas of our own age appeal rather to the intelligence than the imagination of the people. Their influence is not, on that account, less wholesome and lasting, but it is slower and therefore less likely to produce great and sudden displays of enthusiasm among the masses.

In order to produce outbursts of popular passion, we will not say equal, but in any respect similar to those of the first French republic, the present leaders would have to enter the field of socialism. There alone can grand new systems be found; there alone is it possible to proclaim dogmas to the people with the air of a prophet. The doctrines of the revolution were eternal truths. * * * It would be unjust to assert that the French nation has not given a brilliant proofs of heroism in this desperate war, but these have been prompted by patriotism rather than their republicanism. They have shown the world that patriotism can do much, but not everything."

A FRENCH SPECULATOR IN THE CAMP.

As a parallel to the contractor for 200,000 uniforms, we met at Lille, says an English writer, a youngster of only eighteen years, a Londonized Frenchman, who had disposed, for his principal, of nearly a hundred thousand army shirts to the French government, at 3f. 55c. each, and had made on a part thereof a bonus of 4,000f.

WAR BOOKS AND BOOKMAKERS.

A very flood of political pamphlets relating to this war, says a correspondent in Lille, inundates the bookstalls of Brussels and Lille, they being published in these two cities chiefly. Two or three are worth review. The well known "L'Homme de Sedan," by Count de la Guerronnière, already in its sixth edition, is now followed by "L'Homme de Metz," from the same pen, and by another "L'Homme de Metz," by Albert Alexandre, "Directeur du Journal la Vérité." Then there is "L'Acte d'Accusation de Bazaine," by H. Nazet and E. A. Spoll (the same writers who, in the *feuilleton* of the *Etoile Belge*, describe the "Moselle Campaign"). Another is entitled "Napoleon III.; qu'avez-vous fait de la France?" "Republique ou Monarchie," by Amedée Deroide, is a deduction in favor of the former, from the facts of the present war. The "Réponse d'un Allemand à M. Victor Hugo" (anonymous) seems hardly worth while as far as the question turns on Paris chiefly, and for the rest the author appears quite as passionate an extremist as Hugo himself. "La Chouannerie en 1870" and "Etudes Militaires," by Jules Labbé, are hints and arguments on the organization for the guerilla war. "Descriptions des Fortifications de Paris," by L. Vandevelde, leaves one in doubt whether 'tis simply a good-natured attempt to satisfy a legitimate curiosity or an attempt at warning against the probable German plan of attack. There are yet others; but I have, I suppose, strained your readers' patience enough for a day.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL IN THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

The *North German Gazette* gives an account of the military hospital at Versailles. The wounded are placed in the picture galleries, the large windows of which are opened so that the air is kept pure. Every patient has a bed, with one or two mattresses, two blankets and clean sheets. The body linen and sheets have often, from the nature of the wounds, to be changed daily, and in five weeks 7,046 articles have had to be washed, without reckoning a large number of bandages, and 366 mattresses. The *Gallerie des Batailles* is devoted to the medicines and the thousand other requisites. The food is prepared in two kitchens in different wings of the palace, in order to expedite its passage to the hospital rooms. Besides the usual diet of meat, white bread, and wine, ham, sausage, fruit, champagne, &c., are provided for the severely wounded. The fruit is supplied by the palace gardens, and the champagne is the gift of the King of Prussia, who daily sends orderlies with newspapers, and frequently delicacies. The King and the Crown Prince often visit the convalescent. Those not confined to their beds can walk out on the beautiful terrace, and even the bedridden are placed there when the weather permits, in order to strengthen body and mind by the splendid prospects. Smoking, newspaper reading and letter writing go on, nor are friendly visits and religious conversation wanting, while divine service is frequently held in the large apartments.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The story of the *Neue Frei Presse* that the Germans, on taking possession of Metz, found in that place a sum of 40,000,000 francs is a pure invention.

A Swiss paper, the *Luzerner Zeitung*, recently published a pretended despatch from Count Bismarck to the North German Ambassador in Florence regarding the position of the Pope. No such document ever emanated from the Federal Chancellor.

We learn from the *Provinzial-Correspondenz* that the Reichstag, besides voting the necessary supplies for carrying on the war, will have to deliberate on the reception of those South German States which have announced their readiness to enter the North German Confederation.

From the day of the capitulation of Metz, when 173,000 French surrendered, till the 12th of November, or in about two weeks, the German armies made 14,000 more French soldiers prisoners of war. Of these, 2,400 were taken in Schlettstadt, 220 in Fort Mortier, 5,000 in New Breisach, 1,400 at Bourget, about 4,100 at Verdun, including two generals, eleven staff officers and 150 subaltern officers; 302 at Monterau and 300 at Bretenay and in other skirmishes. The pieces of cannon captured in all these affairs amounted to 372.

LIFE AMONG THE FRANCS-TIREURS

The Campaign in Central France.

Across the Country—Dangers—Fired On—Among the Francs-Tireurs—Who They Are and What They Are—With Garibaldi's Army—Talk with a Garibaldian Officer—Sentiment of the People of Lyons—The Desire for Peace.

STRASBOURG, Province of Alsace, Nov. 22, 1870.

I have just reached here from an unavoidably protracted tour in Central France, after the rudest war experience I have yet encountered since hostilities commenced. A contact of over two weeks' duration with Francs-tireurs—surprises, arrests, endless delays, execrable wet weather, not to mention other *douceries* of life in a hostile country—would by this time have made me aware that a correspondent's mission in search of the news warlike of the day forces him to alight on anything but beds of roses, had I not known that little item before.

LIFE AMONG THE FRANCS-TIREURS

is a rather dangerous kind of life, by the way; for, as you have heard, these patriotic gentry just now swarm in every section of France, giving extreme concern and harassment to the Prussian lines and detachments, and earnest anxiety to all civilians whose object is to travel in France at this critical juncture. This is the second trip and the second section of the country in which I have had the lot to meet with the small armies of the republic, and to incur narrow escapes from their skirmishing operations; but of course it happens that I am in their way, not they in mine—they are trying to defend their native soil, whereas mere talkers and writers cannot complain if on their errand of picking up the details of the war they meet with innumerable vexations and get run over rough shod now and then, as I have been, although without any malice prepense on the part of the excited warriors.

THE FRENCH LINES NEAR LYONS.

I sent you several notes written by the wayside; but I am in ignorance whether you ever received them, for they were mailed by hand. Having arrived on the main line of communication between the Rhine and Paris, I ascertained that the command of Prince Frederick Charles had actually started from the neighborhood of Metz, and that his Royal Highness, now Marshal of Prussia, had set out, with his headquarters, to reinforce General Werder's army and to push a general onslaught on Lyons, it being aimed to crush resistance in that stronghold before it could bud, ripen and produce fruit *à la Parisienne*. With the view to get up at the front of the projected siege operations in time to witness the first preparations and engagements, I determined to push on ahead with the vanguard of Prince Frederick's army, composed of Werder's men, leaving the heavy columns to come up with their bulky ambulances in the usual less rapid manner. That was

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

when I left to go forward, and the one on which I based my movements. I need scarcely add just here that by the time I was at my end of the rope, or almost jam up on Lyons, the Prince's army was nowhere in my rear, but had changed front to its right flank and oblique from Troyes via Fontainebleau towards Orleans, in consequence of the victory gained by General Paladines at Baccon the 9th inst. The Prince divided his 80,000 men in three corps and launched them separately by forced marches in the most threatened direction with the usual Prussian energy and decision; and, perhaps before you receive this letter, you will have heard that he has given the hand to Von der Tann and shattered the French.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' ARMY.

His troops, I am convinced, are capable of giving a severe shock to any force they may encounter, and I am disposed to believe, even from what I hear from the French themselves, that neither the mobiliers nor the national guardsmen anywhere can withstand him. At present writing we do not hear that the Prince has been engaged. I hope to be present when he is. True, we were led to believe by the despatch of King William of the 18th inst., that the whole French army had been defeated at Dreux; but that despatch alluded which took place at that point. By the way, that village was very near to Versailles to be occupied by a French armed force; and I hear that Versailles got a considerable scare for its new royalty.

ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

I moved down across country and by the nearest routes to the neighborhood of Dijon and Besançon. It was along this part of my travels that I encountered the detachments of Francs-tireurs in their most threatening attitude, as they were in search of a Prussian to fire upon at almost every step. They were constantly causing alarms, and once again, while going along the main route peacefully, my march was suddenly arrested by a dropping fire directed from out a thick wood upon the soldiers, of whose perils I had to take that share falling to me from being in their company. Fortunately, the soldiers were sufficiently numerous to beat the wood in every direction, and to prevent a very long continuance of the fire, which, while it lasted, consisted of

A SHOWER OF BULLETS,

rather thicker and heavier than agreeable. Without any damages, but with loud oaths from the soldiers, the free shooters took to their heels, and were out of sight and hearing in a trice. They numbered about twenty or thirty, as far as could be made out; they fired very excitedly and hastily, but yet we had their balls whizzing about our ears audibly enough, some striking at a proximity of a few feet from us. The surprise was so sudden that we considered ourselves lucky with such a narrow escape. The soldiers, of course, fired back wildly on the first impulse; but they soon went into the wood to search for their invisible enemies, without, however, finding them. Such is the

RISK OF MARCHING ON FRENCH ROUTES

now; nor did such a procedure on the part of the people of the country give us a very lively feeling of security for continuing the march. But we were in the midst of them, and going forward was not worse than going back, even supposing that our objective points had not lain in the front. A part of the way I proceeded without the accompaniment of troops, and then, again, I was beset by the inevitable guardians of the roads and forests. But barring the delay caused I must say that when I was brought into contact with the men of the blue blouses,

AMONG THE FRANCS-TIREURS,

I had not to complain of their treatment after they had ascertained my nationality and had secured proof of the peaceful mission upon which I dared to be roaming about their sacred soil. They were lively always after that, and chatted freely, being very anxious to hear the news in general, and of the whereabouts of their enemy's columns in particular. Such questions I had to be on my guard to avoid, for several good reasons, and they were never rude in pressing them after my stating squarely the position in which I was placed. They seemed intelligent; most of them, with good manners, were ignorant, I found, of the art of reading and writing with propriety or impropriety. [There is the victory which France will have to gain—education of all her children; before she can ever be again strong.] Some of the men wore a fanciful uniform or some token of the sign military; but most of those I met alone on the road were isolated cases in blue blouses, bearing arms in their hands. They belonged to the working classes, but there was no other work but to hunt Prussians and no emperor to prevent their having weapons.

SPIRIT UNDAUNTED.

Many such did I pass, as well as villages, where the inhabitants were on the *qui vive* for the invaders, and where all the eatables and drinkables were far from being exhausted. In fact, I found that the nearer I reached towards the South, towards Lyons, the more plentiful were provisions, the more prosperous the look, the less damage and frightful appearance of war. Few or no invaders were the cause of it all. The whole region I travelled over seemed a land of plenty—of wine, fruit, bread and meat—by the side of desolated East France and the battered environs of Paris and Versailles—so late my sojourning places. Wherever I came across the detachments of German troops on the wayside or stopping in the villages, there I was sure to discover them feasting—not fasting or merely gnawing a bone, but living off such fat of the land as they had not seen since their entry on French soil. Lyons and South France are justly looked forward to by the Teutons as being the happy land of Canaan. Whether they, as so many new Moseses, be refused entrance therein remains to be seen. All that I saw as far as I went, and all the accounts that I had from very reliable French sources, induce me to believe that as to provisions and well stored riches France could keep up the war without trouble, other things being equal, which they are not—rather to the contrary.

DIJON.

On reaching the neighborhood of Dijon I found that place occupied by the Prussians, and the vanguard of the French resistance, under the command of General Garibaldi, stationed or picketed at Dole. Believing that Prince Frederick was coming on as rapidly as possible, and would hasten to occupy the whole region clear up to the gates of Lyons, I concluded to drive on and see for myself the state of the people, their defences, and to have a peep at the manner of warfare carried on by the Garibaldians. Having all my papers *en règle*, and having been well acquainted with the great red shirt chieftain in years gone by in Italy, I struck out to his lines, confiding that I was merely a forerunner of the regulars on the way to attack Lyons. I had no difficulty in

CROSSING INTO THE GARIBALDIAN LINES,

which were found very slim and very poorly quartered. Garibaldi's headquarters were in Dole; but his force, amounting perhaps to 4,000 men of all colors and nationalities (principally Italians and Spaniards), was scattered around loose over an extended line, picketing at this village and at that. The men seemed poorly equipped and scantily clad, complaining of the weather and the cold nights just set in in earnest. The General himself being on the wing I was unable to have a chat with him, as I would have liked to have had; for although I know the old fellow to be extravagant in his red ideas, I still know that occasionally he seems to have an instinctive perception of the truth, which enables him to give on things and men what may be termed the common sense view. I feel sure that he would have told me some truths about the nature and the prospects of these French of to-day, for he has studied them, and, with all his impracticable fancies, he is a man of observation.

GARIBALDI'S SONS.

I, however, saw his sons—both serving under him. Riciotti, the younger, twenty-five, is a general, and a soldier of decided prestige and talent. He wins his way and is capable of doing something. According to the telegram from Tours he has just captured and defeated 800 Prussians at Chatillon. I have reason to believe that this achievement is exaggerated, for his force is slim; but he could act if he had the men. He is much liked by his followers. Menotti, the elder, thirty-three, is also popular and amiable, but rather more so than talented. He is classed as "not much." All the Garibaldians have been made citizens by the republic, and Gambetta has made Garibaldi a general of the French army. I renewed my acquaintance with many of the Garibaldian warriors who went through the campaign of Sicily. I may *résumé* their sentiments of condensing the statements made to me by one of the General's chief staff officers, a colonel. He said:—"We are having

A ROUGH TIME:

of it, on account of the weather. Besides, we have nothing, and there seems to be no organization to be expected from Tours, where all is confusion, as hereabouts. We have to shift for ourselves. There is a certain jealousy in regard to us all, and the General is not seconded at all by the French officers. But no matter. We hope for the best, and, at all events, we fight for our principles, for the universal republic, for humanity. We are not fighting here merely for this poor French nation, deserving of the pity and help of all nations—of your republic, of England, of that very Italy whose King has outlawed us, and who goes shamefully to the theatre every night to pass away the time while our sister nation bleeds! What kind of civilization or humanity is this that allows France to be struck down in this manner? No, sir; the idea of humanity does not exist in this nineteenth century, with all its boastings. I say it is not understood properly, even supposing that it has entered into the heads and hearts of men. Just look at the egotism of the peoples and their governments. Yes, there are individuals who have suffered, really suffered, and they understand what the word humanity should mean—a kind, brotherly, fellow feeling—but they are few. I have had five campaigns. I was captured by the Bourbon troops; I was weak, they were strong and subjected me to every indignity. I was thrust into one of those cells at Gaeta, where prisoners had nothing to eat but a small crust of bread, amid filth, vermin and rats, where many died of starvation, and where some became old men in a few weeks, owing to the tortures inflicted. I was visited one day by the Queen of Naples in her tour of inspection at the establishment. The guardian came to my bench and struck me a terrible cuff in the side to apprise me of the presence of the Queen. I fainted. The Queen extended to me succor and punished the brutal guardian. She saw my pitiful state and had compassion on me. I am sure that she had a real sense of humanity about her in acting as she did. I told her at the time that I saluted her, not as a queen, the wife of the oppressor of men, for my principles had placed me in prison, but as a woman who had displayed a good heart. I allude to this example of my own experience to show you that one must really suffer, perhaps, before one can fully appreciate the feeling or the idea of what the word humanity should signify. I feel for others, in short, for I have suffered terribly. France is suffering terribly, and therefore we have come to her succor. We have a good many bad subjects coming to us here from Italy on voluntary enlistments, but the General is going to put a stop to their coming. We are on a foreign soil and upon a delicate mission. We do not wish any *mauvais sujet* to arrive from Italy to do us harm and wound the good reputation which it is essential for success to preserve among the excited French. Italy may be united, but its government is a shame. I was a captain in the regular army. I resigned to come here with the General.

THE PRIESTS DOWN ON THEM.

As for the Santo Padre (the Holy Father, the Pope), he is now the happiest man in the world. That the Florentine government has taken things off his hands, he drinks, eats and walks about quietly, secure in his occupation at the Vatican; he is much better off now, personally, and it is only Antonelli and the Jesuits who are raging. Here we have had something to do with the Jesuits and the priests and they are all down on us. We have shut them up in several places and they are all cursing us and working against us. It astonishes us to see what an immense influence they have over the people here. The French are far more priest-ridden than the Italians. At present the priests are doing more harm to the country than the Prussians. Their bishops and archbishops all work for the Pope. They send money from eminent Frenchmen, and all the money they can to aid in recuperating the temporal power—money which should go for the national defence. The government does not take strong measures against them, and even we have been accused of dealing too harshly with them. It is true the General will not tolerate their doings, more especially as we have had proof that they are acting as spies for the Prussians. Withal we hope on and intend to do our best.

CONTINUING ON SOUTH,

I reached as far as the railway line running between Lyons and Geneva. At the station of Culoz only an hour or two's ride from Lyons, I found the trains moving as usual, with only slight deviations from the ordinary time tables, and conveying loads of French refugees from the threatened city into Switzerland. National guardsmen were met, who were on a few days' leave of absence to convey their families and chattels into a spot of safety—Swiss neutraldom. I conversed with many of them in regard to Lyons, its defences and the sentiments of the people in the South. The accounts tallied invariably as to the general desire for peace:—"*La paix, la paix—qu'on la fasse, qu'on la fasse*" [Peace, peace; let it be made.] Some with whom I talked were intelligent men of wealth and position in Lyons, all belonging to the National Guard and on short furlough. I make a *résumé* of what they said, as follows:—

Lyons is naturally strongly situated, and we have worked hard and made it still stronger by artificial defences. It is now guarded by a strong garrison, and has heavy guns brought from the seaports. We are all made soldiers up to sixty. The old men are in the sedentary guard of defence; while the young of twenty-five years, though married, are consigned to active service. This is blamed while the still younger, from seventeen to twenty are not touched, although they are eager to be drafted. We will defend the city perhaps two months. There are provisions in plenty. But then the city must be taken at last, and what then? Will we have advanced our cause? Not a whit; we will only have been sacrificed. What will be true of Lyons, if attacked, is, we see by sad experience, true of all France—left to unorganized forces. All sensible people see it and say it now that Metz has fallen. But we dare not speak out our sentiments openly as we do in private; for we would have to suffer the penalties of mob law. All our large cities are now governed by municipal councils composed of the most ignorant and unworthy portion of the citizens.

WE DARE NOT TALK OUT, WE CANNOT ACT.

The demagogues have the lead, and all is confusion and improvidence. There is no head. It is only too sadly seen by us all, and hence the general sentiment is that France is being sacrificed when there is no proper direction to make our strength available. The best thing that could happen would be for Paris to make peace; for then all France would yield under that influence. Peace should have been made at Sedan, as soon as we saw that the nation had no head nor could expect to have one. What we desire is a good government, under whatever name. The nation would not suffer Napoleon again. The Orleans have the best chance of satisfying the national will now. Probably the republic might last a year or so. Gambetta is a mere talker—a lawyer; yet there is something we like in him, and it is the fact that he has some idea of order and has enforced quiet at Lyons and Marseilles, where wild confusion reigned not many weeks ago. Let him go further and make peace. But we are afraid he is too inexperienced to see that his course virtually sacrifices the true interests of the nation.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE ARE FOR PEACE.

Out of 300,000 inhabitants in Lyons 250,000 at least are of our way of thinking. You ask if there is a real, serious desire on the part of the French people of the South to conquer or die in the national defence. No, because there is this general sentiment, that there is no leader capable of driving out the Germans. We have plenty of everything; as yet nothing is lacking. Of course business is at a standstill. Our silk commerce and manufactures are all down pretty much; perhaps there is scarcely one-eighth of our silk trade remaining. There are about ten large dealers and manufacturers who still keep up work for the large supply sent to America and England; but all the small fry, who employed some four or five hundred workmen only, have shut up shop. The army at Lyons bears the name of "The Army of the South," and is 50,000 strong, and is commanded by a new general just sent from Tours. The first one sent us was not agreeable to the tastes of our municipal council, who removed him. But generals and discipline are lacking; arms are plentiful; many have been received from America, and give great satisfaction to all. The men are charmed with these perfected weapons.

WHAT NOW EXCITES ALL MINDS

is the attitude of Russia. A child could have seen that Russia would not lose her opportunity as soon as France should be crushed. We called upon England to help her natural ally three months ago. We all plainly saw it and told the English so at the beginning of the war. Perhaps now it is too late for England to save herself, and she will have to suffer too. Yet could she join in and help us now, the resistance in France would still be long and serious. Our disasters have discouraged the nation all the more because it has been made to feel so isolated by the action of England. We are all waiting to see what England will do. This place is perfectly quiet. Belfort and one or two other fortresses, such as Montmedy and Mézières, are besieged and must give up soon. The sentiment of the citizens of Strasbourg bears still a decided French bias in sympathy; yesterday one of them chalked on the walls that Trochu had sortied with 100,000 men and killed 8,000 Prussians and spiked 120 siege pieces.

LUXEMBOURG

British Agitation Over the Continental Diplomacy.

The Nation Humiliated by the Prussian Policy Towards the Grand Duchy—Premier Gladstone's Cabinet at the Crisis of Its Ministerial Existence—Russian Definition of the Situation.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bismarck Demands a Grand National Difficulty—The Nation Humiliated—A Change of Cabinet Imminent.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1870.

The reported submission of the English government to Bismarck's overbearing demands relative to the Luxembourg question and the territorial future of the Duchy intensifies the feeling of indignation which prevails generally against the Gladstone Ministry.

Earl Granville opposed, it is said, this last act of humiliation.

The *Standard* newspaper (a Tory organ) declares that the ministerial course of the "peace party" completes England's abdication of her position as a leading European Power.

The Ministry is accused of cowardice in refusing to publish Count Bismarck's letter or their own executive reply thereto.

It is anticipated that a most violent attack will be made on the Cabinet immediately after the meeting of Parliament.

The downfall of Gladstone's Ministry is regarded as imminent.

THE RUSSO-EUROPEAN UKASE.

What Holland "Must" Do and What Prussia May Do—Definition by the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, 1870.

Russia, in reply to the Prussian note in regard to Luxembourg, says the King of Holland must disprove the charges brought against the Duchy or give guarantees that its obligations of neutrality shall not be violated again.

If, however, the charges alleged are proved, "Prussia is justified in annexing the territory."

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The Up Town Travel Conundrum.

Statistical and Financial Reasons for Its Quick Solution—Movements in Brooklyn—The Extension of Flatbush Avenue.

The great question in the real estate market in the approaching period of expected activity is that of up town travel. Rapid transit from end to end of the island is the great desideratum at this time, and, in fact, a vital necessity, in connection with the growth of New York and the support of the great real interests belonging to the metropolitan district.

THE ARGUMENT

in support of this position is neither new nor misunderstood by those likely to be affected by the hoped for result; but its leading points, as succinctly arranged by an advocate of one of the propositions of rapid transit, will bear repetition.

STATISTICS.

From 1800 to 1860 the established ratio of increase in population was a fraction over 28 per cent for every five years. This ratio would have given, in 1870, a population of 1,334,073, an increase for the decade of 520,404, and one-quarter of which equals 130,101.

The population of 1860 was 813,669, and in 1870 it was 926,341, an increase of only 112,672, being 17,409 less than one-quarter of what it ought to have been, and showing an actual loss of 407,732 in the growth of the city.

Again, from 1850 to 1860 the ratio of increase was 57.83, and from 1860 to 1870 it was only 13.84 per cent, when it ought to have been 63.98 per cent, showing an actual loss of 50.14 per cent. A loss of three-quarters would have shown a loss of 47.98 per cent.

The facts prove that since 1840 the growth of the city has been above Fourteenth street, and the 407,732 lost population was lost to that section, and if such loss had not taken place there would not now remain a single vacant lot below 155th street. This decrease of population resulted in the loss in value of the taxable property on the upper part of the island to an amount exceeding $500,000,000, a tax on which of only two and a half per cent would have produced a yearly revenue to the city of $12,500,000.

This depreciation in the value of property, together with other evils and injuries to life, health and financial prosperity, has been caused by the

WANT OF ADEQUATE MEANS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRADE AND TRAVEL

between the upper and lower limits of New York.

The facts show that the value of property depends upon the distance its occupant is compelled to travel to his place of business; and that distance is not measured by miles, but the time and convenience of the transit. The time required to travel from Harlem is over two hours, while that from Elizabeth, N. J.—just twice the distance—is only fifty minutes.

For this reason, under the present condition of the means of travel, the intrinsic value of property in Elizabeth is more than double that in Harlem. The increase of population at Harlem, increasing the number of passengers, would lengthen the time of travel, add to its inconvenience, and thus depreciate the value of the real estate, unless the facilities for transportation were enlarged at the same time.

The facts show that the property in the lower part of Westchester and the upper part of New York must continue to depreciate in value, year by year, with an increasing ratio of decline, corresponding with the means provided for the accommodation of travel to the localities adjacent to the lower part of the city.

To illustrate:—Elizabeth will increase in population as it becomes more convenient to the business centre of New York, while Harlem will decline in the ratio of the time and difficulty of travel to that locality.

It is generally understood in real estate circles that

THE LEGISLATURE,

during its next session, will address itself actively to the solution of this problem. The various projectors who have schemes on hand that are certain to succeed, each one thinking his the best and the others either too expensive or impracticable, are either "laying pipe" or endeavoring to "manufacture public opinion" so as to obtain control of the Legislature. One thing is certain—the ring is pledged to put in operation some practicable scheme that will not take too long or require too much money to carry out. The members are loaded up with uptown property, and are still buying, and their interests are involved in such successful action. Present indications point to a modification of the plans and an extension of the charter of the Central Underground Railroad Company as the means whereby the great question will be satisfactorily solved.

IN BROOKLYN

there was an equal awakening of interest in respect to the future of the real estate market as we have noticed in New York. The programme of operations for the coming spring is an extensive one, and if it only draws promises to create considerable excitement. Some transactions on a large scale are reported recently, but without particulars; hence we prefer to pass them over. The long agitated

EXTENSION OF FLATBUSH AVENUE

is expected to go through the Legislature positively this session, and real estate has been quite active for some time past along the line of the expected improvement. Continued in a straight line, which is, we believe, the intention, the new avenue will terminate at the junction of Adams and Sands streets, or at the contemplated entrance to the bridge, furnishing a straight road from New York to Prospect Park. The intermediate course will take in the corners of Willoughby and Prince streets, Myrtle avenue and Gold street, Jay and Concord and Nassau and Pearl streets.

Among the buildings to be demolished in this Haussmannizing work will be the school house of St. James' parish, on Jay street, and the Bishop's residence, nearly opposite.

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RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Budget of Sermons.

The Anatomy of Repentance and the Dismal Swamp of Utter Negation.

Beecher on Billiards and Board Bills.

Catholic and Protestant Views of the Pope.

PREPARE YE THE WAY OF THE LORD!

The Theological Aspects of Scandal, Faith, Republicanism and Happiness.

We publish below an interesting and carefully reported collection of the principal sermons delivered in the churches of the city and suburbs yesterday. The bracing air of a bright sunshiny December morning, no doubt, contributed something to the large numbers of the audiences that thronged nearly all the places of public worship. But it was also evident from the general earnestness that pervaded most of the congregations that the good attendance was mostly due to the strong instincts of religious duty that, in spite of the gloomy statements of several clergymen, still characterize the majority of New Yorkers. In the morning a few gathering flakes of snow fell from the sky, but this was but an excitement of a few minutes' duration, and the day passed off in pleasant sunshine.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Merrill Richardson—Vivid Pulpit Portrayal of the Character of the Pilgrim Fathers—Homespun Truths Most Eloquently Told.

The New England Congregational church, corner of Madison square and Forty-seventh street, accustomed to being well filled every Sunday morning, through the growing popularity of its new minister, Rev. Merrill Richardson, was yesterday morning crowded to its utmost capacity. It is not to be wondered at. The occasion was one of unusual interest. It had been announced that the subject of the sermon would be

OUR FOREFATHERS,

or in other words an anniversary sermon of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The theme was one in which the congregation, largely made up of New England people, naturally felt an interest, and all felt that it was one in which the best powers and eloquent energies of Rev. Mr. Richardson would reveal themselves. A New Englander himself and educated in its Puritan principles, its hard, blunt character, softened, of course, of its asperities by modern culture, still attaches to him. He preached boldly, eloquently; preached with an eloquence he has never preached before; preached with an enthusiasm the theme itself inspires in the true New England heart; preached a strong, loud, muscular sermon. After the conclusion of the customary prefatory exercises of prayer, reading the scriptures and singing he announced that on next Sabbath morning the subject of his sermon would be appropriate to Christmas, and then followed

THE SERMON.

His text was Proverbs xvii., 6—"The glory of children is their fathers." "Two hundred and fifty years ago," he began, "the Mayflower landed at Plymouth the 21st of this month." It contained one hundred and [illegible] men, women and children." He wished to call their attention to the character of those who [illegible] have called the sailing of that little vessel the

GREATEST EVENT IN MODERN HISTORY.

Great in its results, it was then unnoticed of the world. Its calling was meagre enough. It was winter; the weather was severe, the coast was forbidding. They meant to have landed in Northern Virginia or at the mouth of the Hudson. Having lived in Holland, they knew of the various schemes for trade with the Indians, then discussed among the merchants. But by the blunder or treachery of the captain they came to land hundreds of miles farther north, and thus New York escaped being the home of the

PLYMOUTH PILGRIMS.

There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will.

After describing the sufferings of the Pilgrims in England and their leaving for Holland and in the first years of their settlement here, the speaker gave some reasons why they are worthy of honor. The first was that we are of the same race—a race long distinguished for their love of liberty and the rights of man. But it was not blood so much as principles which he commended. These shaped the institutions of the republic. Our fathers and the other colonists who first settled the Eastern and Middle States were Protestants, as opposed to Romanism. They loved freedom and hated despotism both in State and Church; they favored education in opposition to ignorance. Ancestral glory is a sentiment of our nature and should be cultivated. When the men who secured for us so much are worthy of honor it is a religious duty to render it. No fabulous history hides them. We know the men and why they came. Carver and Bradford, and Winslow and Winthrop—men of fortune and culture—and Brewster, the ruling elder, at whose house these pilgrims met for worship in England, and Captain Standish of military bearing—we see them all as they came here and entered upon their toil. Their names with thirty-four others are signed to the compact drawn in the cabin of the Mayflower, that was the "germ of American liberties." After dwelling with eloquent enthusiasm upon this point—an eloquence whose pertinent force came home to the attention and heart of every hearer—he dwelt with like eloquence upon the glory that our forefathers earned and richly merited through their great

SACRIFICES FOR CONSCIENCE

and their readiness to receive new light. It was an article of their creed "to receive whatever new truth might be made known from the Word of God." These Plymouth Pilgrims never persecuted others for opinions. They lived in peace with other colonies and with the Indian tribes. They paid a great price for religious freedom, and they handed it down to their posterity. They were not encouraged by visions of the future glory of this country. They saw none of the results which we now see. Duty and God—these were their guides and their rewards. Men would go far and suffer much for a place in history which the Pilgrims now hold. But they did not so much as see one cluster of grapes from the promised land. They tasted not of its milk and its honey. They dreamed of no mines of silver and gold. Toil, hardships, suffering—these were the price paid. They

WALKED BY FAITH.

Look in upon that busy hive as they bring out their saws and hammers and augers and nails and pots and kettles, and light their camp fires and begin their log cabins. The forests ring with the sound of the axe and the songs of praise. Every man to the work. Having drawn a most vivid picture of their primitive life he next considered the

RESULTS OF THEIR LABORS.

Other colonies settled along the coast. And the "homespun life" which for a century and a half they lived; their plain farmhouses, their domestic manufactures, the large families they reared and educated; the town meetings—those nurseries of freedom; the schoolhouses in every neighborhood—the sure foundation of republics; the open Bible and free churches, without which both civil and religious liberty degenerate into despotism; the lands owned by the cultivators, giving dignity to labor; these form a history more absorbing to a reflective mind than any romance. These prepared the way for our comforts and luxuries, our thriving towns and marts of commerce. These sacrifices of the past secured our condition of greater culture and elegance; our costlier churches and edifices. Each generation does much; but each has inherited more. Our fathers laid the foundations of our prosperity. They were "such stuff" as great nations are made of. All honor to them. Let us catch some of their spirit and carry forward the work which they so heroically began. Their domain has

WIDENED INTO A CONTINENT.

On the banks of the Sacramento,
On the snowy cones of Oregon,
We hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea.

In two and a half centuries more three hundred millions will inhabit this land. What shall be their destiny? Shall the institutions of our forefathers, improved and made strong, remain? Then how much remains to be done! It was the duty of all, he enforced in conclusion, to nourish the growth of the same

SEEDS OF FREEDOM AND GOSPEL RELIGION

which were early sown by the Pilgrim Fathers. A little of the sacrifice of our fathers could make this whole land blossom. Already the fires of liberty in other countries are kindled from "this candle set in the wilderness." While we glory in our ancestors let us live and labor that the millions to come after us may have reason to honor our memory. It is rarely a sermon is listened to with such earnest, such deeply absorbing, such continuously riveted such breathless and spell-bound attention. He infused his own enthusiasm into all his hearers. Though nearly an hour was occupied in its delivery it seemed a much shorter time, and as the last words fell from his lips the glowing and holy veneration felt for those, our forefathers, was intensified into a deeper and more abiding earnestness.

Singing, prayers and benediction, as usual, terminated the exercises.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Dunphy—"The Acceptable Time."

The Rev. Father Dunphy preached the sermon at St. Joseph's church yesterday. He took his text from the gospel of the day. After alluding to the first advent of the Saviour he spoke of the festival of Christmas. It was a custom as old as the world, he said, for people to celebrate with unusual ceremony, not only the actual first day of a hero, but each anniversary of it was always regarded as an occasion for rejoicing. The event which Christians were now preparing to celebrate was one far more worthy a grand celebration than any other which had ever been celebrated in the world. We were now at the close of

A SEASON OF PREPARATION,

and as we felt the "great day" drawing nigh, the thought, whether we willed it or not, naturally forced itself upon our minds that another year had been taken from our lifetime since last we had honored the festival. In spite of our joys, reflections would come up before us, and we could not help looking forward, at the same time, to the second advent of the Saviour, when He shall come amid clouds with great power and majesty to judge every man according to his works. It was at this last hour of the season that the Church, like "a voice in the wilderness," called upon us to repent. A year had passed since last the same voice had made itself heard, and yet how many had there been who had listened to it with indifference? He would not undertake to say what had been the fate of all those who, during the year, had

PASSED AWAY FROM THIS LIFE,

but, at any rate, we could now profit by their experience and understand the lessons and teachings of the Church which they, no matter what their fate might be, would never again have an opportunity of hearing. What did the language of the Gospel in connection with this great festival of Christmas teach? When the Lord began His public life God called forth from the desert of Palestine a man who had lived in solitude, praying and fasting—John the Baptist. He came forth as the forerunner of the first bright Light which was to illuminate the entire world. He came to preach to mankind the "grand event" by preaching the remission of sins. Those to whom he had uttered words of salvation had slept for ages in the dust; yet to-day, like John the Baptist, the Church cried out to every man to repent and prepare for the coming of the Saviour. Its voice was

THE VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS,

and the words spoken by the glorious saint eighteen hundred years ago had lost none of their significance in our day.

The reverend father then went on, at considerable length, to show that the way Catholics should give proper heed to the voice of the Church was to approach the confessional and become reconciled to God. They should not postpone the day of their return to God, he said, for any reason. Now was "the acceptable time," not to-morrow, or next week or next month, for the present was only ours, and no one could guarantee what might be in store for us in the future. The Church, which, like a kind mother, ordinarily made it a loving request to ask her children to approach the sacraments, at the present time turned that request into an imperative demand.

LEXINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Hugo on the Tyranny of the Roman Catholic Church.

Owing, doubtless, to the severe cold weather which the denizens of the metropolis experienced yesterday, many of the fashionable up town churches were not nearly so well filled at the morning service as might have been wished. This was particularly the case with that unique little structure above named, which is situated on the corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, as its pews were not more than half occupied, which is really a very rare thing. Upon invitation of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hugo officiated in the pulpit, and, although his discourse cannot with truth be styled an eloquent one, it was, nevertheless, very interesting.

THE TEXT

was selected from II. Timothy, ii., 9—"But the word of God [illegible] into prison because of his religion, and so were a great many good and pious men at a not very remote period, and that too by those who professed to worship God in spirit and in truth, but who, nevertheless, could not bear to see any one else worship him unless they conformed wholly to their belief, viz, the Roman Catholic. Of all other religious sects on the face of the earth, the Roman Catholics were, he thought, pre-eminently tyrannical, and he had had just cause to believe them so, for he was by birth and education a Hungarian, and had felt most severely the tyranny of that bloodthirsty monster, his Catholic Majesty,

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Fifteen years ago, when the famous Concordat was made public, he and his father were Protestant ministers in Hungary, and they both attended the convention which was soon after held for the purpose of drawing up and signing a petition to the Austrian Emperor, praying that they might be allowed to educate their children and worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. His father, who was then a very old man, attached his signature, with others, to the petition; but he himself, being then quite a young man, and not regularly installed as a pastor of any particular church, did not sign it. His hearers knew full well the fate of those who had, as the Emperor termed it, the temerity to sign that paper. His venerable father was condemned to solitary confinement for a period of seven years, and had all his estate confiscated. After undergoing five of the seven years sentence he died in his cell and his ashes were not allowed a decent burial. He himself was exiled from his native land, and had, too, all his property confiscated merely because he attended the assembly. This was a sample of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC TYRANNY.

He is now, he said, at liberty to go home provided he will sign a paper declaring his eternal allegiance to Austria, admit that his offence was great and that his sentence was just. This he would never do, even if his eyes never again beheld the land of his nativity.

The Catholics in this country would be, if they had the power, quite as bad as they are in any quarter of the globe. They are exerting themselves to their utmost to drive the Bible from the public schools. They are not content to get away from their poor, miserable native land and live under a liberal and just government in a free land, but they want, and are bound, if possible, to destroy the institutions of the land of their adoption, one of which is the Bible. He would warn all Protestants to be on the alert and to keep constantly before them the scenes that were enacted in Philadelphia in 1844, when a Catholic school board prohibited the reading of the Bible in the schools, and the result was

A RIOT ENSUED,

which well nigh resulted in the spilling of a vast deal of blood. As for himself he challenged the right of any Catholic to be elected to the School Board, for they were not in sympathy with the institutions of the country at all. There were recently thirteen teachers appointed in the schools of this city, eleven of whom were Catholics and but two Protestants, and if they had desired to do it the Board would not have appointed one single Protestant.

CHRISTIAN FREE CHURCH.

Christ as an Exemplar—Sermon by the Rev. C. B. Foote.

The morning services in the Christian Free church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, were commenced yesterday morning by the singing of the old Missionary Hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains," after which the pastor, the Rev. Charles B. Foote, announced as his text the fourth verse of the first chapter of St. John—*i. e.*, "In Him was life, and the life was the light of men." The reverend gentleman in his discourse remarked that the thought of this Scripture would have been clearer had our translation read, "in it was life." It refers to the term word in the first verse. It gives us to understand that the term "word" does not mean a vocalized utterance, nor wisdom; it means a person. The person we call Jesus. He lived among men, and is conduct His an example for us—it sheds light on the dark ways of life.

Part of Jesus' mission was to show us how to live, how to be perfect and how to please God. He took human nature in infancy and carried it into the arena of common life. He lived in private circles and He shared in public affairs. He knew want and sorrow and trial just as we know it. Whoever will do as He did will share the grace of God, and like Him gain

A COMPLETE VICTORY

over the world and death and sin, and will at last be exalted to the throne and the glory of God. We need give little heed to the creeds and doctrines and recondite interpretations. If we study Christ and imitate Him we shall attain to full salvation and to perfect manhood.

Last week we traced Him through beauteous childhood and youth and manhood at home and till He consecrated Himself to His great mission in the Jordan. From His baptism and the Father's acknowledgment He went to the temptation. It was a dark, sad part of His life. Almost without food or friend or sympathy, "alone with the wild beasts." He felt the power of the tempter as severely as ever we do. Kingdoms and emoluments and joy were offered Him, but He preferred a pure life to a dishonorable acceptance of them. Let us do likewise, and, like Him, we shall eventually gain a lasting kingdom. From His trial He went to teach men

THE BETTER LIFE.

And shall not we also point men to the skies and lead the way? He teaches us also the power and blessedness of prayer. On all great occasions he began his work by a special season of prayer, and he felt its sweetness and power.

He was zealous for the things of God. No half work was his. The world ever felt that He was in earnest. In His devotion to God He did not forget men. Society, as well as self, has a claim on every one, and who should be more worthy to go into the world than those who try to illustrate the pure life of men. Some people confine their social work to the rich, some to the poor; but He, regardless of mere circumstances, went wherever men were, to bless them as men.

Like Christians, He had often to contend against home influence. Though His mother sympathized with Him, His brethren opposed Him. Having shown

WHAT OUR NATURE MAY BE

on earth, He took to the throne of God, where in the highest splendor He exhibits to angels and to us what man redeemed shall be. "Let us walk in the light, as He was in the light."

At the conclusion of the sermon the well known hymn, commencing "Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung, when the pastor invited those who were desirous of participating in the baptismal rites of the church to come forward. A large number accepted the invitation, after which all present partook of the communion.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Belief in a Deity Natural to Man—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth.

This handsome church was, as usual, crowded to the doors. The ability of the pastor as an expounder of the Gospel and as an exhorter is so well known that Sabbath after Sabbath finds every pew and every seat filled with eager listeners. At the service yesterday Mr. Hepworth's text was taken from Psalms xiv., 1—"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." He said it is a curious fact that though early history gives the record of a different deity for every nation, it plainly asserts that a belief in God is universal. Atheism is the product of civilization. It is philosophy run mad. Sometimes in the pursuit of knowledge a man will lose his balance, and in the attempt to grasp and comprehend the great problem of the universe he will miss his path, just as a traveller at night sometimes gets off the highway and finds himself in the mire. Most atheists declare that there is no God simply because they do not understand all about him. It is about as sensible as it would be for a man of ordinary education to deny the reality of the solar system because he cannot understand the how and the why of its existence. Belief in Deity is natural to human beings. They are not educated into it, though they are sometimes educated out of it. Go back to the infancy of the race, and you will find everywhere some expression on the part of the people of their faith in the Unseen, and, to them, the Unknown. The rudest savage tries to propitiate and to win the favor of his God, though his conception of Him be rude in the extreme. In the East the Sun and Moon were deified; in Greece and Rome the ideal man was deified, and in later times all this has given way before a cultivated, religious nature; and we worship and have faith in a Being infinite in his nature and attributes. So the race has been at school, and has gone through the primer of a worship of material things, though they be beautiful as a Grecian statue, and learned at last to pray to the Unseen. I think the number of thinkers who have arrived at

THE DISMAL SWAMP OF UTTER NEGATION,

called atheism, is greatly exaggerated. They are to society what warts are on a tree, and are in about the same proportion. Once in a while you find a man who commits intellectual suicide, and boldly asserts his disbelief, but he is a monstrosity, never to be envied—always to be pitied. There is a tinge of atheism in modern science, but it will not outlast this inquisitive generation. It will undoubtedly become the strongest ally of true religion in the next century. Doubt always precedes faith in a thinker's history, and the doubt of to-day will certainly change into a larger and more rational faith to-morrow. Young men, there is no condition of mind so deplorable and enervating as that of permanent doubt. The man who does not believe in a Deity, who once made and who now governs the world, not as a despot, but as a wise and loving father, has no incentive to virtue, and no power to resist temptation. I cannot paint too vividly the

SPIRITUAL HORRORS OF ATHEISM.

The man who dethrones God always and of necessity enthrones passion and self. He who does not believe in the Infinite Lawgiver becomes a law unto himself, and is ripe for the commission of any crime. [illegible] the present has no value, and the future has no hope. The old motto says, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Only once in history have we seen the principles of atheism embodied in the laws and controlling the sentiment and usages of society. In France, when the nation throbbed with the anguish of a dreadful revolution, and when the people had run mad and [illegible] established forms and [illegible] everywhere, the rudely laid aside and a poor abandoned woman made the symbol of the people's spiritual condition. But only anarchy and disorder resulted. The nation was compelled to go back to the old faith before peace could be restored. Now, though there is little speculative atheism in the world, there are too many men in whose lives there is no living faith in a present Deity. If you pass logically from the Christian faith to a life in which it is perfectly represented, from the theoretic to an embodied belief in Deity, what heroism and faithfulness, what calm endurance and symmetry of soul you discover. But if you take most of

OUR LIVES JUST AS THEY STAND,

with all their shortcomings, weaknesses and even crimes, and deduce from them the faith, or want of faith, which would naturally produce them, you meet with a practical atheism in society which bodes no good. In politics, in trade, in the professions, in fashionable circles, not true religion, but a sham religion, reigns; not a quickening faith in a God whose law is supreme, but a sort of half belief that the whole theory of religion is on uncertain foundations. This is the danger against which I would warn you. Believe with your whole soul. If you doubt, find your way out into higher truth. Make your faith in God the foundation of your character, and then your life will be beautiful and your future hopeful.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Parents and Children—Sermon by Bishop Loughlin.

This elegant and commodious church was yesterday at morning service crowded to its utmost capacity by a devout though fashionable congregation. It having been announced that the learned and highly esteemed Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, would preach, a large number of people from other parishes attended. After the usual services, which were rendered very impressively, the Bishop ascended the pulpit and preached earnestly and eloquently. The text was taken from the Gospel of the day—Luke iii., 1-6. Beginning with an examination of the text, the venerable gentleman remarked that the subject of his discourse would be more particularly directed to the exposition of the duties of parents toward their children, to themselves and to God. There was no especial reason, he said, to urge these duties on the congregation he was addressing, the noble work they were carrying on in the parish demonstrating that they needed

NOT REPROOF, BUT ENCOURAGEMENT.

Yet too much could not be said in impressing on the minds of parents that they had duties to perform of vast importance—duties which they never could neglect or abandon, and for the proper discharge of which God would hold them to a strict account. He would first consider what were the duties of parents to God. No matter what good we may accomplish here, if we perish ourselves all is lost as far as we are concerned. And that we may save ourselves we must, while inculcating into the minds of the young correct principles, set such an example to them by our daily walk and conversation as will bring us near to God, and at the same time draw the little ones to his feet. God himself established the relations between parents and children. Parents are the agents for bringing the children into the world, but they belong to God, and he will exact an account of the manner in which they have been trained and brought up. And besides

THE DUTY PARENTS OWE TO GOD,

their Father, they owe a duty to themselves and to the community at large. It may properly be stated that a man's duty begins when, before marriage, he selects his partner for life. The Church expects the co-operation of parents in the education of the children, so that their hearts and minds may be moulded in the right form and that God may be glorified. Hence the importance of making a proper selection before marriage. If both husband and wife are indifferent—if one of them is not a Catholic—how will the children be educated in the right way? The children are the loved of God, His redeemed ones and heirs of heaven. God has sanctified them and given them as a sacred trust to be trained and brought up to serve God. The duty parents owe to themselves is not less clearly defined than that they owe to their children and the community. If a man fails by example as well as precept in training his children he cannot expect that they will reflect by their conduct in after life credit upon him and be a blessing. A

MAN'S DUTY TO HIMSELF,

properly performed, is his duty to his family and to the community. If you want your child to go to confession you must go too; if you want it to be honorable, temperate and virtuous, you must yourself possess all these virtues; and so your example will be as a light to the footsteps of the child, leading in the path of godliness and warning him of the snares and pitfalls of the world. The family is the foundation, as it were, of society, and when families are pure and good society will also be pure. This is a truth to which the Church is fully alive. That the family and the community may be filled with faith and kindled with love for the Saviour it is necessary that the children should be early taught and trained in the right way. With this object and for this purpose the Church is here and everywhere working with zeal for the establishment of schools. The work in this parish has been most gratifying. The Rev. Bishop then proceeded to relate his experience on a recent visit to the large school connected with the church, and said that

HE WAS MORE THAN PLEASED.

The school was under the direction of the Sisters of Charity and the Franciscan Brothers, the former having in charge the instruction of the girls and the latter that of the boys' department. In order that the School may continue to prosper it will have to be liberally supported. Judging by their exertions in the past he had no fears for the future. After paying a high compliment to the parishioners of St. Peter's for their zeal and liberality in every good cause the Bishop brought his discourse to a close.

Father Franciola then from the altar addressed the congregation on several subjects appertaining to discipline, after which the service was brought to a close.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS.

Civil and Religious Liberty—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

The fine, crispy weather which prevailed yesterday had a remarkably good effect upon the frequenters of the above church. Hundreds flocked from all quarters, and before the commencement of devotional exercises the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The fashion and respectability of the metropolis were worthily represented by the large assemblage present, whose elegant and appropriate toilets were in harmonious keeping with the sudden but agreeable change in the atmosphere. After the usual preliminary devotional exercises the Rev. Dr. Bellows preached a sermon, taking his text from Psalms, and proceeded to discourse upon the spread of Puritanism and the advancement of

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

throughout the country. In referring to the religious freedom throughout the land and the numerous blessings which attended it, he showed the great advantages which were to be derived from a republican form of government. America had raised the standard of liberty, and her example must soon be followed by the civilized world. European nations had long been oppressed by

MONARCHICAL TYRANNY

and despotism, and the people were thereby deprived of the grand and noble privileges which a free and independent administration insured. After having commented at considerable length upon the great diffusion of religious sentiment throughout the land, he went on to state that Mexico and South America would one day, under proper rule, enjoy the civil and religious freedom that prevailed in the United States. He then alluded to the triumph of John Calvin and the

VIGOROUS AND UNFLINCHING ADHERENCE

of his followers to the cause which he advocated, and in connection therewith pointed out the great religious advantages which resulted from the untiring energy of a noble and independent mind. Reference having been also made to the freedom which the press in this country enjoyed, the reverend gentleman concluded his eloquent discourse by commending to the earnest attention of the congregation the glorious benefits of universal religious freedom.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Mystery of Godliness—Dedication Services—Sermon by Rev. W. H. Pendleton.

The new Baptist church on West Fifty-third street, having but recently been completed, divine service was held there yesterday for the first time. The Feast of Dedication and memorial services connected with the opening of the new house of worship took place during the week, and were attended and assisted by all the shining lights of the Baptist Church. Yesterday the new edifice was dedicated, and a large number of persons were in attendance. The new building is in the

NORMAN GOTHIC STYLE

of architecture, and is seventy feet wide by 100 deep. The entire front of the building is composed of the stones that served the same purpose in Dr. Cheever's church, which formerly stood at the corner of Union square and Fifteenth street. The stones were all numbered and removed to the new location, where they were erected in the same form. The structure is adorned with two towers, one of which on the east corner reaches an altitude of 110 feet and the other eighty-five feet.

THE INTERIOR

of the new edifice is very beautiful indeed. The pews, galleries and all the other wood work is of solid black walnut, of elegant finish and graceful design. The platform on which the pulpit rests extends from the back wall thirteen feet, and is built of black walnut and elegantly carpeted. At the back of the platform, behind the pulpit, there is an open baptistry, having two entrances, on either end, from basin. The baptistry is surmounted by an arched and pedimented canopy, supported by twenty columns of different variegated marbles. The church will seat 1,000 persons, and in its general construction and arrangement is equal to any in the city.

The services were opened with prayer and the singing of the 111th hymn, after which there was

THE SERMON,

by the pastor, Rev. William H. Pendleton, who took for his text—"And confessedly great is the mystery of godliness" (I. Timothy, iii., 16). These words, said the reverend speaker, have not been inaptly called the magnificent form of an apostolic creed. They preface one of the most comprehensive passages in all the Word of God—a passage comprising within its brief compass several fundamental articles of the Christian faith. It comprised the principal articles of evangelical belief, and was a condensed system of divinity, in which the several doctrines of Christ are revealed. The great character of Jesus Christ was acknowledged and His mystical divinity proven. The Gospel is frequently declared to be a mystery, and it is disclosed for our belief, simply on the faith of its divine origin. First among the Gospel truths the apostle places the divine incarnation, which is one of the fundamental truths upon which the doctrine of Christ must rest or fall. Here the speaker produced many arguments to prove the divinity of Christ, and was of the opinion that every thinking man would come to the conclusion He was divine—a perfect God and a perfect man. When the stone was rolled from the sepulchre and the crucified Jesus rose to life it ratified His claims to divinity, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that He was either the

GREATEST IMPOSTOR

that ever lived, or else that He was the dear and well-beloved Son of God.

He spoke of the treatment these truths received at the hands of men. They were rejected on account of their mysterious character, and the same argument is advanced by modern sceptics in regard to the incarnation, which is the revelation on which all others rest. This denied, and Christianity sinks into a grave from which there is no resurrection.

All true

RELIGION MUST COME FROM GOD,

and He must be manifest in it. In our reasonings our starting point is ourselves; but, as we know not our own origin, reason can give no answer, and thus natural religion can never raise the soul above the doubts and perplexities into which it is plunged. The conclusion therefore is that there is a higher revealed religion coming from God, founded on divine revelation, and if from God is mysterious, for God himself is a mystery. In conclusion, he said, these truths, being divine, became infallible, and to renounce them because they were mysterious would be to return to chaos. We should let our faith in them increase, and show it by our love for Christ.

THE PRAYER OF DEDICATION

was then offered by Rev. A. G. Palmer, D. D., who prayed long and earnestly for the success of the object for which the church was built—to bring sinners to Christ. At the conclusion of the prayer the dedication hymn, beginning

O, bow Thine ear, Eternal One!
On Thee our heart adoring calls;
To Thee the followers of Thy Son
Here raised, and now devote these walls,

was sung, and, with a blessing from the pastor, the services ended.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

"Behold there Standeth One Among You Whom Ye Know Not"—A Sermon by the Rev. U. T. Tracy.

The odd, straggling, cosey structure dedicated to the worship of God, and dear to a fashionable congregation, known as the Church of the Holy Trinity, was well filled yesterday afternoon to listen to a sermon by the Rev. U. P. Tracy. The music at this church is, perhaps, as finely rendered as at any place of worship in the city, being under the direction of the famous organist, Mr. Henry Eyre Brown, and the list of singers includes Miss Amanda M. Wells, soprano; Miss Mary E. Hance, contralto; Mr. Weeks, tenor, and Mr. Thomas, basso. The selection yesterday was particularly fine, including an opening voluntary *extempore*, Brown; *Gloria Patria*, chant; *Bonum Est*, Benedict; Psalm 41, Mendelssohn; hymn 41, Handel; and in conclusion a voluntary upon the organ from the D minor quartet. The Rev. Mr. Tracy said that Christ came to save man from the punishment which he had justly merited by his sins. Man was weak and suffering temptations on every hand, but God was merciful, and it was from that infinite mercy that He sent His son on earth

TO REDEEM THE WORLD.

Jesus came to us in Bethlehem in the guise of the poorest and saddest of our race, having an inexpressible love for us which covered us with its glory and its protecting light. But we must walk in that light, we must feel the influence of that love, and be guided by the divine hand to walk in the narrow way towards heaven. He, the glorious and holy one, stood among us and many know not of His coming. His godlike wisdom has been the beacon light shining upon great and pious souls for eighteen centuries. It illumines the gates through which we must enter heaven, and it reveals the darkness of the nether depths. The reverend speaker concluded with an eloquent exordium to his hearers, beseeching them to seek the way of eternal life.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Lecture by the Rev. Thomas S. Preston on Indulgences.

St. Ann's Catholic church was crowded last evening by an attentive congregation, who were present for the purpose of hearing Father Preston's promised lecture on Indulgences.

The reverend gentleman made his appearance at ten minutes to eight o'clock and spoke for an hour and a quarter on the subject with earnestness, ability and eloquence. Before entering, however, on the matter set down for discourse he stated that the collection to be taken up in the evening would be for the benefit of the new church, and he hoped those present would give large contributions. He assured them that they would have larger accommodations in the new edifice than they had in the old church, where they had so often prayed and worshipped. The new church would be dedicated on the 1st of January. The Archbishop will officiate on that occasion, and also preach the dedicatory sermon, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and in the evening, at vespers, the Bishop of Brooklyn is to address the congregation. He (Father Preston) hoped to give his next series of lectures in the new church, where he would give them larger accommodations, and he therefore hoped they would assist him, in making their contributions accordingly.

BLESSING THE BELLS FOR THE NEW CHURCH.

Father Preston also announced that on Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, the Archbishop would officiate in this church at the blessing of the bells for the new church.

SERVICES FOR CHRISTMAS DAY.

The first mass will be at six o'clock, and there will also be masses at seven, eight, nine and half-past ten o'clock, the last being a high mass. There will be no vespers on Christmas Day, but last mass is to close with benediction of the Holy Sacrament.

Father Preston then entered upon the subject of the evening's lecture. He read from the sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew, nineteenth verse—"Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall also be bound in Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall also be loosed in Heaven. The subject upon which he was to speak to-night was one that was much misunderstood by those who did not belong to the Catholic Church, and even there were Catholics who did not fully appreciate that most consoling doctrine on which he was now to address them. If he were to attempt to remove the misunderstandings of Protestants on this doctrine—the doctrine of indulgences—it would be labor in vain. They had heard it said from childhood that the Catholic Church granted indulgences to commit sin, though they might not have thought it worth while to reply to such calumnies. There were men in the

INTELLIGENT CITY OF NEW YORK

who believed that. A gentleman in New York had said to him, "Your Church grants indulgences to commit sin." He (Father Preston) looked at him as if he was not in earnest, as he did not like to insult him by letting him suppose that he considered him in earnest; but he found that the gentleman was really in earnest in stating that the Catholic Church granted indulgences on the payment of a certain price. He was told by a Protestant clergyman that he had seen a brief with some person, granted by the Catholic Church, in which the power of committing sin was given for the sum of fifty dollars. (This statement caused almost every person in the congregation to smile.) If there was any one person so far deceived that any religious denomination claiming morality could teach such a doctrine as that—if there was any one person in New York who thought that the Catholic Church granted indulgences to commit sin, all he could say was that such persons were inexcusable for their ignorance. He would show what indulgences were—that the Church had power to grant them—and he would answer objections against the doctrine. He would begin by telling them what indulgences were not and what they were. They were not a permission to commit sin. He need not say that to any Catholic, and he ought not to be obliged to say it to any Protestant. God had not the power to

COMMIT SIN,

and, therefore, could not will a contradiction. He could not will for a moment that any one should disobey His law. Indulgences were not a liberty to commit sin. They had nothing whatever to do with the remission of sins. Sins were to be remitted according to the Word, which said, "Whose sins you remit, they are remitted." God himself could not forgive a sinner who was not penitent. Indulgences could not remit the slightest venial sin. It was not in their scope to touch the slightest venial sin. They could only deal with sins that were forgiven. An indulgence was the removal of the punishment due to sins forgiven in the sacrament of penance. No man could go before Almighty God without having rendered Him the greatest satisfaction for the sins committed since his baptism. An indulgence was the remission, wholly or in part, of the temporal punishment due to sin after it was forgiven, and the Church had power to remit that temporal punishment on certain conditions, and so remove the temporal punishment due to the sin forgiven.

IN THE EARLY CHURCH

there was a severe and exact discipline, which was then necessary, as the Church consisted of converts from paganism and idolatry. Under the Jewish law God demanded certain punishments and expiations for sins; and so under the new law. The Church demanded that those who sinned grievously should do penance and suffer punishment for their sins. There was then public confession and public penance for certain sins, which obliged persons to be absent from mass and prostrate themselves at the doors of the church, to fast and put on sackcloth and ashes for a number of days.

The reverend gentleman then went on to show how the temporal punishment due to forgiven sins could be remitted. They were

REMITTED BY PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD,

fasting, alms deeds and other good works. He quoted various texts of Scripture in support of his views; he could also, he said, quote the writings of the fathers in favor of the doctrines of indulgences as laid down by the Catholic Church, and, in conclusion, ably answered those who said that indulgences interfered with the direct merits of Christ. It could not be an interference with the merits of Christ when the priesthood of the Catholic Church sought to apply the graces of Christ to the healing and salvation of men's souls.

LYRIC HALL.

The Pilgrim's Progress from England to New England, from the Past to the Present, and from the Indifferent to the Different—Sermon by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

A multitude of Christians and a sprinkling of pagans were congregated in Lyric Hall yesterday to listen to the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Frothingham. There were among them many beautiful women and many bearded men, all admirers of the famous divine. Miss Gibbs, the beautiful and clear-voiced soprano; Mr. Haws and Mr. Clapp, sang

WONDERFULLY WELL,

and Mrs. Hopper presided at the organ with her usual grace. The musical selection was as follows:—"Hear Our Prayer," from the *Kyrie*; "Farmer's Mass; "As Pants the Heart for Cooling Streams," from Franz, by S. Jackson; hymn 665, and air from "Alet," by Cole. Among those present during the service was Dr. (Rabbi) Isaac Wise, of the Jewish tabernacle, Cincinnati. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham said:—I spoke last Sunday morning on the elements of character. I propose to speak this morning on an episode of history. Two hundred and fifty years ago one hundred and two persons landed at Plymouth, where they proposed to practise their religion unawed by power and uninfluenced by terror. These persons had first taken

A REFUGE IN HOLLAND,

but finally left the shores of that country on the 6th of December for America, where they arrived on the 11th of November. They sent out expeditions from Cape Cod, where they landed, to the Southern coast, and finally on the 21st of December—we celebrate the 22d—they settled in the harbor of Plymouth. Receiving additions from time to time they finally reached 21,000 in number. Then the immigration from the mother country fell off. It is safe to say at this day that one-third of the entire population of the United States may trace its origin to these 20,000.

THE FRENCHMAN

De Tocqueville discerned the influence of these people on all the institutions of the country. He said it extended first through neighboring States and then to more remote ones, till it finally permeated and influenced all. This influence was not born of their numbers, for they were few; not from their knowledge, because they were uneducated. Success came from their earnestness and their industry.

THEY WERE TOILERS.

In England they had been farmers and artisans; in Holland they followed the industries of the country; in America they relied upon their muscle. It was upon a Saturday afternoon they landed, and the next day was Christmas, but on that day they worked unceasingly. They first built a block house to guard against the attacks of the Indians, and then they went to work at the forests and sterile lands, to transform them to productive fields. To-day New England has in taxable property aside from its asylums, its public schools, its hospitals, its libraries and its other public and beneficiary institutions of every kind,

ONE BILLION DOLLARS.

It can give to every one of its men, women and children eight dollars and eighty cents, and can give a dollar to every one of the thousand millions of human beings upon the globe. In those days stock jobbing, gold gambling and the other specious swindles of to-day were unknown. Men worked and struggled where now you find them

IDLE UPON THE SIDEWALKS.

In our days it is thought honorable for men to smuggle themselves into public office, there to live a slothful life, eating the food gained by taxation of the people. There is no damnation for those who work, and nothing else but damnation for those who do not work. Idleness and luxury are as destructive as disease. See how the superb French nation has been eaten out at the core and in the soul till, before the hand of the sturdy, plodding German, it crumbles at the touch.

THE PECULIARITY OF THE PILGRIMS

was not that they were Calvinists. Their religion was a spiritual one. They took the sacrament out of the bread and wine; they made holy no altar; they consecrated no church nor man; they made their ground holy by holiness;

THEY MARRIED WITHOUT A PRIEST,

and they buried their dead without a prayer. In their earliest coming they founded Harvard, and they made a nobler advance when they gave birth to the public schools where every child ought learn. Still the Pilgrims were not models of charity. Perhaps the finest specimen of the New England type to-day—the man of rarest virtues and of greatest self-sacrifice—is one of the most bitter and intolerant of reformers—the persecuted; and not always last to persecute.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE.

Sermon by Rev. Father Spencer on True Happiness.

In the above named edifice the usual numerous throng of worshippers assembled at half-past ten yesterday. High mass was celebrated by Father Lake, while the choir rang out the solemn strains of the *Kyrie*, *Gloria* and *Credo* in a very impressive manner.

The sermon was of the same philosophical character as those usually delivered by the Paulist Fathers. The preacher discussed the remarkable question of happiness, which has attracted the attention of philosophers in every age. He contended throughout that since no happiness could be true and real except it were enduring, the perishable goods and pleasures of this world cannot constitute the object of happiness, and that God alone is the object of true joy. The text was the words, "He that is blessed on the Earth is blessed also in God." How is it, observed the speaker, that, notwithstanding the general pursuit of happiness on the part of mortals, so few find it? Because they seek not the true object of happiness—they look for it in the multiplicity of things, instead of concentrating their desires on the one highest God, who is from the beginning, the essence of all beauty and perfection, the vast sea and the overflowing

FOUNTAIN OF ALL DELIGHT.

Since this is indisputable our next aim should be to determine the best means of finding Him. This we can do by endeavoring to become perfect in our state, whatever it may be. Christians may be divided into three classes—lay people, clerical and religious. The first and third classes are the most numerous, yet the same maxim applies to each. Perfection is not for the cloister alone. Christ says to all of us, "Be ye therefore perfect, as your Heavenly Father is perfect." The ancient Christians understood this, and won the admiration of the pagans. Kings, and warriors and men of every rank in bygone times by obeying this mandate have been decorated with the immortal crown and received the sublime title of saint. The

SO CALLED "DARK AGES"

have been illumined by unnumbered brilliant lights of heroic sanctity, and there is no reason why our age should not be like unto these. "The religieuse," says St. Bernard, "finds perfection in becoming a living image of his crucified Master." The laity will find consolation in patiently bearing their crosses, in casting aside the spirit of vanity and by devout attendance at mass, by charity, mortification and prayer. Then will their hearts be filled with a true joy, especially on Christmas morning, when they shall find that spiritual joy by far transcends material comfort. The preacher concluded by quoting a beautiful passage, inspiring the same sentiments with which he himself was imbued during his discourse.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Another Dramatic Performance at Plymouth Church—A Sermon on the "Anatomy of Repentance," with Illustrations of the Pathetic Side of Embezzlement and Drunkenness.

The success attained and the fame derived by the introduction of light comedy by Mr. Beecher last Sunday had, no doubt, its effect in counselling its continuance yesterday morning. Following the practice of successful theatrical managers, who run for a succession of nights a successful piece, Mr. Beecher will, no doubt, continue this histrionic style of instruction so long as a crowded house and a more intensified attention testify to the power of its charm over the auditory whom he addresses. Yesterday morning he preached upon the "Anatomy of Repentance." This subject did not seem to afford him that opportunity for comic pantomime and risible illustrations that lighter themes of inquiry had been so powerful in developing, but there was a sufficient margin for humor and embodied caricature of certain phases of human life to provoke a merriment that ran along the scale of smiles to audible hearty laughter. The direct appeals to conscience, the delineations that dissected the frailties of humanity so aptly that the wicked man turned from the portrait of himself as

A GUILTY THING SURPRISED,

and the pathos that threw around the undying love of a comely-faced sister for her [illegible] and careless brother, a divine radiance that gave [illegible] celestial beauty, were achievements in pulpit oratory that sent the tear trickling down many a cheek whose appearance and manner had previously indicated that they were present only for their weekly amusement.

The text selected was the tenth verse of the seventh chapter of Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians—"For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death."

The nomenclature of the Gospel had been greatly misunderstood and the plainness of its meaning perverted by the desire of the teachers of religion, both ministers and laymen, to drill the people who were instructed by them into theological views. That kind of instruction had not been without its benefits; for when a man had by living faith been endowed with a renewed nature his knowledge of that which he did believe was pretty complete. Repentance was a thing in itself the most familiar, and one in which there seemed to be the least possibility of being mystified. Repentance was simply the process by which a man finds when he is going wrong, and by his repentance goes and does right. A number of simple illustrations were then given by Mr. Beecher illustrative of the act of repentance in the every day affairs of common life. The repentance spoken of in the Bible and in the text was, however, different. That repentance was put in a generic form; for in that we were called upon to repent for a whole life. The mode in which this repentance had been accustomed to describe and the illustrations used, as the conversion of Paul, by teachers of the Christian truth had added to the mystification of this generic repentance. The emotional and

THE DRAMATIC ELEMENTS

in these wondrous conversions were spoken of by these teachers as though they were inevitable to every real conversion. The bad dramatic poetry given in the pulpit and the experience room had given men a bad and erroneous idea of repentance. Then there was another popular error. It was supposed that a man who repented under the Scriptural idea of repentance did so under the direct influence of the Spirit of God, and therefore it was expected that the manifestations of that repentance would be altogether a different thing to the ordinary mode of repentance. Now the actions that flowed from the influence of the Spirit of God were the same as those which were manifested under ordinary influences, and were not supposed to develop anything that was outside the normal use of our faculties.

Let them consider an ordinary case of repentance in every-day life. A young man who comes to the city from the influences of a well directed home, when he first experiences

THE FERMENTATION OF CITY LIFE

and city companionship, begins to be ashamed of his little economies, his innocence, his simplicity and his temperance. He has not the means to do as others do, but he feels that he must have the means, and the means must be found. Now, there is not wanting at that moment some genteel devil who is ready enough to suggest that these means may be obtained by little borrowings. He scorns to thieve, to take that which is not his own; he will replace it at the end of the month; but then he has his board bill to pay at the end of the month and other payments to make, and he puts off the repayment of his borrowings until the end of the next month. By and by this thing goes on to larger proportions until the horror of the fear of detection comes upon him and he stops, and after the practice of economy and temperance he places one morning a note upon his employer's desk telling him of his delinquency, asking him to accept the enclosed check, which covers principal and interest, and telling him that henceforth he is an honest man. "Now, that's repentance, ain't it? and you understand it."

Another young man was sketched by Mr. Beecher, who, he said, was not of that kind of geniality that resembled

STICKS OF CANDY

that stand erect in tumbler glasses to display their sweetness, but of that kind of geniality and amiability that diffused itself everywhere, like the sugar in tea which sweetened it, but you did not know where the sugar was. Billiard playing, the drinking that followed, the conviviality of genial companionship, the contraction of habits of dissipation, the silent, almost unconscious, intervention of a loving, praying sister, the resolve to give all up, the attestation of that resolve in the house of the minister were all dramatically portrayed by Mr.

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